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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1891-92.

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ERRATA.

Part I., General Summary, page iv, lines 17 and 21, *for* "Haulong," *read* "Howlong."

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Office of Chief Commissioner.

1. After the murder of the Hon'ble J. W. Quinton, C.S.I., at Manipur on the 24th of March 1891, the office of Chief Commissioner was held temporarily by Brigadier-General Sir H. Collett, K.C.B., in addition to his military duties, until the 27th May 1891, when he was relieved by Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S.I., who has held the appointment since that time.

Tributary State. Manipur.

2. During the year under review an expedition was despatched to Manipur in order to punish the Manipuri insurgents for the cruel and treacherous murder of Mr. Quinton, and the officers who accompanied him under a flag of truce to the palace, as mentioned in paragraph 2 of the Report for 1890-91. The expedition consisted of three columns, which marched on Manipur from Kohima, Silchar, and Tammu, and arrived before the palace on the morning of the 27th April, only to find that the Regent and his brother (the Senapati) had taken to flight on the previous evening towards the Tangkhul Hills, while the leading Manipuris were in hiding in the valley. The palace had been looted by the villagers, the arsenal was destroyed, and the capital was completely evacuated. A detachment of mounted infantry was quickly sent in pursuit of the fugitives, who were followed up into the Tangkhul Hills, where further pursuit was abandoned owing to the paths being impassable for ponies. Foot soldiers then took up the pursuit, but without success; in the meanwhile some Kukis, who were armed by Major Maxwell, headed the princes, and compelled them to return to the valley, where one by one they were captured by Manipuris employed for the purpose, the Senapati being the last to be arrested. By the 23rd of May the Tangkhul (Tongal) General, Aiyaparel, and Luang Ningthao, the Ministers of the State, Niranjan Subadár, an ex-sipahi of the 34th Native Infantry, Mia Major, Commander of the Forces, Kajao, the actual murderer of Mr. Grimwood, the public executioners, and the sipahis who escorted the British officers to execution, were in custody. These were all placed on trial before Major Maxwell, with the result that the Tangkhul General, Niranjan Subadár, and Kajao Manipuri were sentenced to death, and the others to transportation for life.

The Regent, Senapati, and Angao Singh, the third brother, were tried before a special commission under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel St. John Mitchell, with the result that the Senapati was sentenced to death and the other two to transportation for life. The youngest prince, named Zilla Gumba, a lad of seventeen years of age, was exiled from Manipur. Of these prisoners, the Senapati, Tangkhul General, Niranjan Subadár, and Kajao Manipuri were hanged, and the others were deported to the penal settlement of Port Blair. Eight men (seven Manipuris and one Nága) were placed on their trial for the attack on the telegraph officers at Myangkhang, with the result that the Nága who actually killed Mr. Melville was hanged, and the rest were sentenced to transportation for life. Since the close of the year two more Nágas have been sentenced to transportation for the same offence.

Owing to the occurrences of March 1891, the Manipur State had become liable to the penalty of annexation, and was at the disposal of the Crown; but Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, was pleased to forego her right to annex to her Indian dominions the territories of the Manipur State, and graciously assented to the re-establishment of native rule under such conditions as the Governor General in Council might consider desirable, and in the person of such ruler as His Excellency in Council might select.

The regrant of the State was notified in the *Gazette of India*, in Notification No. 1700E., dated the 21st August 1891; and in Notification No. 1862E., dated the 18th September, the selection of Chura Chand, son of Chaubi Yaima, to be chief of the Manipur State with the title of Rája and a salute of eleven guns, was promulgated.

In connection with the regrant of the State, the Governor General in Council decided that the ordinary tribute leviable from the State should for the present be Rs. 50,000 per annum, subject to reconsideration when the government is transferred to the Rája, and imposed a punitive fine of two and a half lakhs of rupees to be paid by the State as a penalty for its misconduct. The Government of India also desired that the *lalup* labour system should be abolished as soon as circumstances permitted of this reform.

During the minority of the Rája the administration of the State has been placed in the hands of the Political Agent in Manipur, who has been appointed Superintendent of the State and invested with full powers to be exercised with due regard for the customs and traditions of the Manipuris.

During the year under report the efforts of the Political Agent and Superintendent, apart from the proceedings which followed upon the revolt, have been mainly directed towards ascertaining the resources of the State, placing the financial position on a sound basis, and drawing up a scheme for the proper administration of the State in all branches. These matters have been satisfactorily dealt with by Major Maxwell. Generally speaking, it may be said that affairs have now quite settled down, and that the people have displayed a readiness to accept the changed order of things which is not a little remarkable.

Frontier Tribes.
Bhutias.

3. As in 1890-91, some cases of extortion, or attempt at extortion, by Bhutias in the Kámrúp district occurred during the past year. The extortions were made under the guise of trade or so-called begging, and were in fact an organized system of blackmail. The procedure followed was this: The Bhutias visited the villages in batches of four to eight, placed small packets of chillies in the hands of the villagers, or deposited the chillies at their doors, and demanded one to two maunds of *dhán* per house in return. Where there was not sufficient *dhán* to satisfy their demands, they took cash and cattle.

The malpractices of the Bhutias formed the subject of special correspondence between this Administration and the Governments of Bengal and India, which resulted in the location of a guard of thirty Military Police at Kakolabari, with orders to require any armed Bhutias passing that station or the outposts at Darranga and Subankhatta to deposit their arms before they were permitted to proceed further into the Kámrúp district. The guards were further instructed to arrest and detain, pending arrival of the Civil Police, any Bhutias against whom charges of plunder, extortion, robbery, or other criminal offence were preferred by the villagers. It was also decided that the cost of the establishment of the guard at Kakolabari should be deducted by the Bengal Government from the subsidy or *posa* payable to the Bhutan Government. The Commissioner of Rajshahi was at the same time instructed to obtain redress from the Bhutan authorities for the villages which were looted, and to call upon the Deb Rája to take steps to put an end to such objectionable practices. The Deb Rája has since submitted a proposal through the Bengal Government for a joint enquiry into the matter by representatives from the Governments of Assam and Bhutan. The proposal has been accepted, and arrangements are being made for a meeting of the representatives.

In comparison with previous years, the number of Bhutias who visited the plains during the past year was very small both in Kámrúp and Darrang. The falling off in Kámrúp was said to be due to the communications that had passed between the Bengal Government and the "Suba Rája" on the subject of his *posa*. The "Suba Rája" appears to have to some extent prohibited the descent of the Bhutias to the plains, and further there was an impression that entrance into British territory would be prohibited. In January the Bhutia emissary was informed, in reply to enquiries made by him, that the orders of Government prohibited all exactions, but not the entrance of Bhutias into British territory for purposes of legitimate trade. Subsequently the Bhutias began to come down. In spite of the falling off in the number of Bhutias who visited Kámrúp, there was an increase in trade with Bhutan, as noticed in paragraph 10. The decrease in the number of Bhutias who visited Darrang is attributed to influenza, which was raging virulently in the hills and broke out also in the plains. The subdivisional officer of Mangaldai held the formal darbar at Udalguri, a ceremonial now almost meaningless. The Udalguri fair was a fair in name only. Ponies, goats, and sheep, the yak tails, which were once a conspicuous and characteristic feature of trade at this market, were entirely wanting, and the few Bhutias who came had for sale only blankets, chillies, and salt.

Akas.

Of the ten Kapaschor Aka chiefs, eight came in, offered presents to the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang, and received their *posa* as usual. They reported that the past year was a very unhealthy one, no less than three of the chiefs having died of influenza. *Posa* was, of course, paid to the heirs of the deceased chiefs. The Kapaschors behaved well. They were anxious to get Nepalis to settle permanently in their valleys above the Balipara forest reserve. This desire, however, was not encouraged for reasons connected with the working of the reserve, which need not be described here. The Hazarikhoa chiefs came in, and received their *posa*. They were, as usual, perfectly well behaved and contented.

Daflas.

The Daflas did not come down in great numbers during the year under report, but those who came received their usual *posa* allowances. There is nothing special to report in regard to this tribe.

Miris.

The Miris (Saraks, Tarbotias, Panibotias, and Ghasis) were friendly as usual. Since the death last year of their old Gám (Tejang), who kept them in excellent order, the Ghasi Miris are said to have taken to opium and Hinduism, and have given some trouble by quarrelling among themselves, but nothing serious has occurred.

Khamptis and Singphos.

The Khamptis maintained their position as in many respects the best class of ryots in the North Lakhimpur subdivision. A son of Lukun, Rája of Borkhampti, whose village was the farthest point reached by Colonels Woodthorpe and McGregor in 1884, came in with a number of followers, and was assisted by the Deputy Commissioner on his way to Calcutta. A Burmese *Phunghi*, or Buddhist priest, accompanied him, and had been preaching a crusade against opium among the Buddhists. Daffa Nong, one of the most influential Singpho chiefs in the Hukong valley, died the year before last, and his two sons, Daffa Nong and Daffa La, are reported to be at feud.

Other tribes.

Our relations with the Abors and Mishmis during the past year were uneventful. The Nágas on the North Lakhimpur frontier gave no trouble. Following on the Manipur disturbances, and in consequence of what was thought to be an insolent attitude on the part of the Nágas on the Sibságar frontier, something of the nature of a panic occurred among the tea garden population along the south-eastern frontier of the Sibságar district from Towkak to Geleki; and, to allay fears, a detachment of 100 sepoys of the 36th Sikhs was stationed at Sibságar for nearly two months.

Nága Hills.

The political relations in this district are concerned with the trans-Dikhu tribes, the Semas, the Eastern Angámis, and the Manipur Nágas. The trans-Dikhu tribes are independent, and no attempt was made to interfere in any way with their internal affairs during the year under review. Our relations with them, except in the case of a Sangtam village, named Yampong, were friendly throughout the year. In the case of Yampong, which gave shelter to the murderer of a man belonging to an Ao Nága village and which adopted an insolent attitude after being called upon to surrender the murderer, it was necessary to burn the offending portion of the village. This was done by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Davis, who was accompanied by a detachment of the Nága Hills Military Police. Subsequently the headmen of the village tendered their submission.

The Semas continued friendly. There were no cases of head-taking within the Sema political control area. The Eastern Angámis, with the exception of one serious case in which the villages of Yarabama and Tevopetsimi were concerned, behaved uniformly well during the year. The Yarabama-Tevopetsimi men had been for some time on bad terms about a dispute as to water. In July 1891 a small party of men of the Yarabama village, when returning from work, was attacked by a band of men of the Tevopetsimi village, and one of their number was killed. On receiving information of the occurrence, Mr. Davis proceeded to Tevopetsimi, and arrested the offenders, who were tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. During the year two of our Kuki villages near Henima made a raid on the Manipuri Nága village of Makhni or Inchama, for which both the villages were heavily fined.

Khási and Jaintia Hills and Gáro Hills.

No incidents worthy of notice occurred in these districts during the year under report.

Cachar frontier Kukis.

The behaviour of the Kukis and other hill tribes on the Cachar frontier has been such as not to call for any interference with them.

Lushais.

The operations during the cold season of 1890-91, which were initiated in consequence of the murder of Captain Browne in September 1890 and the general rising of the Western Lushais, resulted in the complete pacification of the Northern Lushai villages west of the Sonai river, and the unconditional surrender of all the chiefs implicated in the rising, with the exception of Thanruma, who fled for refuge towards the east, and who is still at large. At the commencement of the year under report the Lushais were peacefully employed in *jhúming* and in rebuilding their villages, many of which had been destroyed by our troops as a punishment. The feeling of insecurity which our operations had occasioned was beginning to wear off, and they came readily to trade at the newly re-opened bázár at Changsil and to barter vegetables and live stock with the garrison of Fort Aijal. Requisitions for the supply of coolies to work on roads and carry stores and baggage, &c., were promptly complied with by all the chiefs so requisitioned except Lalbura, whose non-compliance led to the attack, on the 1st March, on Mr. McCabe's party by Lalbura's men, who were also joined by Lushais from Bungteya. The operations which followed have been separately reported to the Government of India, and will be dealt with in the current year's report. This is the first time since 1871 that the Eastern Lushais have openly resisted our authority. The principal villages implicated in the late rising were Lalbura, Bungteya, Poiboi, Lengkam,

and Maite. It is a satisfactory feature that the Western Lushais did not join their eastern brothers in the late outbreak. Their attitude towards us was friendly throughout, and even while the Eastern Lushais were attacking our convoys, they assisted us freely with carriage and in road-making, &c.

Two of the Lushai chiefs, Khalkam and Lengpunga, who were deported in January 1891, succeeded in committing suicide in the Hazaribagh Jail in the following September by hanging themselves with ropes which they had surreptitiously manufactured from their clothes. The Lushais took the matter very quietly, evinced no surprise, and merely remarked that they would like to drink to the memory of the departed.

In the latter part of January 1892, Mr. McCabe, Political Officer, North Lushai Hills, made a tour through the Eastern Lushai villages with an escort of 100 Military Police under Captain Loch. Surgeon Melville and a sepoy surveyor also accompanied the party. The objects of this tour were as follow :

First.—To meet the Lungleh force under Captain Shakespear at Kairuma about the 29th January.

Second.—To adjust a quarrel regarding boundaries between Kairuma and Daukhuma, which threatened to revive the old war between the Haulongs and the sons of Vuta.

Third.—To fix a provisional boundary between the tribes respectively subordinate to the Assam and Bengal Administrations, the Bengal Government having expressed a desire to cede to Assam the Northern Haulong villages, which are more readily controlled from Aijal.

Fourth.—To assess and realise revenue from the villages east and south of the Sonai.

Fifth.—To survey the country traversed and locate the sites of new villages.

Sixth.—To examine the country with a view to obtaining a central site, which might hereafter be utilised as a central position controlling the whole Lushai country.

Seventh.—To note the best alignments for arterial roads.

The tour lasted twenty-two days, and the objects were all satisfactorily accomplished. House tax in full was realised from all the villages visited, the country traversed was surveyed, and the sites of new villages were located.

Legislation.

4. During the year under report the Sylhet *Jhúm* Regulation, No. III of 1890, came into force in the district of Sylhet. Act XIX of 1883 (The Land Improvement Loans Act) was brought into force in, and Act V (B.C.) of 1880 (The Bengal Vaccination Act) was extended to, the province. Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 (an Act for registering Births and Deaths) was extended to Kohima, and part of the Gambling Act, III of 1867, to the towns of Goálpára, Sylhet, and Silchar. The particulars regarding the enactments of general application passed by the Governor General in Council, which came into force in the province, will be found in paragraph 76, section 2, Chapter III of this report. The most important of the rules issued by the Chief Commissioner during the year are the Rules made under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, and those under the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, for the Makum protected forest in the district of Lakhimpur. Various other rules, or amendments of existing rules, were also made by the Chief Commissioner, and are noticed in paragraph 4, section 1, Chapter I of this report.

Weather, crops, and prices.

5. The total average rainfall of the year in the province was less than that of the previous year, and was also less than the average fall of the preceding five years. In the Surma Valley the rainfall was heavier than in 1890-91, except in the station of Sylhet and the subdivisional towns of South Sylhet and Sunámganj, while everywhere except in Habiganj it was less than the average fall of the three periods of five years ending 1889-90, 1890-91, and 1891-92. In the Brahmaputra Valley the rainfall, except in Sibságar, Jorhát, Golághát, and North Lakhimpur, was less than that of the previous year. At Sibságar the fall was normal, but at all the other subdivisions except North Lakhimpur, which showed a substantial increase, it was less than the average of any of the three periods of five years, the decrease being marked at Dhubri, Goálpára, Gauháti, Barpeta, Mangaldai, and Nowgong. In the Hill districts also the rainfall was deficient, except at Kohima and Mokokchang in the Nága Hills. At Kohima it was more than the five-yearly average, while at Mokokchang it was very heavy, compared with that of the two previous years. In the Khási and Jaintia Hills the fall was far below the five-yearly averages. In the Surma Valley the rainfall in Cachar was well distributed during the first six months of the year, and the heavy showers of April and May were very beneficial to the *dus* crop. In Sylhet the total rainfall was deficient, and had a prejudicial effect on ordinary crops, though not to a serious extent. In both Cachar and Sylhet the weather was favourable to tea. In

Goálpára, Darrang, and Lakhimpur the crops suffered considerably for want of rain, and in Kámrúp an unusually heavy fall somewhat damaged the *áhu* crop. In Nowgong and Sibságar the rainfall was not equally distributed, and was, in the latter district, unfavourable to the crops. In the Hill districts insufficient rainfall affected the crops in Wokha in the Nága Hills, in the plains portion of the Gáro Hills, and in the neighbourhood of Shillong, but the same cause had the opposite effect in Jowai. As regards the outturn of crops in the Surma Valley, in Cachar it was about one-fourth less than the average of an ordinary year, and in Sylhet it was about equal to that of the preceding year. In the Brahmaputra Valley, the yield of crops in Goálpára was extremely poor, except in the Eastern Duárs, where it was equal to the average. In Kámrúp and Lakhimpur the harvests of *sáli* rice, mustard, and *matikalai* were poor, but the yield of sugarcane was good, while in Sibságar sugarcane suffered from want of rain. In Darrang the yield of *áhu*, mustard, and sugarcane was fair, but *sáli* suffered in most places. In Nowgong the outturn of all crops, except sugarcane, was below the average. In the Hill districts, the outturn of potatoes in the Nága Hills was fair, but that of other crops was not good in Wokha. In the Khási Hills crops were very poor, while in the Jaintia Hills they were unusually good. Cotton gave a good outturn in the Gáro Hills, and the yield of rice was an average one in the hills portion of this district, but in the plains portion the outturn was poor. In the Surma Valley common rice sold at cheaper rates than in the previous year. The importation of a larger quantity of rice by traders and by the Commissariat Department kept the market in Cachar always stocked. The surplus of previous years' crops also tended to keep the price low in this valley. In the Brahmaputra Valley, the price rose everywhere except in Goálpára and Sibságar. In Dibrugarh it was stationary. In Kámrúp the rise is attributed to the greater demand for the commodity by the railway employés and to exportation to Bengal, while in Goálpára it is reported to have been due to scarcity in Cooch Behar and the neighbouring districts.

Vital statistics.

6. No change took place during the year in the areas in which vital statistics are registered, except that registration was in May 1891 introduced into the town of Kohima, the headquarters station of the Nága Hills district, where statistics were returned from 1st June 1891. The number of births registered rose from 138,326 in 1890 to 143,548 in 1891, but the average birth rate per mille fell from 30·56 to 28·59. This decrease is mainly due to the calculation of the rate on the population of the province according to the census of 1891, which shows an increase of 494,125, as compared with the population recorded at the census of 1881. The decrease is shared by all districts except Sylhet, which shows an increase, the rate being 34·09 per mille, against 33·68 in the previous year. In the Assam Valley the results shown are worse than those of the previous year, the rate in each of the three districts of Kámrúp, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur being below 22 per mille. The falling off in Kámrúp is due chiefly to the ravages of *kála-azár*, while that in the other two districts and in Darrang and Nowgong, which also show a marked decrease, can be attributed only to defective registration. The number of deaths registered in the province rose from 134,195 in 1890 to 150,156 in 1891, and was largely in excess of the average of the five years from 1885 to 1889, which was 125,745. The death rate per mille of population increased from 29·64 to 29·91. In the Surma Valley the death rate was higher by 4·71 per mille than in the previous year, which was due to the unusual prevalence of cholera in that valley during the year under report. In the Brahmaputra Valley the death rate (28·02) was 4·21 per mille less than in 1890, and seems fairly and comparatively correct. The increase in the number of deaths registered in the province was common to all heads of chief diseases except "Injuries", and was specially marked under the head of "Cholera", the number of deaths registered from which disease advanced from 15,396 in the previous year to 23,882 in 1891, the quinquennial average being 12,773. The only special reason which can be assigned for this general increase in deaths from cholera is that the disease may have been brought into both valleys of the province by pilgrims returning from an unusually frequented festival, which took place in Bengal after an interval of thirty years. A secondary cause assigned is the considerable influx of persons into the province in connection with the Manipur expedition. In November 1889 Dr. Giles, an officer specially experienced in bacteriology, was deputed by the Government of India to inquire into the disease known as *kála-azár*, and to suggest measures for its prevention. Dr. Giles submitted his report in the cold weather of 1890; and the Chief Commissioner understands that the main conclusions arrived at by him were that *kála-azár* is essentially the same disease as that known as "*anæmia* or *beri-beri* in Ceylon" reported on by Dr. W. R. Kynsey, Inspector General of Hospitals, Ceylon, in 1887, that the *dochmius* or *anchylostomum* is practically the only real cause of the disease, and that the disease is propagated by infection of the soil by embryoes of the *dochmius*. Dr. Kynsey apparently

held that the disease is spread equally by the indirect infection of water and by the direct infection of the soil owing to the *fæces* of infected persons being washed by the rain into water which people drink; and the most experienced medical officers of the province would appear to support this view. Dr. Giles, on the other hand, thinks that infection by water is comparatively rare. As a result of Dr. Giles' report, various measures, such as the opening of dispensaries in *kála-azár* centres, are being taken, which, it is hoped, may do something to prevent the spread of this fatal disease.

Census of 1891.

7. The general results of the census of 1891 were described in paragraph 7 of the summary of the Administration Report for 1890-91. The Report on the Census Operations has since been issued, and a full review of the progress of the census and of its results will be found in section 7, Chapter VI of this report.

Immigration.

8. The total number of immigrants of all classes during the year under report increased from 36,080 to 49,908, or by 38·3 per cent. Various explanations are offered in the district reports of the increased immigration, the explanations relating either to the conditions which prevailed in the labour districts, such as extensions of cultivation, or a further appreciation on the part of managers of the benefit of an adequate labour force, or to the circumstances which prevailed during the year in some of the districts of recruitment. Speaking generally, however, and although no doubt the increased immigration is partly to be accounted for by extensions of cultivation on tea gardens in the province, the result is more probably attributable to the abnormally small importations of the previous year. The total labour force in the province at the close of the year under report was 437,411, or 7·1 per cent. in excess of the figures at the close of the year 1890. This result was, of course, due to the larger importations made during the year. The number of contracts executed under section 111 of Act I of 1882 increased from 16,715 in the previous year to 18,256, or by 9·2 per cent., while the number of local contracts executed under section 112 of the Act in presence of the Inspector advanced from 698 to 1,057, or by 51·4 per cent. In addition to the above, 12,910 contracts were executed at Dhubri under section 111 of the Act, against 8,130 in the previous year, and 3,906 were entered into in the recruiting districts, against 4,908 in 1890. Thus the total number of contracts executed during the year under report, whether in the districts of recruitment, at Dhubri, or in the labour districts, was 36,129, against 30,451 in the preceding year. These figures do not include contracts under Act XIII of 1859. The figures for cancelment of contracts show a considerable increase under the heads of (1) contracts cancelled by the Inspector for permanent incapacity under section 122 of the Act, and (2) contracts cancelled by mutual consent, the figures being respectively 643 and 138 in 1891, against 320 and 73 under the same heads in 1890. No sufficient explanation of this result can be offered, unless it be the fact that contractors' coolies of bad physique were supplied in larger numbers than during the previous year. A substantial improvement was shown in the work of verification of local contracts. The total number of desertions decreased from 10,767 in 1890 to 10,680 in the year under report. It is satisfactory to notice that the percentage of desertions shows a decrease, though only small, in the case of every district except Kámrúp, with the result that the provincial percentage has fallen from 4·30 in the previous year to 4·02 in the year under report. The annual death rate per mille rose from 34·3 in 1890 to 36·8 in 1891. This increase is attributed to the particularly unhealthy character of the year, and especially to the prevalence of cholera during certain periods. The percentage of unhealthy gardens for the province rose from 9·5 in the previous year to 10·2 in the year under report, and the increase was especially marked in the districts of Cachar and Darrang. On the other hand, there was a substantial and satisfactory decrease in Sibságar and to a less extent in Lakhimpur. The number of gardens on the inspection registers has decreased from 907 in 1890 to 872 in 1891, whereas the number submitting returns has increased from 772 to 778. The decrease in the number of gardens on the inspection registers is due mainly to a falling off (from 64 in the previous year to 24 in the year under report) under the head of non-Act gardens with less than 50 coolies. In Cachar managers were again backward in submitting returns, but no prosecutions were undertaken. Seven hundred and thirteen gardens were inspected, against 748 in 1890 and 704 in 1889.

The tea industry.

9. The total number of tea gardens borne on the registers in the several districts of the province at the close of 1891 was 828, against 867 at the close of the year 1890, showing a decrease of 39, which is attributable mainly to 28 abandoned gardens in the Kámrúp district having been struck off the registers during the year. Twenty-one new gardens were opened, and twenty-four were closed or removed during the year. The area covered by the entire number of tea gardens was 241,823 acres, of which 208,407 acres are reported to be under mature and 33,416 acres

under immature plants. The total area of land held by tea planters is estimated at 996,746 acres, against 994,497 acres in the preceding year. The total outturn of tea in 1891 was reported as 90,399,362lbs., being an increase of 8,280,110lbs., or 10·08 per cent. over the figures for the previous year. The outturn, according to the Indian Tea Association's figures, was 89,664,037lbs., and according to the trade returns 80,982,227lbs. The difference between the figures given by the district officers and by the Tea Association for the year under review is only 735,325lbs., against 5,229,828lbs. in 1890. All three sets of figures point to a growth in production, which has been continuous for some years. The district which produced the largest outturn was Sibságar with 20,464,596lbs., closely followed by Sylhet and Cachar with 19,959,437lbs. and 19,793,551lbs. respectively.

Trade.

10. The total value of the trade transactions of the province with the neighbouring non-British countries represented a net increase of Rs. 68,405 as compared with the previous year, the figures being Rs. 9,01,754 (imports Rs. 7,47,794, and exports Rs. 1,53,960) and Rs. 8,33,349 (imports Rs. 6,42,785, and exports Rs. 1,90,564) respectively. A slight falling off occurred in the total value of exports, but a noticeable increase took place in that of imports, the result being a net increase of 8 per cent. in the total value of trade transactions. The increase was due mainly to additional traffic with Bhutan, the Dáfla Hills, and Hill Tippera, and also to the value of imports from the Lushai Hills. Had it not been for the complete cessation of trade with Manipur owing to the disturbances, the increase in the total value of the foreign trade of the province would have been still more marked. The total value of the imports shows an increase of 16 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. The rise was mainly under the heads of ponies, cattle, canes, raw cotton, timber, blankets, and gold, while there was a decrease in the imports of bamboos, til-seed, and rubber. The decline in the importation of rubber was due to a decrease in the imports from the Abor and Mishmi Hills. There was a decrease of 19 per cent. in the total value of exports during the year, against a rise of about 25 per cent. in the previous year. The entire absence of Manipur trade was principally responsible for this result. Rubber was obtained chiefly from the Abor and Mishmi Hills, as in previous years, while almost the entire quantity of the timber imported came from the Lushai Hills and Hill Tippera.

The inter-provincial traffic of the province was, as in previous years, carried on with the seven Bengal blocks, of which Calcutta occupied the first position in regard to the value both of its imports and exports. The trade with this block during the year under report was 59·66 per cent. of the whole traffic of the province, as compared with 69·46 per cent. of the previous year. Sixty-two per cent. of the total imports from this block were received by the Brahmaputra Valley, which, in return, exported 67 per cent. of the total value of the commodities taken by Calcutta. The chief imports from Calcutta were manufactured cotton, wheat, husked rice, gram and pulse, gunny bags, leather (manufactured), liquors, metals, oils, ghi, salt, betel-nuts, sugar, tobacco, and wool, and the principal exports to Calcutta were coal, raw cotton, raw jute, stick-lac, linseed, mustard, til, castor-oil seed, tea, and oranges. Of these, coal, raw cotton, and stick-lac were exported chiefly from the Brahmaputra Valley, and oranges and linseed from the Surma Valley. Compared with 1890-91 there was an increase both in the value (Rs. 11,62,772, against Rs. 9,54,513 in 1890-91) and quantity (22,875 maunds, against 21,148 maunds) of Indian cotton twist and yarn imported, which was due to a greater demand. The imports of cotton piece-goods continue to indicate, by the rise both in value and quantity, the steady growth of the trade. There was a general increase during the year under report, as compared with 1890-91, in the trade of both valleys of the province in imports as well as in exports and in boat as well as in the steamer traffic. The total value of imports into the Brahmaputra Valley increased from Rs. 1,32,91,946 in 1890-91 to Rs. 1,61,23,434, or by 21 per cent., during the year under report, and that of exports from Rs. 2,87,29,560 to Rs. 3,14,86,345, or by 9 per cent. The increase in imports occurred chiefly under the heads of cotton (piece-goods), rice not in the husk, gram and pulse, kerosine-oil, salt, and sugar (unrefined), and that in exports under the heads of coal, rice in the husk, rape and mustard, and tea. Similarly, in the Surma Valley the value of the imports rose from Rs. 1,38,18,481 in 1890-91 to Rs. 1,47,25,772 in 1891-92, and that of the exports from Rs. 1,96,18,026 to Rs. 2,09,60,420. The increase in both imports and exports amounted to 6 per cent. The increase in imports occurred mostly under the heads of coal and coke, iron, provisions other than ghi, salt, and unrefined sugar, while that in exports was under the heads of rice in the husk, rice not in the husk, hides, jute, tea, potatoes, dried fish, and timber. The percentage of the trade of the Brahmaputra Valley which was carried by country boats was 21·85, against 15·99, and that by steamers was 78·15, against 84·01 in 1890-91, while in the Surma Valley the percentages were 36·64 and 63·36, as compared with 35·66 and 64·34 respectively in the preceding year.

Finance.

11. The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,84,334, being an increase of Rs. 4,61,807, or a little more than 4 per cent., over the revenue of the preceding year. The increase occurred under all the principal heads of revenue except the minor head "Tributes" and also under all the departmental heads except the two minor heads "Post Office" and "Receipts in aid of superannuation". The heads which contributed most considerably to the increase under the principal heads of revenue are "Land Revenue" (Rs. 1,40,443), "Opium" (Rs. 17,776), "Stamps" (Rs. 53,176), "Excise" (Rs. 1,25,984), and "Provincial rates" (Rs. 11,570). The rise under "Land Revenue", and consequently under "Provincial rates", was due to extension of cultivation, progressive enhanced rates of assessment on waste land and *jungleburi* estates, remeasurement and reclassification of lands by the cadastral survey, assessment of estates on the expiry of revenue-free terms, and increased assets of *khás mahál*s. Increased fishery receipts and the levy of house tax in the North Lushai Hills also contributed towards the enhancement of the revenue under this head. The increase in receipts under "Opium" and "Excise" was due partly to the vendors in Lakhimpur laying in additional stocks of opium consequent on a rumour that Government intended again to raise the duty, and partly to the enhancement of duty on flat *ganja* to Rs. 5 per seer from 1st April 1891, to the higher upset price fixed for the shops in the Surma Valley, to keener competition for shops in the Darrang, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur districts, and also to a larger business having been done at the Campbellpur rum distillery. The receipts of 1890-91 under "Stamps" were abnormally low owing to the unsettled state of the Lushai border, to floods, and to the prevalence of *kála-azár*. The revenue recovered itself during 1891-92, and the receipts increased owing to a rise in the number of suits instituted, to the increase in the number of conveyances of immoveable property, to demand for stamps in connection with money-lending transactions due to the Manipur expedition and the commencement of work on the Bengal-Assam Railway, and to increased sale of eight-anna stamps for coolie agreements. Under the departmental heads the increase was mainly under "Law and Justice" (Rs. 25,853), "Police" (Rs. 17,001), "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 13,627), and "Civil works" (Rs. 23,688). The increase under "Law and Justice" was due to an increase in magisterial fines, and that under "Police" partly to increased cattle pound receipts, partly to recoveries on account of police guards from villages in the Khási and Jaintia Hills and Sylhet, and partly to the issue of clothing, on payment, to policemen who were supplied with free clothing in 1890-91 on account of their being employed in the Lushai expedition. Recoveries on this account, due in the previous year, were made in 1891-92, which further tended to swell the receipts. The rise under the head "Miscellaneous" was due mainly to recoveries of Rs. 31,000 from the rebel Manipuris credited under this head, reduced by a difference of Rs. 17,000 under "unclaimed deposits", while that under "Civil works" was due to transfer of the Gauháti workshop to the Bengal-Assam Railway, and to increased receipts from the Dhubri ferry.

The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 75,51,810, against Rs. 66,81,640 in 1890-91, showing an increase of Rs. 8,70,170. This increase occurred chiefly under the heads of "Land Revenue" and "Registration" subordinate to section head "Direct demands on the revenue" and under "Salaries and expenses of Civil Departments", "Miscellaneous charges", "Railway revenue accounts", "Buildings and Roads", and "Capital outlay on railways" of the departmental heads. The increase under "Land Revenue" (Rs. 17,353), which is the only item of expenditure calling for remark, was due to revision of mandal establishments and to larger expenditure on the professional survey. The cost of collecting the revenue under the principal heads was 13·79 per cent. during the year under review against 14·57 in the previous year, and thus showed a slight decrease. The net gain over the transactions of the year shows a decline of Rs. 4,08,363, as compared with 1890-91.

The year 1891-92 was the fifth and last year of the provincial contract, which came into force on the 1st of April 1887. The total actual receipts during the past five years under the several contract heads amounted to Rs. 2,62,61,000, or Rs. 25,61,000 more than the estimate of Rs. 2,37,00,000, and the actual expenditure was Rs. 2,55,69,000, against an estimate of Rs. 2,37,00,000, or Rs. 18,69,000 in excess of the allotment.

Land revenue.

*12. The current land revenue demand of the province rose from Rs. 41,27,328 in 1890-91 to Rs. 42,14,067 during the year under report, being an increase of Rs. 86,739, or 2·10 per cent., as compared with an increase of Rs. 95,431, or 2·37 per cent., in the previous year. To this increase all districts contributed except the Gáro Hills, which showed a decline of Rs. 153. In the Surma Valley, the increase amounted to Rs. 5,378, and was due mainly to the settlement of new holdings, the operation of progressive rates, and increased assets of *khás mahál*s; while in the Assam Valley the increase was Rs. 81,325, or 93·75 per cent., of

which Rs. 39,087, or 48 per cent., occurred in Sibságar alone. In consequence mainly of the operations of the cadastral survey, the Sibságar district showed a considerable rise in revenue during 1890-91, and the same cause, as well as extension of cultivation, operated to swell the revenue of the district during the year under report. Kámrúp and Nowgong also contributed largely to the increase. Including the outstanding balance of the previous year, the total demand of the year under report was Rs. 42,99,643, of which Rs. 42,37,202, or 98·55 per cent., were realised during the year, and Rs. 382, or ·10 per cent., were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 62,059, or 1·44 per cent., on the 1st of April 1892. The total demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 3,86,876, of which Rs. 3,48,060, or 89·97 per cent., were collected, Rs. 6,546, or 1·69 per cent., were remitted, and Rs. 32,270, or 8·34 per cent., remained outstanding at the close of the year, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being Rs. 3,79,933, Rs. 3,56,067, or 93·72 per cent., Rs. 1,631, or ·43 per cent., and Rs. 22,235, or 5·8 per cent., respectively. Of the outstanding balance of the year under report (Rs. 32,270), Rs. 21,233 have since been realised, leaving a net balance of Rs. 11,037 for recovery during the current year. The current demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue fell from Rs. 3,66,013 in the preceding year to Rs. 3,64,528 in the year under report, the falling off being due almost entirely to a smaller demand under the head of "Elephants" and to reduced receipts from mutation and registration fees.

Cadastral Survey.

13. The survey of the areas of fluctuating cultivations in the districts of Nowgong and Kámrúp, which had been started early in the cold weather of 1890-91, was closed in July 1891. The total area marked out for survey was about 800 square miles, of which 781 square miles were surveyed, leaving unsurveyed a balance of about 19 square miles—a result which was due to the flooded state of the country in the Barpeta subdivision. The field operations were resumed in November 1891, and consisted, as usual, of three different kinds of work, *viz.*, (*a*) revision survey of the 781 square miles cadastrally surveyed during the previous season in Kámrúp, Darrang, and Nowgong; (*b*) traverse and cadastral survey of a new area of about 800 square miles marked out in the districts of Darrang and Lakhimpur, and in the large belt of alluvial land in the district of Sibságar known as the Majuli; and (*c*) advance traverse survey in the Jaintia Parganas of Sylhet. During the recess, the papers of 713·49 square miles of Sibságar surveyed in 1889-90 were completed and supplied to the Deputy Commissioner for settlement, resulting in an increase in revenue of Rs. 29,482 in addition to the increase of Rs. 68,510 obtained in the previous year. The cadastral survey of this district was, therefore, an unusually remunerative operation, a permanent annual increase of nearly a lakh of rupees having been obtained for a total expenditure of about Rs. 2,78,000. The preliminary tabulation of the results of the area surveyed in Nowgong and Kámrúp was also completed during the year, and notified to the settlement-holders and others concerned to enable them to file objections.

Forests.

14. No large additions to, or exclusions from, the area of the different classes of forests were made during the year under report. At the close of the year the total area of reserved forests was 3,612 square miles, of protected forests 912 square miles, and of unclassed forests 5,435 square miles, as compared with 3,602, 916, and 5,470 square miles, respectively, at the close of 1890-91. There was thus, on the whole, a slight decrease of 29 square miles. The survey of the Goálpára *sâl* forests was continued. The classification was completed, and a commencement was made in the enumeration of the stock in the forests of Panbari, Sankos, Ripu, Charaidoka, and Guma. The results of protection of the forests from fire were unsatisfactory. The total area on which protective measures were adopted was 1,141 square miles, the same as in the previous year, of which 1,003 square miles, or 88 per cent., were successfully protected, against 1,070 square miles, or 93·79 per cent., in 1890-91. The percentage of failures to area attempted increased in every district except Darrang, the increase being especially marked in the case of Goálpára (from 10·16 to 18·83). Prosecutions for forest offences numbered 171, as compared with 115 in the preceding year, but none of the cases presented any special features. Further extension was made in the Charduar rubber plantation. An area of 175 acres was planted, and an additional area of 50 acres was opened out and prepared for planting. The total outturn from Government forests of all classes increased from 4,554,708 cubic feet during 1890-91 to 4,855,278 cubic feet (or by 300,570 cubic feet) during the year under report. The increase, which occurred under reserved and protected forests, is attributed to a greater demand on these classes of forests in consequence partly of a development of departmental operations, but principally of the largely increased removal of timber and fuel by purchasers. The demand on unclassed forests was smaller, but this was more than covered by a net decrease under free grants, amounting to 62,228 cubic feet. The total receipts of the year

amounted to Rs. 3,36,129, as compared with Rs. 3,26,793 during the preceding year, and thus showed an increase of Rs. 9,336, to which all heads of revenue contributed except "*Gurkati* passes", which showed a decrease of Rs. 1,266, due, it is reported, to the early cessation of the rains. The expenditure, on the other hand, decreased from Rs. 2,83,853 in 1890-91 to Rs. 2,67,525 in the year under report, the net surplus over expenditure being Rs. 68,604, as compared with Rs. 42,940, the surplus of the preceding year.

Excise.

15. The total excise revenue during the year under review amounted to Rs. 26,03,286, against Rs. 24,77,311 in 1890-91, and thus showed an increase of Rs. 1,25,975, or 5·08 per cent. The collections of the year were the highest recorded since the formation of the province. Each of the three main sources of revenue, *viz.*, "Opium", "Country spirits", and "*Ganja*", contributed to the increase, more especially "Opium", the collections under which head amounted to Rs. 19,09,962, against Rs. 18,03,854 in the preceding year. This increase, which was shared both by "License fees" (Rs. 33,160) and "Duty" (Rs. 72,948), was not due to any increase in the sanctioned number of shops for each district, though there was an increase of seven shops actually settled, of which six were in the Assam Valley and one in the Gáro Hills district. The attention of the Commissioner of Excise was drawn during the year to the necessity of reducing the number of shops in the Assam Valley, as has already been done in the Surma Valley with excellent results. In consequence of enquiries made during the last cold weather, it was found possible to reduce the number of shops in the Assam Valley from 894 to 812. This reduction, however, only came into force from 1st April 1892, and its effect upon the opium revenue has yet to be seen. There has been a steady increase in the revenue from "Country spirits" since the year 1882-83. In 1890-91 the receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 3,50,019, as compared with Rs. 2,85,332 in the preceding year, and were exceptionally large owing to the adoption of special measures for improving the excise administration. During the year under review, the receipts advanced to Rs. 3,58,687, thus showing a further increase of Rs. 8,668 over the receipts of 1890-91 without any corresponding increase in the number of shops. To this increase all districts contributed except Sibságar, the Nága Hills, and the Gáro Hills. The falling off in the Hill districts is inconsiderable, while that in Sibságar is attributed to the disturbed state of the district arising out of affairs at Manipur at the time when the shops were sold. Notwithstanding a decrease of 45 shops, the revenue derived from *ganja* rose from Rs. 2,50,785 in 1889-90 to Rs. 2,79,528 in 1890-91. All the plains districts, with the exception of Kámrúp, shared in this increase. During the past year, with a further decrease of five shops, the receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 2,90,219, showing a further increase of Rs. 10,691 over the receipts of the preceding year. This increase occurred both under "License fees" and "Duty". Four districts, however, showed a decrease, *viz.*, Cachar, Goálpára, Nowgong, and the Khási and Jaintia Hills. Of these, the falling off in Goálpára is noticeable. It occurred chiefly under "License fees", and is attributed to the absence of competition, and also to a combination among shopkeepers to keep down prices. The settlement of shops in this district for the current year has, however, shown a considerable improvement over that effected for the year under report. The fluctuations in receipts under other heads of revenue do not call for any special remarks.

It is satisfactory to notice that increased activity was displayed during the year under report in prosecuting offenders against the excise laws, the number of cases reported and brought to trial having been 456, against 315 in the previous year. The number of persons arrested in these cases during the year was 546, against 353, of whom 436, or 83·5 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 278, or 77·7 per cent., during the preceding year. The expenditure of the Excise Department amounted to Rs. 13,617, against Rs. 25,807 in 1890-91, showing a decrease of Rs. 12,190, which was due to smaller and fewer refunds of license fees, on account of fees for shops, collected in advance, the settlements of which were not confirmed, and also to the fact that no hydrometers were purchased during the year, the requisite number having been supplied to district officers in the previous year.

Stamps.

16. The total stamp revenue of the province amounted to Rs. 8,20,824, against Rs. 7,67,648 in 1890-91. The revenue of the year under report is the highest obtained since the formation of the province. Under "Court-fee stamps" the receipts have recovered from the heavy decrease which occurred in the previous year. The revenue under "General stamps" has increased continuously since 1887-88, the receipts during the year under review having been the largest on record. The actual figures for the two classes of receipts were

Rs. 5,90,993 under the Court-fees Act and Rs. 2,29,831 under Act I of 1879, against Rs. 5,47,054 and Rs. 2,20,594, respectively, for the year 1890-91. As stated above, there has been a net increase of Rs. 53,176 in the revenue of the year, which was shared by all districts except Cachar, the Nága Hills, the Gáro Hills, and Manipur, the largest decrease (Rs. 1,227) occurring in the district of Cachar. The decrease in these districts was distributed nearly equally over "General" and "Court-fee" stamps, and was due chiefly to the dislocation of business consequent on the Lushai and Manipur expeditions. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 36,373, reducing the net total revenue to Rs. 7,84,451, against Rs. 7,29,201 in 1890-91. Fifty-seven prosecutions were instituted for offences against the stamp laws, against 61 during the preceding year.

Income tax.

17. The total gross collections under "Income tax" amounted to Rs. 2,20,985 in 1891-92 as compared with Rs. 2,14,662 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 6,323, which occurred under all parts of the Act, notably under Part IV—"Other sources", where the increase amounted to Rs. 5,067. To this increase both the Assam and the Surma Valleys contributed. In the case of both valleys the increase is attributed generally to a careful revision of the assessments. In Cachar it was due partly to an increase in the income of certain traders in consequence of transactions connected with the Lushai and Manipur expeditions. Penalties were imposed upon 91 persons, and the amount of fines realised was Rs. 348, against 174 and Rs. 602 respectively in the previous year. The number of persons originally assessed under Part IV was 5,148, of whom 1,123, or 21·81 per cent., preferred objections, against 1,217, or 23·48 per cent., of the original number of assessees (5,184) in the preceding year. Thus, while the number of assessees decreased by ·70 per cent. only, that of objections decreased by 7·72 per cent., which is a satisfactory result. Six hundred and sixty-two petitions were rejected, against 602, and relief was granted in part or whole to 454 persons, against 614 in 1890-91. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 1,040, as compared with Rs. 939 in 1890-91 and Rs. 1,048 in 1889-90, but the percentage of expenditure to total demand decreased from ·51 in the preceding year to ·45 during the year under report.

Registration.

18. The number of registration offices throughout the province at the close of the year under report was 25, against 22 at the close of the previous year. There was thus an increase of 3 in the number of offices, which was caused by the opening of 3 rural offices in the district of Sylhet. The number of registrations of all descriptions fell from 31,240 in 1890-91 to 30,698 in 1891-92, the decrease being entirely in the Surma Valley. Of the total number of deeds registered during the year, 86·35 per cent. referred to "Immoveable property," 13·29 per cent. to "Moveable property," and 0·36 per cent. to "Wills and authorities to adopt." Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in the number of deeds falling under the category of optional registrations (from 2,279 to 2,499). The longest time taken in registering a deed was 6·95 days in the Dhubri office, and the shortest was one day in the Sibságar office, the general average duration being 2·34 days, against 2·82 days in the preceding year. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 44,728 and the total expenditure to Rs. 26,378, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 43,187 and Rs. 24,551. The net result was a surplus of Rs. 18,350, against Rs. 18,636 in the year 1890-91. It is satisfactory to note that there was no deficit in any of the offices as the result of the year's operations, and that the state of all the sub-registry offices is said to be fairly good.

Public Works.

19. The gross outlay of the year on Public Works (Imperial, Provincial, and Local) amounted to Rs. 21,75,517, as compared with Rs. 20,37,602 in 1890-91. Under "Imperial" the outlay was Rs. 4,23,130, under "Provincial" Rs. 12,33,341, and under "Local" Rs. 5,19,046. The corresponding figures for 1890-91 were Rs. 2,25,650, Rs. 13,37,890, and Rs. 4,74,602 respectively. The expenditure on Imperial Military original works was Rs. 18,735, against Rs. 1,09,076 in the previous year. This large decrease is due to the Nichuguard-Kohima-Manipur cart road becoming a Civil Imperial work from 1st November 1891, the date on which it was made a separate charge under a Superintendent of Works. The 1st Madras Pioneers and two Companies of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners were employed on the Diphupani gorge from November 1891 to March 1892, during which time they completed the road from Nichuguard to the Kuki river. Work on the Duarband-Aijal road was brought to a sudden close in March 1891 owing to the Manipur outbreak, but was resumed in the following November. The total length of this road is 122 miles, of which about one quarter has been opened out to a width of 8 feet, and the remainder from 5 to 6 feet; but of this, about 15 miles require regrading. The expenditure on this work to the end of 1891-92 was Rs. 55,477, and a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 1,32,950 has been submitted. The most important provincial original works under the head of "Buildings"

during the year were—(1) the construction of a new court-house at Silchar at a cost of Rs. 16,285 ; (2) additions and improvements to the jail buildings at Tezpur, the estimated cost of which was Rs. 14,000, and the outlay on which during the year under review was Rs. 10,682 ; and (3) the construction of subdivisional officers' residences at Haïlákándi and Gunjong at a cost of Rs. 9,903. Under the head of "Provincial Communications" the most important original works were- (1) improving and bridging the Northern Trunk road from Kolabari to North Lakhimpur ; (2) completing the Goramur road, the expenditure on which amounted to Rs. 20,354 during the year ; (3) the completion of the Companyganj-Salutikar road, with the exception of a short length at the third mile, at a cost of Rs. 22,860 during the year and a gross outlay of Rs. 1,41,853. The iron girder bridges over the Singra and Krishnai rivers on the Assam Trunk road were completed at a cost of Rs. 88,659 and Rs. 85,338 respectively. An iron bridge was also constructed over the Digru river at Burnihat on the Shillong-Gauháti cart road, and was practically completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 70,528. In the Nága Hills, the construction of a bridle path, sanctioned in February 1891, between Kohima and Cheswejuma was commenced, 15 miles of the path being cut at a cost of Rs. 7,924. The public works of Local Boards were of the usual character, and do not call for special notice. The local expenditure was divided equally between original works and repairs, as in the previous year.

Railways.

20. The gross earnings of the Jorhát State Railway increased from Rs. 61,967 in 1890 to Rs. 64,583 in 1891, and the working expenses increased from Rs. 55,805 in 1890 to Rs. 63,100 in the year under report, reducing the net earnings from Rs. 6,162 in 1890 to Rs. 1,483 in 1891. The total length of the line open on the Cherra-Companyganj State Railway was 8 miles, the same as in the previous year. During the year an additional length of ·53 miles of siding to a lime quarry was sanctioned and commenced. The gross earnings increased from Rs. 17,490 in 1890 to Rs. 18,472 in 1891, and the working expenses decreased from Rs. 20,346 to Rs. 19,078, thereby reducing the net loss to Rs. 606 only. There were no alterations or additions to the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, the length of which is 78 miles. The gross earnings decreased from Rs. 5,14,266 in 1890 to Rs. 4,98,682, or by Rs. 15,584, and the working expenses from Rs. 3,37,306 in 1890 to Rs. 3,28,156, or by Rs. 9,150. The net earnings therefore decreased by Rs. 6,434. The decrease on the gross earnings is due to the reduction of coal freight from Rs. 2 to Re. 1-7-3 per ton.

Local Boards' administration.

21. The total income of the Local Boards from all sources amounted to Rs. 10,46,396, against Rs. 8,84,228 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,62,168. This increase was due mainly to a change of system which was introduced in the previous year, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Quinton, by which the actual closing balance of 1890-91 (Rs. 1,44,247) was brought forward as the opening balance of 1891-92. Other items, which contributed in a less degree to the increase, were local rates, ferry receipts, and receipts from pounds. Of the total receipts, Rs. 8,56,564 (inclusive of the opening balance of Rs. 1,44,247), which were contributed by local rates, rents, ferries, pounds, and miscellaneous, represented the purely local income, the balance (Rs. 1,89,832) being made up of grants from provincial revenues. The total expenditure, including that on public works, amounted to Rs. 7,93,383, as compared with Rs. 7,40,010 in the preceding year, and was incurred under "Public Works" (Rs. 5,19,316), "Post Office" (Rs. 37,381), "Education" (Rs. 1,61,652), "Medical" (Rs. 46,820), and "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 28,214). At the end of the year 1891-92 the net closing balance amounted to Rs. 1,08,894, of which Rs. 65,954 were due to short expenditure on public works. Greater attention was devoted by certain Local Boards to village sanitation during the past year than in 1890-91, and something was done in the direction of constructing wells, excavating new tanks and reclaiming old ones, constructing and repairing roads and drains, filling up water-logged places, and cutting jungle. In future it is hoped that wells will be constructed in preference to tanks, which not only constitute a considerable drain on the resources of the Local Boards for their upkeep, but which, according to the opinion of the highest sanitary authorities, are a positive source of evil.

Municipalities.

22. From the 1st of April 1891 the Sunámganj and the Balaganj Unions in the district of Sylhet were abolished, experience having shown that the working of the Unions in those places was not satisfactory. In other respects no changes took place during the year under report. There were thus in the province three municipalities under Act III (B.C.) of 1884, and three second-class municipalities, three stations and three unions under Act V (B.C.) of 1876, or in all 12 municipal institutions against 14 in the previous year. Excluding the opening balances, the total income of these institutions amounted to Rs. 1,56,120 as compared with Rs. 1,26,557 in 1890-91, and thus showed an increase of Rs. 29,563, which occurred chiefly

under the heads of "Taxes on houses and lands" (Rs. 7,257), "Tolls on roads and ferries" (Rs. 3,278), "Water rate" (Rs. 3,567), "Conservancy," including latrine rates (Rs. 6,707), and "Grants and contributions from Government and Local Funds" (Rs. 6,386). The incidence of municipal taxation per head of population rose from 14 annas 10 pies in 1890-91 to Re. 1-1-10 during the year under report. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 1,48,347, against Rs. 1,29,037 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 19,310, which occurred chiefly under the heads of "Conservancy," and "Water-supply." There was no change in the constitution of the municipalities during the year under report.

Sanitary improvements.

23. On the whole, satisfactory progress is being made throughout the province in carrying out sanitary improvements. In the course of his tour in the cold weather of 1891-92, during which the headquarters of every district and subdivision in the plains districts were visited, the Chief Commissioner made special enquiries with a view to ascertain what steps were being taken to carry out the suggestions put forward from time to time by the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Board for improving the sanitary conditions of the several towns of the province, and he was satisfied that the local bodies were doing all in their power, with the funds at their disposal, to carry out those suggestions. The difficulties, however, in the way of doing substantial work are very great owing to want of funds, and in order to ensure that money is spent to the best advantage and upon works of certain benefit rather than on experiments, it has been decided that in places where expensive water-supply schemes are impracticable, wells should be constructed where the water-supply is deficient. The construction of tanks, which are so easily polluted, for the supply of drinking water has been prohibited except by permission of the Sanitary Commissioner. The total expenditure on sanitary and other improvements was Rs. 1,04,442, against Rs. 94,060 in 1890.

Vaccination.

24. The total number of vaccinations performed in the province during 1891-92 was 206,331, against 187,110 during the previous year, showing an increase of 19,221, or 10·3 per cent. This increase was shared by all districts, except Kámrúp, Darrang, and Sylhet. Of the 206,331 operations performed during 1891-92, 180,094 were primary vaccinations, of which 168,389, or 93·50 per cent., were successful, and 9,346 were revaccinations, of which 7,688, or 82·26 per cent., were successful. On tea gardens the number of operations performed was 11,219, of which 9,229 (with 7,430 successful cases) were carried out by garden agency, and the remaining 1,990 (with 1,855 successful cases) by Government vaccinators. The small success in gardens is attributed partly to the lymph having been used by the garden agencies after it had been kept for a long time and had become inert or useless, and partly to the work having been performed and inspected without proper care. Compared with the previous year, the number of inspections shows an increase of 2,585, the figures being 98,612 in 1890-91 and 101,197 in 1891-92. The largest amount of inspection work was done in Goálpára and the smallest in Kámrúp and the Khási and Jaintia Hills. The total number of operations performed in the towns, where Act V (B.C.) of 1880 and Act XIII of 1880 are in force, increased from 1,891 in the preceding year to 2,191 in the year under review, and the number of successful operations from 1,658 to 2,009. Act V (B.C.) of 1880 (an Act to make vaccination compulsory) was introduced during the past year into the stations of Silchar and Sibságar and the Union of Golághát, and Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 (an Act for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation) was extended to the towns of Sylhet, Karimganj, Sunámganj, Habiganj, Maulvi Bázár, Hailákándi, and Silchar. In the Dhubri Municipality, to which Act XIII of 1880 (the Vaccination Act) was extended in February 1891, rules under the Act were introduced only in February 1892. The total expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 15,993, against Rs. 15,841 in 1890-91, and the average cost of each successful vaccination was 1 anna 7 pies, as compared with 1 anna 9 pies in the preceding year. Animal lymph was supplied, as in the previous year, from the Shillong depôt, which distributed 223,185 tubes in 1891-92, against 111,475 in 1890-91. This increase was due to a greater demand from Manipur and the Nága Hills district, where outbreaks of small-pox took place.

Dispensaries.

25. The number of dispensaries in the province continues to increase. Seventy-four were open at the close of the year against 69 in 1890 and 64 in 1889. As a consequence of this increase, the total number of in and out-patients treaed during the year advanced from 265,427 to 326,846, that is, by 61,419, or 18·79 per cent. The daily average attendance rose from 1,453·23 in 1890 to 1,702·25 in 1891. The percentage of population who received medical treatment in 1891 was 5·97, equal to 1 in every 16·76, against 5·44, equal to 1 in every 18·39, in 1890. The number of in-patients treated was 4,455, as compared with 3,704 in the previous year. The total income of the dispensaries (including an opening balance of Rs. 1,432)

amounted to Rs. 1,39,077, against Rs. 1,34,974 in 1890. The amount contributed by Government was Rs. 35,237, the balance being made up by Local Boards, Municipalities and other local sources. The amount of subscriptions received from the natives shows a satisfactory increase from Rs. 7,290 in the previous year to Rs. 8,712 in the year under report; but, on the other hand, there was a still further falling off in subscriptions from Europeans (from Rs. 5,512 to Rs. 5,270), which is much to be regretted. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,33,542 in 1890 to Rs. 1,37,074 in 1891.

Civil justice.

26. Compared with 1889, the past two years show a steady decrease in the number of civil suits instituted before the several tribunals in the province, the figures being 25,434 in 1889 and 24,604 and 22,712 in 1890 and 1891 respectively. The falling off in 1891 was common to all districts except Goálpára, Kámrúp, and Sibságar, the largest decrease being in Sylhet, which is attributable to the disturbing influences connected with the Manipur revolt, the *Ardhoday yog*, which caused many of the Hindu residents to spend their time and money on pilgrimages, and the fact that the general health of the people during some months of the year was unusually bad. The gross value of the suits instituted nevertheless shows an increase of Rs. 1,51,652 over that of the previous year. The total number of suits disposed of fell from 25,269 in 1890 to 22,983 in 1891, the result being a decrease of 2,286 cases, shared by almost all districts of the province. The percentage of contested cases rose from 24·5 to 28·01, resulting in a general rise in the average duration of suits before all Courts, as compared with the previous year. The ratio of suits decided *ex parte* fell from 34·8 in 1890 to 31·9 in the year under review. Appeals were preferred in 975, or 24·92 per cent. of the cases in which an appeal lay, the decisions of the lower Courts being upheld in 74·65 per cent. against 68·64 per cent. in 1890. The result was very favourable in the Courts of first instance in Sylhet and Cachar, the percentage of decisions confirmed in the former district being 80·9 and in the latter 75·6 as compared with 68·5 and 69·2 respectively in the preceding year. The total receipts of the Civil Courts amounted to Rs. 3,66,995, as compared with Rs 3,68,466 in 1890, and thus showed a decrease of Rs. 1,471, which occurred under the heads "Process fees", "Fines", "Copying and comparing fees", and "Other receipts". The expenditure, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 495 over the figures of 1890. The net surplus of the receipts over expenditure fell from Rs. 1,41,871 in 1890 to Rs. 1,39,905 in 1891.

Criminal justice.

27. The number of criminal offences reported during the year was 28,931, against 27,940 in the previous year, and that accepted as true was 21,038 against 20,070, showing an increase of 991, or 3·55 per cent. in the case of the former, and 968, or 4·60 per cent., in that of the latter. The increase was shared by all districts except Nowgong and Cachar, where the number of cases reported was less by 301 and 116 respectively than the number reported during the previous year. Of the cases returned as true, 15,349 were offences under the Penal Code, against 15,099 in the previous year, and 5,385, against 4,685 in 1890, were offences under Special and Local Laws, the largest proportion falling under the Cattle Trespass, Inland Emigration, Municipal, and Police Acts. The average duration of cases was, comparatively speaking, longer in Courts of all classes in both the valleys, except in the Court of the District Magistrate of Sylhet, which shows a slight improvement over the figures for the preceding year. Of the total number of persons brought to trial (21,318), 12,128, or 59·6 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 10,672, or 59·97 per cent., in 1890. The receipts of the Criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 1,29,893 during the year under notice, against Rs. 1,13,495 in the preceding year, showing a considerable increase (Rs. 16,398) over the figures of the latter year, while the charges, which amounted to Rs. 2,05,857 as compared with Rs. 2,11,004 in the previous year, were reduced by Rs. 5,147, the net deficit being less by Rs. 21,545 than in 1890.

Police.

28. The actual strength of the Military Police was 2,129, being a decrease of 68, as compared with the figures for last year, and of 106, as compared with the strength according to the revised scale sanctioned by the Government of India in 1890. This scale, which has been given effect to largely during the year under review, will, it is hoped, result both in increased efficiency and economy, while it will effect an ultimate saving to Government of Rs. 5,760 per annum. The results under the head of recruitment were not so satisfactory as during the previous year, a considerable falling off in the number of Gurkhas recruited (from 228 to 173) having taken place. On the other hand, twenty Garhwalis were enlisted for the Nága Hills Battalion, and are said to have proved most satisfactory recruits. Casualties increased largely, as compared with the previous year (from 236 to 337), and the increase was especially marked under the heads of "Retirements on pension and gratuity" (from 78 to 122), "Discharges" (from 9 to 49), and "Deaths" (from 56 to

86). Of the total deaths, cholera was responsible for no less than 52, 22 men of the Nága Hills Battalion having died from this disease on their return march from Manipur, and the Lakhimpur Battalion losing 16 men from a similar cause. The Inspector-General explains that the large increase in retirements is due to many of the older native officers and men having been invalided during the year, while discharges have been larger in consequence of the rejection and discharges of recruits unfitted for service in the Lushai Hills, where men of special physique are required. All of the three principal Military Police Battalions were engaged on active service during the year. Excellent work was done by both the Nága Hills and Surma Valley Military Police Battalions in connection with the Manipur expedition, and Captain Macintyre, late Commandant of the Nága Hills Battalion, gained special credit for the manner in which at a critical period, with a comparatively small force, he dislodged the Manipuris from Mao thána, a stockaded position on the Manipur frontier. The services rendered by the Lakhimpur Battalion in connection with Mr. Needham's expedition over the Patkoi and through the Hukong valley are also deserving of record. There was a further decrease in the number of both departmental and judicial punishments, and the force continued to maintain a high standard of efficiency and discipline as a service corps. Owing to the changed circumstances and conditions in the Lushai Hills, all the outposts on the Cachar and Sylhet frontier to the west of the Sonai river were withdrawn. The outposts of Mynadhar and Monierkhal to the east of the Sonai river were maintained as a protection against the Eastern Lushais. Recent events have shown the wisdom of the policy of maintaining these two posts, while at the same time they have proved that the establishment of Forts Aijal and Changsil in the Lushai Hills is not a sufficient protection to the Cachar frontier when an outbreak occurs.

The total strength of Civil, Armed, and Municipal Police was 2,178, showing an increase of seven only over the figures for last year. The year under report was an exceptional one, in so far as much extra labour in connection with the Manipur expedition devolved upon the police in almost every district in the province; and this fact doubtless explains to a certain extent the increase which took place under the heads of "Retirements" and "Resignations". In spite, however, of the unusually hard work, there was a considerable decrease in the number of dismissals and departmental punishments, and further indication of the improvement in the conduct of the force is afforded by the increased number of rewards and good-conduct stripes which were awarded.

The number of cognisable cases reported during the year was 11,027, against 10,581 in 1890, the increase being common to all districts except Cachar and Nowgong, where there were decreases of 117 and 138 cases respectively. The reduction in both these districts is attributed to the fact that a number of coolies were sent to the Manipur and Lushai expeditions, and these included persons from the classes which generally commit petty thefts. Of 11,614 cases reported, including cases pending from the previous year, 10,577 were accepted as true, being a percentage of 91·1, against 90·4 in the previous year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial decreased from 59·1 during 1890 to 57·7 during the year under review, while there was a slight increase (from 66·1 to 67·6) in the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided. The total number of non-cognisable cases during the year 1891 was 16,800, showing an increase of 1,026 over the figures for the preceding year. This increase was due partly to greater activity in respect of cases instituted under the municipal bye-laws.

Both in Sylhet and Cachar the Rural Police are reported to have worked well, but their working in Goálpára is condemned. The total number of chaukidárs in these three districts, where alone Rural Police are maintained, rose from 6,757 in the previous year to 6,792 in the year under review.

Jails.

29. The number of permanent jails and lock-ups open at the close of the year remained the same as in previous years, *viz.*, 9 jails and 13 lock-ups. In addition to these, two Public Works jails (one in the North Lushai Hills and the other at Salutikar in Sylhet) were also open for portions of the year. The North Lushai Hills Jail was finally closed on the 1st April 1891. The Salutikar Jail was opened on the 5th December 1891 with 275 prisoners transferred from the Sylhet Jail for employment on road work. The total jail population increased from 1,178 at the close of the previous year to 1,401 at the close of the year under report. The number of admissions during the year (9,437) was considerably in excess of the figures for the previous four years. The daily average number of convicts, however, fell from 1,327 in 1890 to 1,217 in 1891,—a fact which is probably due to the admission, during the year under report of more convicts with sentences of short terms, to the year having opened with an unusually small number of convicts, and to the operation of the mark rules in favour of the North Lushai Jail prisoners. Of the total number of convicts admitted direct, 1,508 were foreigners, that is, residents of other provinces. Of these, 1,196 were tea garden coolies, of whom 714 were imprisoned under Act I of 1882 and

22 under Act XIII of 1859, against 694 and 33 respectively in the previous year. The number of escapes aggregated 31, against 29 in the previous year. Recapture was effected in 22 cases within the year in addition to four persons who had escaped during previous years, who were also recaptured during the year under report. The ratio of daily average sick per mille advanced from 56 in 1890 to 68 during the year under report, while the death rate per mille rose from 39·21 to 54·29. This large increase is due principally to heavy mortality among the prisoners employed in the North Lushai Jail, owing to an outbreak of cholera which occurred on their return journey. The average expenditure per prisoner advanced from Rs. 94-2-3 in 1890 to Rs. 99-12-9 in 1891, and the average net cost (that is, the grosscost after deducting the earnings) rose from Rs. 54 per head to Rs. 58.

Education.

30. The number of departmental and aided schools in the province falling under the head of "Public Institutions" at the close of the year was 2,502 with 77,901 pupils, against 2,356 schools and 73,095 pupils at the close of the previous year, and thus showed a gain of 146 schools and 4,806 pupils. The percentage of boys at school to children of a school-going age increased from 16·34 in 1890-91 to 17·34 in the year under report, and that of girls from 1·19 to 1·3. Private institutions show an increase of 13 schools, but a falling off of 52 pupils, there being 298 schools with 5,737 pupils, against 285 schools with 5,789 pupils in 1890-91. One hundred and fifty-one candidates were sent up for the Entrance Examination, of whom 87, or 57 per cent., passed, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 162 and 68, or 41 per cent., respectively. It is noticeable that the number of candidates sent up to this examination in 1891-92 was less than that of any of the previous four years—a result which is perhaps due to greater care being taken in the selection of candidates. The results of the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Examinations were not satisfactory, the number of pupils who passed these examinations being 110 and 98 respectively, as compared with 126 and 137 in the preceding year. For the Upper Primary Scholarship and Pass Certificate Examinations 240 candidates competed, of whom 161, or 67 per cent., were successful, while in the Lower Primary Examinations 2,225 candidates were sent up, of whom 1,158, or 52 per cent., were successful. These results compare favourably with those of the previous year, when 237 and 2,189 candidates competed, and 124, or 52 per cent., and 967, or 45 per cent., respectively, were successful. The result of the last Lower Primary Examination for girls' lower primary schools was very poor, only 9 girls having passed, as compared with 18 and 20 in the years 1890-91 and 1889-90 respectively. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 5,18,281, against Rs. 5,00,475 in 1890-91, showing an increase of Rs. 17,806. Rs. 1,84,243, or 35·55 per cent. of the total expenditure, were covered by receipts from fees and other sources, and of the balance, Rs. 1,68,054, or 32·43 per cent., were met from provincial, Rs. 1,61,311, or 31·12 per cent., by Local Boards, and Rs. 4,673, or ·90 per cent., by municipal funds.

Literature and the Press.

31. During the year under report 31 works were registered in the province, as compared with 22 in the previous year. Of these, 18 were educational and 13 non-educational; 21 were original works, and the rest new editions. Three newspapers in Bengali were published in the province during the year under report, against four in the previous year, one of the latter, the *Assam Tara*, having ceased to appear since September 1890; two of these (the *Paridarsaka* and the *Srihatta Mihir*) are published fortnightly in Sylhet, and the third, the *Silchar*, is published at the sadr station of Cachar.

PART IIA.

PERMANENT CHAPTERS.

See Administration Report for 1882-83, Part IIA.

PART IIB.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1891-92.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

[For the Permanent Sections see Chapter I, Part II A of the Report for 1882-83.]

POLITICAL.

SECTION I.

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION.

General. 1. After the murder of the Hon'ble J. W. Quinton, C.S.I., at Manipur on the 24th March 1891, Brigadier General Sir H. Collett, K.C.B., Commanding the Assam District, was appointed temporarily to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam in addition to his military duties. He was relieved on the 27th May 1891 by Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S.I., who has since held the appointment.

Administrative. 2. By a Notification of the High Court, dated the 3rd August 1891 (published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 15th idem), the Deputy Commissioners of Goálpára, Nowgong, Darrang, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, who are vested with the powers of a Sub-Judge, were appointed to be District Delegates under section 235A of Act X of 1865 and section 52 of Act V of 1881 within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions.

The changes in the Surma Valley worthy of notice were—

(I) The formation of three additional registration sub-districts in the district of Sylhet under section 5, Act III of 1877 (the Indian Registration Act)—

(1) Balaganj in the North Sylhet subdivision,
(2) Madhabpur in the Habiganj „
(3) Hingajiya in the South Sylhet „

which necessitated alterations in the limits of the existing registration sub-districts in Sylhet. (Notification No. 3510G., dated the 23rd April 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 25th idem.)

(II) The abolition of the police outpost at Pandua in the Sylhet district and the inclusion of its territorial jurisdiction in that of the police station of Chhátak. (Notification No. 3007J., dated the 9th October 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 10th idem.)

Boundaries. 3. The boundaries of the subdivision of Hailákándi in the Cachar district, as specified in Notification No. 50, dated the 22nd August 1881, were revised for the purposes of Act III (B.C.) of 1869 (an Act to enable police officers to arrest without warrant persons guilty of cruelty to animals). (Notification No. 6867G., dated the 14th August 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 22nd idem.)

The boundaries of the town of Hailákándi, as specified in Notification No. 136, dated the 22nd May 1882, were also altered for the purposes of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 (an Act for registering births and deaths) with effect from the 1st September 1891. (Notification No. 6868G., dated the 14th August 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 22nd idem.)

The boundaries of thánas Nabiganj and Maulvi Bázár in the district of Sylhet, as specified in Notifications Nos. 60 and 41, dated the 1st July 1880 and 31st May 1883, respectively, were modified with effect from the 1st November 1891. (Notifications Nos. 2895J. and 2910J., dated the 25th September 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* dated the 26th idem.)

Rules made during the year.

4. The following rules and orders came into force in Assam during the year:

(1) Revised Rules substituted for rule 9 of the Grant-in-aid Rules for Middle Schools published under Notification No. 340, dated the 25th October 1887, in the *Assam Gazette* dated the 29th idem. (Resolution No. 3296G., dated the 16th April 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 25th idem.)

(2) Revised instructions issued by the Government of India in substitution of No. III (*c*) contained in Home Department Notification No. 1738, dated the 4th December 1890, under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889. (Home Department Notification No. 605, dated the 30th April 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd May 1891.)

(3) Rules made by the Government of India under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, in supersession of certain existing rules. (Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 2170, dated the 22nd May 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 13th June 1891.)

(4) Revised clause in substitution of clause (3), paragraph 1 of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by Notification No. 2343, dated the 2nd December 1890, under the Indian Arms Act, 1878. (Home Department Notification No. 996, dated the 4th June 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 18th July 1891.)

(5) Addition made by the Chief Commissioner to the rules for regulating the sale and supply of stamps and stamped papers published under Notification No. 5, dated the 23rd March 1882, in the *Assam Gazette* of the 25th idem. (Notification No. 2382R., dated the 3rd July 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 4th idem.)

(6) Amendments in the forms of notices and registers (Appendices A and B) prescribed by the rules made by the Chief Commissioner under the Income Tax Act, II of 1886, dated the 26th March 1886, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 27th idem. (Notification No. 2676R., dated the 17th July 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 18th idem.)

(7) Exemption from the operations of any prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, of all Gurkha pensioners of Her Majesty's Indian forces residing in British India in respect of weapons known as *kukris*. (Home Department Notification No. 1201, dated the 22nd July 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 8th August 1891.)

(8) Exemption of Inspectors of the Civil Police and Subadárs and Jemadárs of the Military Police in Assam from the operations of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition. (Notification No. 6626G., dated the 7th August 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 8th idem.)

(9) Declaration by the Chief Commissioner that the provisions of Chapter II of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, shall not apply to inland steam-vessels in Assam which do not ply for hire for passenger traffic, or which, though plying for hire for passenger traffic, are not capable of carrying more than 12 passengers. (Public Works Department Notification No. 25, dated the 10th August 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 15th idem.)

(10) Revised Rule prescribed in substitution of rule 1 of the Rules framed by the Chief Commissioner under section 17, Act VIII of 1879, for the qualification and admission of Revenue Agents in Assam, published under Notification No. 34R., dated the 17th August 1883, in the *Assam Gazette* of the 18th idem. (Notification No. 3231R., dated the 19th August 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 22nd idem.)

(11) Declaration by the Governor General in Council that the powers and duties which are conferred and imposed on a District Judge by section 64 of the Administrator General's Act (II of 1874), as amended by section 13 of Act II of 1890, shall, in the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, be conferred upon, and discharged by, certain officers. (Foreign Department Notification No. 3542-I., dated the 27th August 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 12th September 1891.)

(12) Remission of the duty chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, on certain letters of authority or powers of attorney. (Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 3713, dated the 2nd September 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 19th idem.)

(13) Bye-laws for the Gauhâti Municipality framed under Act III (B.C.) of 1884. (Notification No. 7716G., dated the 5th September 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 12th idem.)

(14) Revised Rule prescribed by the Chief Commissioner in substitution of rule 8 (*a*) of the Rules framed by the Chief Commissioner under section 17, Act XVIII of 1879, for the qualification and admission of revenue agents, published under Notification No. 34, dated the 17th August 1883, in the *Assam Gazette* of the 18th idem. (Notification No. 3609R., dated the 15th September 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 19th idem.)

(15) Rules for conducting vaccinations in the town of Goálpára under Act XIII of 1880. (Notification No. 8067G., dated the 18th September 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 19th idem.)

(16) Remission of the duty chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, on copies of entries in certain registers given under the Act when applied for by a soldier, sailor, non-commissioned officer, or petty officer. (Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 4345, dated the 19th October 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 14th November 1891.)

(17) Orders of the Chief Commissioner prescribing the penalty to be imposed under the Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871, on the owner or keeper of buffaloes or elephants for damages. (Notification No. 3081J., dated the 22nd October 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 24th October 1891.)

(18) Addition to Chapter VIII of the Silchar Station Rules published under Notification No. 299, dated the 27th November 1882, in the *Assam Gazette* of the 2nd December 1882. (Notification No. 9291G., dated the 6th November 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 7th idem.)

(19) Rules made by the Chief Commissioner under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883. (Notification No. 4082R., dated the 6th November 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 7th idem.)

(20) Remission of all fees payable under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, by officers and others in the military and naval services of Her Majesty under Foreign Department Notification No. 2823-I., dated the 8th July 1891. (Foreign Department Notification No. 4496-I., dated the 9th November 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 28th November 1891.)

(21) Instructions issued by the Government of India for the guidance of Criminal Courts in giving effect to the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, in respect of trade, descriptions of quantity, measure or weight of certain goods. (Home Department Notification No. 1474, dated the 13th November 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 5th December 1891.)

(22) Additions and amendments to the rules for the award of junior and senior scholarships published under Notification No. 192G., dated the 21st June 1888. (Notification No. 10665G., dated the 22nd December 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 26th idem).

(23) Alterations made in the forms of the half-yearly returns of labourers prescribed by the Rules framed by the Chief Commissioner under Act I of 1882 (the Inland Emigration Act). (Notification No. 3974J., dated the 31st December 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 2nd January 1892.)

(24) Declaration under the Northern India Ferries Act, XVII of 1878, exempting certain persons, animals, &c., from the payment of toll at all ferries in the district of Sylhet. (Notification No. 358G., dated the 14th January 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 16th idem).

(25) Orders directing the substitution of a revised form for Emigration Form No. 49, being the monthly return of births and deaths on tea estates. (Notification No. 417J., dated the 4th February 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th idem.)

(26) Declaration by the Governor General in Council regarding filing of specifications of Inventions under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888. (Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 292-352—4P., dated the 9th February 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 20th idem.)

(27) Rules for conducting vaccinations in the town of Dhubri under the Vaccination Act, XIII of 1880. (Notification No. 1123G., dated the 10th February 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 13th idem.)

(28) Addition to the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published in Home Department Notification No. 1417, dated the 24th June 1887. (Home Department Notification No. 427, dated the 10th February 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 20th idem.)

(29) Revised form substituted for Emigration Form No. 63, being the form of inspection report of tea gardens prescribed by rule 150 of the Rules made by the Chief Commissioner under the Inland Emigration Act, I of 1882. (Notification No. 730J., dated the 25th February 1895, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 27th idem.)

(30) Revised clauses substituted for Nos. (3) and (8), paragraph 1 of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as amended by Notifications Nos. 2343 and 996, dated the 2nd December 1890 and 4th June 1891 respectively. (Home Department Notification No. 1012, dated the 29th February 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 19th March 1892).

(31) Amendments to Rules prescribed by the Chief Commissioner under the Opium Act, I of 1878, which were published with Notifications No. 3, dated the 23rd January 1879, in the *Assam Gazette* of the 1st February 1879, and No. 27, dated the 7th November 1884, in the *Assam Gazette* of the 8th November 1884. (Notification No. 762R., dated the 4th March 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 19th idem.)

(32) Rule framed by the Governor General in Council for the guidance of the Commissioners appointed under section 35A., (1) of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, as amended by Act XVI of 1890. (Home Department Notification No. 306, dated the 4th March 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 19th idem.)

(33) Rules made by the Chief Commissioner for the Makum protected forest in the district of Lakhimpur under the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878. (Notification No. 1022R., dated the 16th March 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 19th idem.)

(34) Revised Inter-School Rules for all middle and upper primary schools in Assam. (Notification No. 2129G., dated the 17th March 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 19th idem.

(35) Addition to clause (*d*) of No. 12 of the second schedule to the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5855, dated the 22nd November 1889, under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879. (Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 1162, dated the 18th March 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 2nd April 1892.)

SECTION 2.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

MANIPUR.

5. The following interesting report, which has been submitted by Major H. St. P. Maxwell, C.S.I., Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State, is reproduced *in extenso*:

The Manipur revolt.

"The year 1890-91 ended with a terrible disaster in Manipur. In September the Mahárája, Sur Chandra Singh, was driven from his palace by his two youngest brothers at the instigation of the Senapati Tekendrajit Singh, and sought refuge at the Residency. Here, although practically safe, the Mahárája was overcome with fear, and, contrary to the advice of Mr. Grimwood, Political Agent, declared his intention to abdicate the *gadi* and proceed to Brindaban on a pilgrimage. The abdication was formally carried out by sending back to the palace the silver sword of State and announcing the fact in a letter to the Senapati.

"The ex-Mahárája, in company with his three uterine brothers and a few followers, left the next day for Cachar, and on arrival in British territory at once repudiated any intention of abdicating, and requested the assistance of the Government of India to regain the *gadi*.

"The Government of India, after duly considering the matter, came to the conclusion that the Jubraj, Kula Chandra Dhaja Singh, the next brother to, and heir-apparent of, Sur Chandra Singh, who, on the *gadi* becoming vacant, had proclaimed his accession, should be confirmed as Mahárája, and that the turbulent Senapati should be removed from Manipur. To carry out this decision, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with an escort of 400 sipahis of the 42nd and 44th Gurkha Rifles under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, arrived at Manipur on the 22nd March, and a Darbar was announced for the same day.

"The Senapati, on the plea of ill-health, did not attend, and sent the same excuse for non-attendance at the Darbar fixed for the following day. He declined to surrender himself when ordered by the Political Agent, and the Regent, Kula Chandra Dhaja Singh, declared his inability to arrest his brother. Mr. Quinton, the Chief Commissioner, then determined to arrest the Senapati; and in the early morning of the 24th idem troops were sent to his house, but were fiercely attacked, and a serious engagement ensued throughout the day until evening, when an armistice was agreed to on both sides, and firing temporarily ceased. The Senapati, who was known to be the real leader in the rebellion, invited the Chief Commissioner to meet him at a spot halfway between the Residency gate and the west entrance of the *Pât*. Mr. Quinton, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Mr. Cossins, and Lieutenant Simpson, and a bugler, left the Residency compound about 8-15 p.m., and, meeting no one at the appointed spot, walked up to the west gate of the *Pât*, where they were asked to enter the *Pât*, and hold a Darbar at the Darbar Hall, which building stands at the entrance to the Rája's citadel.

"Safe conduct being assured them on leaving the Residency, the British officers proceeded to the Darbar Hall, and a meeting was held, at which the Senapati, Tangkhul General, and other ministers were present, but no agreement was concluded. The officers then started to return to the Residency, but were prevented going far by a gate being closed and the rude conduct of the Manipuri crowd which attacked them, and the Political Agent, Mr. Grimwood, was fatally speared, and Lieutenant Simpson severely wounded. After being kept prisoners in the Darbar Hall for two hours, Mr. Quinton, Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, Mr. Cossins, Lieutenant Simpson, and the bugler were marched to the green space in front of the dragons, and there beheaded by the public executioner.

"About this time the attack on the Residency was renewed, and the defenders, after a short interval, drew off towards Cachar, which was reached on the 2nd April. In the fighting on the 24th the British loss was Lieutenant Brackenbury, 44th Gurkha Rifles, Subadár Hima Chand, 44th Gurkha Rifles, one Havildár, and one sipahi killed, and one British Officer, Lieutenant Lugard, and fourteen sipahis wounded.

"As soon as the Residency compound was vacated, the insurgents looted the Government treasury, the post office, and the Residency, and the buildings were destroyed by fire, and later on were levelled to the ground. The treasury contained roughly Rs. 1,85,729, made up as follows:

	Rs.
Rupees	1,70,440
Government currency notes	9,560
Stamps	5,729

Of the above sum, Rs. 27,803 were recovered during the year under report.

"*2.* In connection with the revolt at Manipur, a sad event happened on the Kohima road. Mr. Melville, Superintendent of Telegraphs, was in Manipur on inspection duty, and he left Manipur for Kohima on 23rd March. That night he camped at Sengmai, where there was a guard of ten sipahis of 44th Gurkha Rifles, and the following morning proceeded to Kaitamabi, and on the 25th he reached Myangkhang, and there discovered that he was unable to communicate by wire either with Manipur or Kohima. The same evening, about 9 p.m., he was attacked by some Manipuri sipahis, who had come from Manipur for the purpose, and some Nágas called down from the Myangkhang village. In this cowardly attack, a signaller, Mr. O'Brien, was killed, but Mr. Melville and his servants managed to escape by the back of the house. Escape in the case of Mr. Melville, who was a cripple, was hopeless, and a short distance from the house he concealed himself in a *nulla*, where he passed the night. Next morning the unfortunate gentleman was found by some Nágas and killed. The Manipuri sipahis engaged in this attack had the same morning defeated the small guard at Sengmai, and the next day proceeded up the road to Mao, which borders on the Nága Hills district.

Murder of Mr. Melville and Mr. O'Brien.

"*3.* As soon, however, as the news of the disaster was brought to Kohima by fugitive sipahis and others, the Deputy Commissioner at once marched on Mao, and drove back the Manipuri forces. On the Cachar side troops were moved to the Barak river, and measures were taken to occupy the Manipur capital by British troops. Three columns marched on Manipur from Kohima, Silchar, and Tammu, and arrived before the palace on the morning of the 27th April, to find that the Regent and his brother had taken to flight on the previous evening towards the Tangkhul Hills, and the leading Manipuris were in hiding in the valley. The palace had been looted by the villagers, the arsenal was destroyed, and the capital completely evacuated. A detachment of mounted infantry was quickly sent in pursuit of the fugitives, who were followed up into the Tangkhul Hills, where further pursuit was abandoned owing to the paths being impassable for ponies. Foot soldiers then took up the chase, but without success; in the meanwhile some Kukis, who were armed by me, headed the princes and compelled them to return to the valley, where one by one they were captured by Manipuris in my employ, the Senapati being the last to be arrested on the 23rd May.

Measures taken to occupy Manipur.

"Hearing of the disaster at Manipur, the Jemadár in command of the Military detachment of 30 sipahis, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, at Langthabal, the British cantonment three miles to the south of the capital, withdrew his detachment in good order to Tammu. Here he met the gallant Lieutenant (now Major) Grant, who, on hearing the news, at once marched on Manipur, taking with him the Jemadár's detachment in addition to fifty men of his own regiment, the 12th Regiment (2nd Burma Battalion), Madras Infantry. At Thobal, 14 miles from Manipur, Lieutenant Grant's force was met by the Manipuri troops, who, however, failed to dislodge him from the position he had taken up at one end of the village. He was, however, unable to advance, and was recalled to Tammu, which he succeeded in reaching without loss. A Punjabi trader at Langthabal, named Hafiz Fateh Shah, gave much assistance to the detachment retiring on Tammu and again to Lieutenant Grant on his advance on Manipur. For his loyalty and bravery on these occasions, he has been rewarded by a money payment of Rs. 100, 12 plough cattle, and a grant of 20 acres of land in Manipur rent-free for life. He has also been given the title of 'Lionhearted'!

"The only serious opposition to the march on Manipur was met by the Burma Column near Palel, where some 300 of the enemy had encamped in a small earthwork. Of this number, 200 unwisely permitted themselves to be surrounded, and in the fight that ensued 193 were killed, our loss being one native officer killed, and three British officers, one native officer, and one sipahi wounded. On arrival at Manipur the bodies of our officers and men killed on the 24th March were interred in the Residency cemetery, and the surplus troops shortly afterwards returned to India and Burma. The summer garrison retained in the valley comprised—

8th Mountain Battery.	43rd Gurkha Rifles.
1-2nd Gurkha Rifles.	44th Gurkha Rifles.

"In October the 1-2nd Gurkha Rifles returned to India, and in the following month the Mountain Battery marched to Burma, the 44th Gurkha Rifles, on being relieved by a wing of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles from Kohima, returned to Shillong, and the permanent garrison in Manipur now consists of the 43rd Gurkha Rifles and a wing of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles.

"*4.* By the 23rd of May the Tangkhul General, Aiyaparel, and Luang Ningthao, the ministers in the State, Niranjan Subadár, an ex-sipahi of the 34th Native Infantry, Mia Major, Commander of the Forces, Kajao, the actual murderer of Mr. Grimwood, the public executioners, and the sipahis who escorted the British officers to execution, were in custody. These were all placed on trial before me, and the Tangkhul General, Niranjan Subadár, and Kajao Manipuri were sentenced to death, and the others to transportation for life.

Trial of the Senapati and others concerned in the revolt.

"The Regent, Senapati, and Angao Singh, the third brother, were tried before a special commission under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel St. John Mitchell, and the Senapati was sentenced to death, and the other two to transportation for life. The youngest prince, named Zilla Gumba, being a lad of 17 years of age, was exiled from Manipur.

"Of these prisoners, the Senapati, Tangkhul General, Niranjan Subadár, and Kajao Manipuri were hanged, and the others were deported to the penal settlement of Port Blair. Eight men (seven Manipuris and one Nága) were placed on their trial for the attack on the Telegraph officers at Myangkhang, with the result that the Nága who actually killed Mr. Melville was hanged, and the rest were sentenced to transportation for life. Since the close of the year two more Nágas have been sentenced to transportation for the same offence.

"*5.* As soon as the British troops occupied Manipur, the Officer Commanding the Field Force issued an order disarming the population, and over 4,000 firearms have been surrendered and broken up. Of this number, about 100 have been recovered from the hill tribes; and I estimate that they must still possess quite 1,000

Disarmament of the population.

guns, which can only be recovered by compulsory measures and a general disarmament of all hill tracts on this frontier of India. The Kukis, who are fairly well distributed throughout the hill tracts, possess most of these guns, as it was the policy of the late Darbar to arm its Kuki subjects and employ them to keep in subjection the numerous Nága tribes.

Raids by Manipuri Kukis and other hill tribes.

"6. This policy has rendered the Manipur Kukis somewhat unconciliatory, and as soon as affairs in Manipur became disturbed, they commenced to raid on the less well-armed Nágas. In July the Kukis of Changchin, Phaipi, Paipijung, Laipimul, Bhum Káttan, Multang, and Thangchung, a group of villages on the north-west border of the State, raided the Kabui Nága village of Atteng, and killed fifty-two souls and took captive a small boy.

"The Kuki story is that shortly after the Manipur disaster the Nágas killed a Government elephant near the Manipur-Cachar road, and confiscated the tusks, which the Kuki headman sent for to return to Government. Two of the Kuki messengers were killed by the Nágas, and arrangements were made to avenge the murder, which were carried out with the sad result above mentioned, the attacking party losing two men.

"The Nágas say that the Kukis demanded tribute from them, which they declined to pay, but they sent the tusks with six men to the headman; the Kukis killed five of the Nágas, and the sixth man escaped badly wounded, but before he had time to reach his village, the Kukis raided it, and killed 52 of their people, among the slain being many women and children. On the side of the attacking party two men were killed. On the 8th August Mr. Howell, Assistant Commissioner, left Manipur for Kohima, whence he was to make an attack on the raiders *viâ* Henima, and a detachment of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles under Captain Butcher was told off to accompany him. On arrival at Kohima, the leading Kukis surrendered, and were placed in jail. Mr. Howell instituted enquiries into the raid, and came to the conclusion that the Kukis were to blame, though possibly, in the first instance, the Atteng Nágas had treacherously killed the Kuki messengers. The following punishment was inflicted:—The Kukis to pay a fine of 40 guns and Rs. 1,000 in cash and the captive boy to be restored, the money fine, when realised, to be paid to Atteng as compensation. The Kukis declared their inability to pay so heavy a fine, but eventually it was realised, though not before the community were reduced to great poverty. The boy was made over to his parents, and the money fine was paid to Atteng. The firearms surrendered were destroyed.

"There has been no trouble since in this direction, and throughout the year the Manipur-Cachar road has been perfectly safe for travellers.

"The history of a second raid, in which Kukis were concerned, is as follows:—The Nágas of Makui village residing to the north-east of Kaitamabi, the second stage on the Manipur-Kohima road, had charge of a State granary near their village. Early in June, hearing of the disturbed condition of Manipur, the Kukis of Pakop and Sylim villages in the Nága Hills district came to Makui, and asked for some of the *dhan*; the custodians refused, and were attacked by the Kukis, and three were killed. The Kukis expressed regret to the Makui villagers, and, in order to show contrition and a desire for forgiveness, invited the Nágas to a feast at a stream halfway between the two villages. When the dinner was in progress, the Kukis turned on their guests, and murdered 17. The matter was brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner of the Nága Hills district, who inflicted a fine of Rs. 450 on Pakop and Rs. 300 on Sylim.

"The Tangkhul Hills, lying to the east of the valley, became unsettled as soon as the Manipuri sipahis were withdrawn, *i.e.*, immediately after the disaster, and during June to September six disputes occurred, which called for our intervention. Mr. Howell made two tours into these hills, and satisfactorily settled these feuds:

(1) Chingai raided on Lochai and took seven heads, and were fined Rs. 300;
(2) Powi killed four persons of Ngari while working in the fields, and were fined Rs. 200. Ngari, in revenge, murdered seven men of Powi, and half the village was destroyed, and a fine of Rs. 175 inflicted;
(3) the village of Poi raided Gnaru, just across our border, near Somra, and killed 11 people, and were in consequence fined Rs. 500;
(4) Khamason attacked Chingsao, killing one man and looting the village, and were fined Rs. 140;
(5) Kalhang raided Namli; and
(6) Mapum raided Langket, though no loss of life resulted, and both the offending villages were fined.

"All these cases had their cause of action in bygone times, and were only brought to the front by the favourable opportunity arising of the removal of the Manipuri sipahis. Under ordinary circumstances, they might not have occurred, and in future such misconduct will be treated with greater severity. Owing, however, to the stress of work, these much to be regretted raids had to be quickly disposed of. Since the punishments the villages have settled down peaceably. Complaints, however, have been frequently received of the overbearing behaviour of the Chassad Kukis towards the near Tangkhul villages, which have been made to cultivate the Kuki fields and in other respects to labour for the tribe. In May, when the Manipuri princes were pursued, Tonghu, the headman, assisted our troops, but since then he has neither paid his revenue nor tendered his submission, and, although ordered to come to Manipur, has declined to obey. I propose to treat his case early in November next, unless in the meantime he has thought fit to submit. For some years he defied the late Darbar until an expedition brought him to his senses, and he apparently hopes to intimidate us to leave him alone.

Murders committed on the high road.

"7. As said before, the Manipur-Cachar road was quite safe for travellers throughout the year. The Military posted guards at Kalanaga and Kaopum; and at the halting stages Laimatak, Irang, Nongba, Barak, Makru, and Nongjaibong, four Manipuri sipahis without arms were located to give confidence to the mail runners and travellers.

"The stages on the 65 miles between Manipur and Tammu were similarly guarded, and the road was traversed in safety during the year.

"The same security to life was not, however, obtained on the Manipur-Kohima road. Military guards were posted at all the halting stages. In August two Manipuri mail runners were murdered while carrying the dâk between Kairong and Maitapham, and in November a transport driver was attacked by some Nágas near Makhel village, and severely wounded. Again in January 1892 two *fakirs* were killed in a hut close to the Makhel outpost. In July and August three women of Makhel village were murdered at a salt-well just below the village, and in several of the neighbouring villages one or two persons were killed without any clue to the perpetrators of the murders.

"Early in December, with 75 men of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles under Captain Kerr, I marched for Maram, and entered the village without opposition. The headmen were called upon to explain why they did not take action to bring the murderers of the mail runners to justice. They pleaded that, although the crime had been committed on their land, they had failed to obtain any clue, and that when the Manipur disaster occurred, five of the fugitives from Manipur had sought shelter in the village, and they had escorted them safely to Mao and made them over to the British force there. This last fact, which I found was correct, in a measure confirmed the argument of the Maram people that they were averse to incur the wrath of the British Government, and I came to the conclusion that the village was innocent of the murder of the mail runners.

"Leaving a small force at Maram, I then moved camp to Makhel, but here was also unsuccessful in obtaining a clue to the persons concerned in the outrage on the transport driver. When the villagers were told that they must be held responsible for a crime committed within the limits of the village lands, they pleaded the hardship of this rule, and said that, though they naturally used their utmost endeavours to find a clue to the murder of the three female villagers, they had been unsuccessful. Seeing there was no probability of a successful issue to the present enquiry, I withdrew the troops from Maram and Makhel, and engaged three Nágas to continue the enquiry in secret, but up to date without result. The fact is that without a police force it is not feasible to run to earth the culprits in such cases.

"The history of the *fakirs* is as follows :

"The two men marched up from Nigriting in company with the Chief Engineer of Assam, and in a village near Piphima they visited a Nága suffering from small-pox. The patient recovered, and the *fakirs* received the credit of his cure. On arrival at Kohima the holy men were invited to the village, where small-pox had declared itself, and were paid some Rs. 200 for their services. They then marched on towards Manipur; but small-pox alarmingly increased in Kohima, and it is considered probable that the imposters were followed up by the disappointed Kohima people, and killed while asleep in a hut at the side of the road near Makhel guard, and their money taken from them. This, of course, is only a surmise, and suspicion also rested on some transport drivers at Makhel, but nothing came of the enquiry into the case.

Capture and trial of the murderers of Messrs. Melville and O'Brien.

"*8.* It is pleasant to turn from these undetected crimes to the successful capture of two Nágas concerned in the murders of Messrs. Melville and O'Brien, of the Telegraph Department, at Myangkhang on the 26th March 1891. After leaving Maram and Makhel, I moved camp with the detachment under Captain Kerr to the village of Koitek, and there learned that the men we were searching for resided in the neighbouring village of Oenam. Remaining quietly at Koitek for three days, collecting revenue and deciding petty disputes, with Captain Kerr and 18 men I made a night march on Oenam, and surrounded the houses of the murderers and captured them. They were placed on trial, and sentenced to transportation for life. The hands and feet of Mr. Melville, which these men had carried off, were recovered, and interred with that officer's remains at Myangkhang.

Tours.

"*9.* On the 17th April I was appointed Political Officer with the Silchar Column of the Manipur Field Force, and, leaving Silchar that day, reached Manipur on the 27th idem.

"In July I visited Kunjopkol and the neighbourhood for four days to search for a site suitable for cantonments. On the 5th November I left Manipur to examine salt-wells at Chandra Khong and Ningyel, and to arrange with the villagers the future working of the wells. I returned to headquarters on the 9th idem. On the 16th I again went out into camp, and marched up the Kohima road as far as Khuzama. At each of the stages I arranged with the villagers to provide the Transport Department with green fodder and *dhán*. I enquired into the circumstances under which two Manipuri mail-carriers were murdered in August near the village of Maram, and called upon the villagers in the neighbourhood to exert themselves in tracking down the culprits. At Khuzama I met Mr. Watts, the Superintendent of the proposed cart road between Nichuguard and Manipur, and returned with him to headquarters on the 28th November. An attempt having been made near Makhel village to murder a transport driver, I again on the 7th December marched up this road as far as Kairong, whence, with 50 men of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles under Captain Kerr, I branched off to the Maram village, and encamped on the summit of the hill for three days.

"A number of villages came in to enquire about the payment of house tax. From Maram I marched to Makhel, halting four days to collect revenue and enquire into the outrage on the transport driver. On the 20th December we moved camp to Koitek village, and encamped three days, arresting on the third day three of the supposed murderers of the late Messrs Melville and O'Brien, who were being sheltered in a neighbouring village. Fining the offending village a large quantity of *dhán* and collecting much house tax, we marched for Manipur, which was reached on the 30th December, *viâ* Myangkhang village, where we found the hands and feet of Mr. Melville, which were placed with his remains near Myangkhang. On the 21st January 1892 I started on an inspection along the Manipur-Silchar road, inspected the road repairs, rest-houses, and guards, and arrived at Lakhipur on the 29th idem. There I commenced an examination of the Manipur State zamindari, but had to proceed immediately to Silchar town, as the accounts were in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner's office. A week in Silchar was occupied with preparing the zamindari accounts and collecting the rents of the small zamindari in the town. On the 10th January I

returned to Lakhipur, and for the next five days collected three-fourths of the rent due from the ryots, and disposed of a quantity of rubbish found in the State godown. I then returned to Manipur, which was reached on the 25th February. The revenue collections and State accounts kept me at headquarters until the end of the year. Altogether, I was in camp 104 days during the year, and my Assistant, Mr. Howell, 141 days during the months he was in the district.

"The lastnamed officer joined the district on the 2nd May 1891, and remained throughout the year. On the 9th June he toured through the Tangkhul Nága Hills, returning to headquarters on the 18th. The trip was connected with obtaining coolies for expedition purposes.

"A second trip to these hills, but to different villages, and for the same purpose, was undertaken between the 29th June and the 17th July. About six hundred coolies were procured, and Mr. Howell found small-pox and cholera causing much mortality among these people. He was able to settle two feuds, which threatened to become serious.

"On the 8th August Mr. Howell left Manipur for Kohima, and thence he was to have marched against the Thadow Kukis, living on the Manipur border, who had raided on the Nága village of Atteng; but the Kukis surrendered themselves at Kohima, and, after enquiring into the case, Mr. Howell returned to Manipur on the 27th idem. Owing to the disturbed state of Manipur and the removal of the Manipur troops from the hills, the wild tribes took the opportunity of raiding on each other, and Mr. Howell again accompanied a force of 75 sipahis under a European officer into the Tangkhul Hills. The party left Manipur on 9th November, and visited the villages to the east and north-east of the State. Many disputes were amicably settled, and several raiding villages were punished by fine. The force returned to headquarters on the 12th December, having met with no opposition. The rest of Mr. Howell's touring was in the valley; in May he was engaged in supervising the construction of the 44th Gurkha Rifle lines at the foot of the Kunjopkol hill, and in January, February, and March he was employed in fixing the panchâyat areas and collecting the land revenue.

Public health.

"*10.* The year under report was most unhealthy, and the disturbed state of the country greatly increased the predisposition of the people to incur epidemics. On the arrival of the British troops the villages were vacated, and the majority of the inhabitants were hiding in the jungles for six weeks. On return to their homes, cholera, which followed the troops from Cachar, attacked the Manipuris, and the mortality was very heavy. In September small-pox broke out, and continued with great virulence until January when it lessened, but did not finally cease until March. Eight special vaccinators were appointed, and arrangements were made to procure 500 tubes of lymph a week from the Shillong vaccine depôt, and up to the end of the year 7,481 persons were vaccinated. The value of vaccination was well illustrated in the fact of the complete immunity from small-pox of the British garrison, although the disease raged in the surrounding area.

Trade.

"*11.* The trade of the country is carried on at the daily bázárs; and although a convenient method in many respects, it has the disadvantage of spreading infection far and wide. If the bázárs are stopped, people find it hard to live, and if, on the other hand, in times of epidemics no restrictions are placed upon the crowds which collect at these *hâts*, sickness cannot be checked. A satisfactory settlement of the difficulty is at present not forthcoming.

Scarcity and crops.

"*12.* The disturbed state of the country was also the cause of a scarcity in August to November, which at one time threatened to be almost classed as a famine. The rice harvest of 1890-91 was a fair one; but after the disaster of March the Darbar commenced collecting large stores of rice for consumption of the troops, which, it vainly thought, would be able to protect the country from invasion. Much of this rice was lost by wasteful looting before the British troops reached Manipur, and a large quantity was recovered for consumption of the invading force. For the four months August to November quite half the population were living on one meal a day, and many people showed signs of emaciation. Fortunately in the rainy season edible aquatic plants grow profusely in the large and numerous areas of water in the valley, and these assisted in keeping life in the inhabitants until the harvest in December was gathered. Though the area placed under cultivation was less than usual, the harvest was excellent, and the fertility of the soil in the valley is astonishing. In some portions 120 maunds of *dhán* are obtained from 2½ acres of land, and the Rája's rental from State lands was always 60 maunds. The rice grown in the valley is, moreover, highly nutritious, as is evident in the robust appearance of the Manipuris, and nowhere in Assam have I seen so fine a race.

"With the exception of rice, the valley produces no crop on a large scale. The *basti* areas are large; and in these peas, sugarcane, beans, chillies, and various kinds of vegetables are grown chiefly for home consumption. In the hill tracts, besides rice (both dry and wet cultivation), job's-tears, millet, chillies, and vegetables are cultivated, and form the ordinary food of the people. Cotton is produced for sale to the Manipuris of the valley, who manufacture the different tartans worn by the several tribes. This manufacture is now almost entirely in the hands of Manipuri women, and very little cloth is now made in the hills.

Tea seed.

"*13.* Tea seed was in the time of the Darbar a State monopoly, not only as regards the seed growing in the Manipur territory, but the Darbar only was authorised to purchase seed across the border in Burma. This seed was collected and sold at Lakhipur in the Cachar district. For the year under report only State-grown tea seed was collected by me. Altogether 34 maunds were gathered, and sold by public auction at Rs. 50 a maund. The net profits were Rs. 1,472.

"I think some of the State seed was surreptitiously taken by private traders, and passed off as Burma-grown seed, but, owing to the absence of police, there was little control over the movements of these men. In the current year I hope to prevent all illicit plucking of tea seed growing in Manipur. An attempt was made by a Bengali trader to take seed to Calcutta *viâ* Rangoon, and 200 maunds were shipped to that port, but on arrival were condemned as worthless.

"The seed travelling by land to Cachar stood the journey well,

"*14.* Salt is obtained from brine wells at the foot of the hills to the south-east of Manipur town and in the hills near Challao to the north-east of the State, and is a State monopoly. The outturn of the wells in the plains is estimated at 4,596 maunds, and, as the result of an agreement I made with the manufacturers in November last, the State will receive 1,532 maunds, and the balance will be retained by the establishment working the wells. For the period April to August, when the country was in a disturbed condition, the wells were not worked, and the income for the year under report was only Rs. 8,915. For the current year the estimated income is Rs. 20,424. The Challao wells are worked by Nágas under supervision of Manipuris on a different plan. The State supplies iron *kerais* or cups, and a royalty of Re. 1 per *kerai* per mensem is levied. The produce is the property of the manufacturer. The income of these wells for the year under report was Rs. 689-8, and the estimated income for the current year is Rs. 2,364.

Salt.

"The hill tribes, of course, consume readily all kinds of salt, but the Manipuris of the valley have been taught to regard Liverpool salt with suspicion; not only is it unwholesome, they say, but its consumption is against their caste prejudices. As soon, however, as transport into the State is cheapened, I feel sure Liverpool salt will find a ready market.

"*15.* The fisheries in the valley were sold for the year under report for Rs. 8,859, and the collections were Rs. 5,567, leaving a balance outstanding of Rs. 3,292. The cause of the arrears was that the lessees found difficulty in converting the *sels* they received from undertenants into rupees.

Fisheries.

"*16.* The income from ferries was Rs. 400, and as soon as the rainy season was past, all public ferries were withdrawn.

Ferries.

"*17.* No elephant *mahâls* were sold during the year. Early in May the State stud of 26 elephants was seized and made over to the Commissariat Department for transport purposes, and in March following the nine survivors were returned to me. Of this number, two died within a week, and the remaining seven animals are now in my possession.

Elephant *mahâls.*

"*18.* There were no receipts from forests during the year 1891-92, and my office letter No. 21T., dated the 4th February 1892, brings the question of the future management of the more valuable forests on the Cachar border to the notice of the Local Government. Owing to the disturbed state of the country and absence of police, no income was received from rubber and ivory, and the former sources of revenue under heads—

Forest and miscellaneous.

Transit duties,	Cotton,
Oil seed,	Duty on offices or appointments, and
Silk,	Bees' wax,

were abolished.

"*19.* Under head "Land Revenue" the income for the year was estimated at Rs. 1,60,000, of which a sum of Rs. 62,024 was collected by the end of the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 97,976. During April 1892 this arrear balance was further reduced to Rs. 74,319.

Land revenue.

"From the above income I was able to make over to the Commissariat Department 21,400 maunds of paddy at a cost of Rs. 2 a maund, which will satisfy the consumption of the Military at Manipur and Kohima until 31st October next. This has resulted in a great saving to the Government, as in former years the contract price of rice supplied to the troops reached as high as Rs. 14 a maund.

"*20.* The house tax from the hill tribes was estimated to be Rs. 60,000, and the cost of collection Rs. 6,000, or 10 per cent. During the year under report the collections were Rs. 30,325, leaving an arrear balance of Rs. 29,675. During April this balance was further reduced to Rs. 26,763.

House tax.

"No revenue has been received from the villages on the southern border of the State, owing to the march through that tract of country of the Fort White Column and the Political Officer of the column advising the people not to pay to Manipur until the boundary question was settled.

"Several Kuki villages in other parts of the district are also holding back with a view to escape taxation under our rule, but I have little doubt they will submit quietly in a short time.

* * * * * *

"*22.* The regrant of the Manipur State was notified in the *Gazette of India*, No. 1700E., dated the 21st August 1891; and in Notification No. 1862E., dated the 18th September, the selection of Chura Chand, son of Chowbi Yaima, to be chief of the Manipur State with the title of Râja and a salute of eleven guns was promulgated.

Regrant of the Manipur State.

"The news was received with some amazement and disappointment. The Manipuri population were all in favour of the country being annexed to the British Empire, and never for one instant expected, after the gross act of treachery on 24th March, which ended so fatally for Mr. Quinton and his officers, that the country would be given back to them. In the latter case, however, they supposed that Government would either permit the return of the ex-Mahárája Sur Chandra Singh, or nominate to the *gadi* his only son, Sura Chandra Singh, a lad of twelve years of age, residing at Manipur. In fact, the ex-Mahárája had written to this effect from Calcutta, and told his partisans to keep up a brave heart. To this party the selection of a collateral branch to the chiefship of Manipur came like a bombshell, and, further, the choice falling on the youngest of five brothers made matters still less explainable.

"The people have now realised that the minor Rája's right to the succession rests solely on his selection by the Government of India, and have loyally accepted the decision; and I doubt whether any attempt, even in the distant future, will be made by disappointed partisans to alter the succession.

"*23.* In October the ex-Mahárája's son died from small-pox in Manipur, and in the following month the death of the father was reported from Calcutta. The surviving sons of the late Mahárája Sir Chandra Kirti Singh are thus distributed:

Late ruling family of Manipur.

Kula Chandra Dhaja Singh, *alias* Golap Singh, in the Andamans.
Thambao Singh, *alias* Kesharjit Singh, in Calcutta.
Pacca Singh, *alias* Bhoirajit Singh, in Calcutta.
Angao Singh, *alias* Bhuban Kirti Singh, in the Andamans.
Gopal Singh, *alias* Padam Lochan Singh, in Muttra.
Zilla Gumba, *alias* Lakhajit Singh, in Sylhet.

"The male children of Kula Chandra Dhaja Singh and the late Tekendrajit Bir Singh are now residing in Sylhet on small monthly allowances.

"*24.* The minor Rája Chura Chand is living under the guardianship of his mother and grandfather in a block of houses to the south-east of the 'Pát.' I have given strict orders to his guardians to regulate the young Rája's life, so that he may grow up healthy and strong, but I have little hope that such will be the case while he resides in Manipur. The Rája's grandfather is an Honorary Magistrate of the Chirap Court, and his eldest brother holds the same position in the Town Panchayat. An allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem is granted to meet the expenditure of the household.

The minor Rája Chura Chand.

"*25.* After the withdrawal of the Residency troops to Cachar on the night of the 24th March 1891, the insurgents looted the Government treasury and the Residency, and burnt these buildings as well as the post and telegraph offices, dispensary, and school house. A new treasury, post and telegraph office have been erected in the citadel, and a small cutcherry is near completion next to the treasury. A dispensary is now under construction in the Wangkhairakpa's compound to the north of the polo ground, and a site to the west of the dispensary has been taken up for a new school house.

Government buildings, bázár, &c.

"A sadr bázár, containing 19 shops, has been built to the west of the polo ground, and the large iron-roofed building opposite the golden temple is utilised for the Commissariat stores.

"*26.* The wing of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles occupy new barracks in the citadel, and the lines of the 43rd Gurkha Rifles are situated on the north-east face of the 'Pát' and outside the moat. In the Jubraj's compound are the mess-house and quarters of the officers of the regiment.

Cantonment.

"*27.* Taking advantage of the desertion of the capital on the British troops reaching Manipur, a large area was notified as a British reserve and denuded of houses. In time there will be a large open plain round the 'Pát' instead of crowded and filthy compounds, which are the hotbed of disease. The cleaning and levelling of these compounds is a tedious business, owing to each *basti* area being surrounded by a mud wall and there being two tanks on an average to each house. So long as the Manipuris continue using the water of these tanks, sickness must be serious. The wonder to me is that life is possible under the conditions in which these people live. Washing clothes and cooking utensils and bathing all in the same small tank, and then drinking the water, we are taught, is highly injurious; and yet the people are a sturdy and long lived race. Epidemics, of course, come and claim a number of victims, and it is our duty to protect the town as much as possible. Two rivers, the one rising in the hills below Kunjopkol, 9 miles on the west, and the other with its source near Myangkhang, 33 miles to the north, run through Imphal, but before reaching the town pass by numerous villages, and their course in the valley is through clay. In the one case the water is fouled by the inhabitants on their banks, and in the other it enters the thickly-populated area of the capital in a muddy and discoloured condition. A proposal to tap the spring near Kunjopkol and bring the water in pipes into the town is now before Mr. Watts, Superintendent, Nichuguard-Manipur cart road, and will shortly be placed before the Local Government. The estimated cost of the work is five lakhs of rupees, and if a loan to that extent can be obtained from Government on the security of the Manipur State revenue, I have little doubt that, before the minor Rája comes of age, the capital will be repaid in full, and the greatest of boons—a pure water-supply—will be given to the large population of Imphal. Owing to the present impure water-supply during six months of the year, severe constitutional disturbances are felt by every resident of Manipur town, and much sickness is the result.

British reserve and water-supply.

"*28.* The trade route into Manipur has always been *viâ* the Cachar road, constructed by Lieutenant Guthrie, of the Royal Engineers, in 1835-40. The road is a wide bridle path, and crosses the Hoorang, Nongjaibang, Kalanaga, Lengba, Irang, Kaupum, Luanglo, and Laimatol ranges at elevations, respectively, of 818, 1,580, 3,140, 2,710, 1,960, 2,790, 4,230, and 4,960 feet. The mountain streams, Makru, Barak, Irang, and Laimatak, are passed in the order named by wire rope suspension bridges, but for eight months of the year are fordable. The stages on the road commencing from the Cachar border at Jhirighat are:

Communications.

Makru	... 15 miles.
Barak	... 11 ,,
Nongba	... 13 ,,
Irang	... 12 ,,
Kaupum	... 6 ,,
Laimatak	... 14 ,,
Bishenpur	... 13 ,,
Foiching	... 8 ,,
Manipur	... 9 ,,

"The total distance from Cachar is 126 miles. All the rest-houses at the above stages were destroyed by the Manipur insurgents in March and April 1891, but were rebuilt before the close of the year.

"The road had been sadly neglected since the death of Mahárája Sir Chandra Kirti Singh, but was thoroughly cleared of jungle and repaired during the year under report. The portion on the level between Jhirighat and Godamghat, a distance of 6 miles, was rebridged. After leaving Godamghat, to the entrance to the valley at Bishenpur, there are no bridges of importance except the large suspension bridges. If funds will permit, I propose erecting more permanent suspension bridges over the four large rivers, executing the work at the rate of one bridge a year.

"The bridle path from Kohima was used throughout the year for the transport of Commissariat supplies, and was repaired from Imperial funds. The rest-houses, which had been destroyed by the Manipur rebels, were rebuilt, and good strong suspension bridges were erected over the Barak river at Kairong and the Imphal Turel river, 5 miles out of Manipur. Early in December the Manipuri *lalup* squad was placed under the Executive Engineer, and commenced the earthwork for a cart road at Sengmai, 10 miles from Manipur. Up to the 27th April, 4,765,267 cubic feet were excavated, and the *bund* was raised above flood level, and widened into a 24-foot cart track. The bridle path to Tammu, 65 miles, was well repaired during the year by the villagers living near the road, and rest-houses built at the halting stages. Wooden bridges were constructed at Lillong, Thobal, and Atokpum across the Imphal, Iril, and Arong rivers.

State jail.

"*29.* The State jail was used by the Commissariat Department as a cattle-yard, and for prisoners the Rája's magazine was utilised. As soon, however, as the Commissariat vacated the yard, the houses were all removed, and two sleeping wards, 108 and 80 feet long by 18 feet wide, have been erected inside the old jail. The other buildings required are still under construction, and in the meantime the old magazine remains as the jail. Accommodation for fifty prisoners will be prepared in the jail now under construction.

Police.

"*30.* In February the orders of the Government of India were received, sanctioning the embodiment of a police force of 400 Manipuris, to be armed with muzzle-loading carbines. The men have been recruited, and are now awaiting the arms from the arsenal. I do not suppose the force will be available for duty until 1st November next. In the meantime unarmed sipahis of the disbanded Manipuri army are located at the halting stages on the Cachar, Kohima, and Tammu roads to assist and give confidence to travellers.

Excise.

"*31.* The late Darbar did not raise any revenue from excise. The Hindu and Muhammadan Manipuris do not consume liquor, but a strong spirit is distilled from rice by the plains Nágas and an outcast Manipuri population called Loé, who inhabit the villages at the foot of the hills, for home consumption. The Loés also prepared liquor for State purposes, such as for consumption of Kukis employed with the regular army in expeditions against hill tribes. Without a skinful of liquor, the Kukis say, no man can fight, and a very large quantity was collected in the citadel to keep these hillmen up to the mark when at one time it was intended to resist our occupying the capital. The liquor ran out, and the Kukis ran away, so the British occupation of Manipur was peaceful. The Manipuri Muhammadans are addicted to eating and smoking opium, which is grown and manufactured at home. Some opium found with a Bengali trader in Manipur was as like Government manufactured opium as possible, and the difference was only detected by the opium analyst to the Government at Patna. I have little doubt that Manipur-grown opium finds its way to Cachar, Burma, and the Nága Hills, and this is a matter that will be taken up as soon as I can find leisure to make personal enquiries into the subject. The hill tribes do not consume opium, but in nearly every house liquor is manufactured. For every day use, the brew is prepared from job's-tears, or a small millet grown in the hills, and contains but little strength; for grand occasions, such as village feasts, wakes, marriages, &c., a drink distilled from rice is manufactured, which soon causes intoxication.

Stamps.

32. No revenue is obtained from stamps.

Post and telegraph offices.

"*33.* Owing to the expedition, the post office business has greatly increased, and at one time the favoured plan of making the Postal Department transport all kinds of goods for use of the officers and men by value-payable parcel threatened to break down the arrangements. The collapse was avoided by reducing the maximum weight portable by the parcel post from 2,000 to 600 *tolas*. The subsidy of Rs. 567 monthly paid to the Darbar for conveying the mails from Lakhipur to Manipur ceased with the rebellion, and the whole cost has reverted to the Government.

"I have arranged with the Deputy Postmaster General from 1st January 1892 to undertake from the State funds the conveyance of mails between Manipur and Kohima and Manipur and Tammu, and to share with Government the pay of the travelling Inspector of Post Offices.

"The mail from Silchar to Manipur will be managed by, and at the expense of, the Imperial Postal Department.

"The post to Tammu runs bi-weekly, to Silchar and Kohima daily, and during the year under report the duty was carried on with great regularity.

"As for a great portion of the year the Telegraph Department worked as a Field Force Department without payment of stamps, the income of the Manipur telegraph office cannot be accurately given.

"New post and telegraph offices with quarters for establishments have been erected in the citadel in the place of the combined office destroyed by the Manipuri insurgents in March 1891.

Law and justice.

"*34.* The Courts at present in the State are—

The Court of the Political Agent.	The Court of Chirap.
,, ,, ,, Assistant to the Political Agent.	,, ,, ,, the Town Panchayats.

The Courts of Rural Panchayats.

"The trial of civil and criminal cases in which British subjects are concerned, or in which one of the parties is a British subject, comes before the Courts of the Political Agent and the Assistant to the Political Agent.

"The Political Agent also hears appeals against the decisions of the Assistant to the Political Agent and of the Chirap Court, and tries criminal cases of a more serious nature.

"The Chirap Court comprises five Magistrates and one Honorary Magistrate, and sits for a few hours daily except Sundays and holidays. It tries all cases in which Manipuri subjects of the valley are concerned which are not triable by the Town or Village Panchâyats, except the offence of murder or offences against the State. The Chirap also hears appeals from the lower Courts, and has power to inflict punishment not exceeding two years' rigorous imprisonment, or a fine not exceeding Rs. 500, or whipping, or any two or more of these punishments. During the year under report the Court has tried 12 criminal cases.

"On the civil side the Chirap Court adjudicates on all disputes among Manipuri subjects not triable by the Panchâyat Courts, and hears appeals from these Courts. Up to 31st March 1892, 75 civil suits and appeals have been decided by the Chirap Court. The Court was only appointed in November 1891.

"The Town Panchâyat comprises five Magistrates and one Honorary Magistrate, and has jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases arising among Manipuri subjects in the town of Imphal, estimated to contain 20,000 inhabitants. Offences of minor degree, *i.e.*, theft to the value of Rs. 50, simple hurt, assaults, trespass, mischief to the extent of Rs. 50, and adultery are triable by the Panchâyat, and the maximum punishment which may be inflicted by the Court is Rs. 100. The Panchâyat on the Civil side is authorised to take up civil cases in which the subject matter in dispute is valued at Rs. 100 or less. Since 15th November, the date on which the Court was appointed, to 31st March 1892, five criminal and 165 civil suits have been decided by the Town Panchâyat, and 105 civil suits were pending at the close of the year.

"The villages in the interior of the valley have been classed into circles containing as near as possible 1,000 houses, and in each circle a panchâyat of five members has been appointed with authority to try offences of minor degree, as above defined, with the power of inflicting punishment not exceeding Rs. 50. These panchâyats also hear civil suits which do not exceed Rs. 50 in value.

"For Muhammadans being Manipuri subjects a special Panchâyat Court, consisting of five Musalman gentlemen, has been appointed with the same powers as rural panchâyats. An appeal from the Muhammadan Panchâyat lies to the Chirap Court.

"These local Courts have not been working long enough to enable me to form a judgment whether they satisfy the public, but the Town Panchâyat has so far carried on its business with commendable promptness.

"The Panchâyat circles for police purposes have been found useful. An officer called a rural chaukidâr has been appointed for every 100 houses, and reports daily to the panchâyat of his circle.

"Everything is, of course, not yet in order; but when the arrangements are perfected, the plains population will have every opportunity open to it to obtain justice.

"The hill tribes bring their disputes for settlement before the Political Agent or his Assistant; as a rule, however, most of their cases are amicably arranged by village headmen."

BHUTIAS.

Bhutân Proper.

6. On the 10th February 1892 Mr. Teunon, Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Kâmrûp, proceeded to Dewangiri on his annual visit. He reached Darranga on the 15th, Dewangiri on the 16th, and returned to Darranga *viâ* Subankhatta on the 17th. At Darranga he found about 150 Bhutias and at Dewangiri about 60 only. With Changlas or Bhutias proper there were a few Brahmis and a few Khampas. At Dewangiri, owing to rain, he was unable to make the usual visit to the Llan.a Guru temple, but learned that the old priest referred to in previous reports was dead, and that a successor had been appointed from Youngloo, or Yanglau.

At Subankhatta he found an encampment of about 1,000 Bhutias (men, women, and children). In previous years the number of Bhutias at Subankhatta varied from 2,000 to 5,000. The falling off in numbers was said to be due to the communications that had passed between the Bengal Government and the "Suba Râja" on the subject of his *posa*. The "Suba Râja" appears to have, to some extent, prohibited the descent of the Bhutias to the plains, and further there was an impression that entrance into British territory would be prohibited. In January the tahsildâr of Tambalpur informed the Bhutia emissary, in reply to enquiries made by him, that the orders of Government prohibited all exactions, but not the entrance of Bhutias into British territory for purposes of legitimate trade. After that the Bhutias began to come down to Subankhatta. It was found that they had brought large supplies of chillies, radishes, jabrang, and a little wax. No wax was brought in previous years, and, though the number of Bhutias was much less, the supply of other articles was much larger. The Subankhatta encampment differs from Dewangiri and Darranga in this, that while the latter are mere halting places at which traders stay for a few days on their out or homeward journeys, at Subankhatta the Bhutias settle for the cold weather with their wives, children, and cattle. Darranga has been the route taken by *bonâ fide* traders, while for the last few years Subankhatta has been an encampment of "sturdy beggars" or blackmailers. The head Bhutan official at the Subankhatta encampment has the title of "Gaurakhiya," and his position apparently corresponds to that of our mauzadâr. The Gaurakhiya of previous years was a person called Tep Chamaru. He was, it is said, dismissed from his position because of his not preventing the exactions of last year, and a new Gaurakhiya, called Wangda, appointed in his place. Tep Chamaru was, however, in the encampment, and told the Deputy Commissioner that he had been dismissed from this "Choki" and from three villages, but not from the rest of his circle, and he had come to the camp to look after the ryots of his villages. He acknowledged the authority at the camp of the new Gaurakhiya. Both Gaurakhiyas were informed of the extortions reported from the Barpeta subdivision and of the consequent establishment of the additional guard at Kakolabari. They were also informed of the orders to the three guards

at Darranga, Subankhatta, and Kakolabari, that all Bhutias found forcing chillies (giving "*tang*," as they call it) upon the villagers, or extorting rice or other articles, "begging" they call it, were to be arrested and sent up to Gauháti for punishment. It was impressed upon them that the orders would assuredly be carried out, and also that it was proposed by the British Government to deduct the cost of the additional guard and also the money value of all losses sustained by British subjects from the *posa*, or pension, of their Rája.

Bhutia raids.

7. As noticed in paragraph 11 of the report for 1890-91, extortions on a large scale were practised by the Bhutias on the villages in the north of the Kámrúp district. Inquiries made in the two subdivisions showed that in the sadr subdivision *dhán*, cattle, and cash to the value of Rs. 31,955 had been taken from 19 villages and in Barpeta mustard seed and cash to the value of Rs. 444 had been taken from eight villages. The procedure followed was this: The Bhutias visited the villages in batches of four to eight, placed small packets of chillies in the hands of the villagers, or deposited the chillies at their doors, and demanded one to two maunds of *dhán* per house in return. Where there was not sufficient *dhán* to satisfy their demands, they took cash and cattle.

During 1891-92 no exactions were, however, brought to notice until 20th January 1892, when the mauzadár of Bijni in the Barpeta subdivision, Kámrúp, reported that within the preceding ten days two parties of Bhutias had visited all villages of his mauza, deposited chillies in the usual way, and taken off in all about 150 maunds of paddy (equivalent to Rs. 75) and Rs. 26-4 in cash. The Deputy Commissioner, Kámrúp, enquired as to the route taken by the Bhutias from the hills along the Barpeta subdivision, and ascertained that the Bhutias had entered the plains by a path leading to one of our villages called Kakolabari, about 10 miles from the frontier, and that from Kakolabari they diverged by jungle paths to either side. The same mauzadár reported the visit of another batch of Bhutias in February 1892, who visited two villages, gave the usual small quantities of chillies, and exacted 4 annas to Re. 1 per house, in all about Rs. 35 to Rs. 38. They had proceeded to some other villages, and were engaged in distributing chillies when the Roha Civil Police arrived, and the Bhutias fled.

Another attempt at extortion was reported on the 8th February 1892. Two Bhutias had gone to a village called Dighaldonga, about 16 miles south of Subankhatta, and had proceeded to distribute the usual handfuls of chillies and demand *dhán* at the rate of about 1½ maunds for 2 annas worth of chillies. Nine villagers came to the Subankhatta outpost and reported. A party of three sepoys under a havildár with a Civil Police constable was sent out immediately. The Bhutias were arrested and taken to the outpost. As they had not then actually taken any *dhán*, though they had distributed the chillies, the officer in charge of the guard and the head constable of Civil Police on duty there returned their chillies to them and dismissed them.

In some cases the Bhutias appear to have expressly demanded these contributions as taxes, and asserted that the tract of country in the north of Kámrúp was to be again taken possession of by the Bhutan Rájas. In other cases the extortions appear to have been connected with the collection of the forest dues which the Bhutan fiscal officials are allowed to levy from certain villages along the frontier. In general, however, the exactions were extortions without reason or pretext, or were made under the guise of trade or so-called begging. In fact, it was an organised system of blackmail These malpractices of the Bhutias formed the subject of special correspondence between this Administration and the Governments of Bengal and India, which resulted in the location, on the 18th February 1892, of a guard of 30 Military Police at Kakolabari with orders to require any armed Bhutias passing that station or the outposts at Darranga and Subankhatta to deposit their arms before they were permitted to proceed further into the Kámrúp district. The guards were further instructed to arrest and detain, pending arrival of the Civil Police, any Bhutias against whom charges of plunder, extortion, robbery, or other criminal offence were preferred by the villagers. It was also decided that the cost of the establishment of the guard at Kakolabari should be deducted by the Bengal Government from the subsidy payable to the Bhutan Government. The Commissioner of Rajshahi was at the same time instructed to obtain redress from the Bhutan authorities for the villages which were looted, and to call upon the Deb Rája to take steps to put an end to such objectionable practices. The Deb Raja has since submitted a proposal through the Bengal Government for a joint enquiry into the matter by representatives from the Governments of Assam and Bhutan. The proposal has been accepted, and arrangements are now being made for a meeting of the representatives sometime in November next.

No outrage, or attempt at outrage, was reported in the sadr subdivision after the 8th February and in the Barpeta subdivision after the establishment of the Kakolabari outpost.

Cause of falling off in the number of visitors to the plains in the Darrang district.

8. There was a very marked decrease in the number of hillmen who visited the plains in the Darrang district. Influenza was raging virulently in the hills, and claimed many victims among the chiefs, so that the *posa* list underwent an unusual number of alterations in the names of the persons to whom *posa* is paid. In some cases influenza broke out when the hillmen were in this district, and this not only brought about their speedy departure, but hindered others from coming. Never have there been so few Bhutias and Akas in the plains as during the past cold weather. The Udalguri fair was a fair in name only. Ponies, goats, and sheep, the yak-tails, which were once a conspicuous and characteristic feature of trade at this market, were entirely wanting, and the few Bhutias who came had for sale only blankets, chillies, and salt. On the whole, the Bhutias behaved very well. There was an attempt (on a very small scale) to intimidate the Kacháris into giving unfairly large amounts of rice for Bhutia salt, of which plains people are now quite independent. But the matter was brought to the notice of the Geleng Rájas, who attributed it to one or two "Abors" who had come down with their people. They were warned that, Abors or not, any hill people caught at such acts of oppression would be severely and speedily punished, and the attempted extortions ceased. The subdivisional officer of Mangaldai held the formal darbar at Udalguri, a ceremonial now almost meaningless.

Trade.

9. The tade statistics collected at Darranga show that 2,300 Bhutias visited Darranga, against 2,185 in the previous year and 2,300 in 1890. The articles imported by the Bhutias were chiefly, as in previous years, blankets, ponies, wax, chillies, musk, salt, and a little lac and rubber. The articles taken away by the Bhutia traders were *eri*-cloth, *eri*-thread, brass utensils, rice, cotton thread, drill, satin, and velvet cloth. The total value of the imports is put down at Rs. 58,188, and of the exports at Rs. 43,525. Ponies brought down this year were of a very poor quality. Owing to the demand from the railway, from regiments, and from tea coolies, blankets rose in price, from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2. At Subankhatta there was no increase in the number of Bhutias encamped after the visit of the Deputy Commissioner in February 1892. At Kakolabari from the 18th February to the 27th March over 600 Bhutias passed the outpost. About 10 miles north of Kakolabari, and immediately under the hills, at a place called Mekladuar, there was an encampment of Bhutias similar to the one at Subankhatta.

The Sat Rajas of Charduar and Thebengia Bhutias.

10. The Charduar Bhutia Rajas visited the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang, at Tezpur on the 19th February 1892. They were very friendly and communicative. They told him that they grew the poppy in the lower valleys, but declared that the opium collected was quite insufficient for their own needs, and that it would not pay them to smuggle it into the plains. The usual *posa* (Rs. 2,526-7 in all) was paid. A suggestion that the Rajas should take salt instead of the usual present of rum was not favourably received. The Thebengia Bhutias (four in number) received their usual *posa* allowance of Rs. 145-13-6 (with arrears). These men were as cheerful and complacent in their behaviour as their brethren of the Charduar, and at least as unwilling to take salt in lieu of rum.

AKAS.

Kapaschors and Hazarikhoas.

11. Of the 10 Kapaschor Aka chiefs, 8 visited Darrang on the 1st March, and 2 on the 19th. They presented the Deputy Commissioner, in accordance with the treaty, with a sword and bows and arrows. They reported that the past year was a very unhealthy one, no less than three of the chiefs having died of what, judging by the reported symptoms, appears to have been influenza. One of them was the fine young man named Disu, who was taken on board the Chief Commissioner's yacht in March 1891. *Posa* was, of course, paid to the heirs of the deceased chiefs. The Kapaschors behaved very well, as indeed it suits their interest to behave. Some 700 Nepalis in the employment of Rai Mysing Megh Raj Bahadur entered their territory to cut rubber, a privilege for which the Akas must have received substantial remuneration. The chiefs were anxious to get Nepalis to settle permanently in their valleys just above the Balipara forest reserve. This desire, however, was not encouraged, for reasons connected with the working of the reserve which need not be described here. Chandi Raja still lives in the plains, and appears to enjoy very indifferent health. The Hazarikhoa chiefs came in on the 27th January, and received their *posa*. They had nothing particular to say for themselves, and were as usual perfectly well behaved and contented.

DAFLAS.

Hill and plains Daflas.

12. Very little has to be said of the Daflas, both of those who live in the plains and their brethren in the hills, on the Darrang frontier, and that little is satisfactory. No attempt was made to interest us in affrays and raids which occurred in the hills by asserting that they took place on British territory. Some Daflas, who had been warned away from the vicinity of the Inner Line in the North Lakhimpur subdivision, settled in Darrang. At the request of the Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur these men, with the exception of a few who were in too weak health to be moved, were sent back to North Lakhimpur.

On the North Lakhimpur frontier the hill Daflas did not come down in great numbers this year, and very few indeed from the Dikrang valley, where there is said to have been some fighting. The following amounts were paid to this tribe as *posa*:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Paid for the current year	335	8	3
Ditto past years	62	15	10
Value of salt for the current year, 20 maunds 11 seers ...	101	6	0
Ditto past years, 3 maunds 11 seers	16	6	0
Total	516	4	1

MIRIS.

Hill Miris.

13. The Sarak Miris came down, as usual, to Bordoloni, and encamped there for some months. They drew their *posa* (Rs. 249-7-9) in March. The Gams were friendly as usual. The Tarbotia and Panibotia Miris drew their *posa* (Rs. 876-6-5), including salt. These tribes did not encamp in the plains like the Saraks. The Gams reported that the pillars of the great trigonometrical survey in their country had been damaged, and they wanted somebody to go up to repair them. The Miris have a pleasant recollection of the trigonometrical survey party and the money they made by it. The Ghasi Miris came to Dibrugarh for *posa*. Since the death, last year, of their old Gam, Tejang, who kept them in excellent order, they have taken to opium and Hinduism, and have given some trouble by quarrelling among themselves, but nothing serious has occurred.

ABORS.

Doba Abors.

14. A few of this tribe came in to receive their *posa*. Our relations with them were uneventful.

Passi and Meyong Abors.

15. With regard to this tribe Mr. Needham reports as follows:

"There have been no complaints against these tribes during the year under report. Owing to my unavoidable absence from Sadiya during December and January last, I personally saw but very few of the tribe this year, but the Deputy Commissioner saw most of these people, and paid their *posa*. Kebang sent in a deputation of Gams in January last for its *posa*, and the following villages, *viz.*—

(1) Kemi,		(4) Romkang,
(2) Lekong,		(5) Bokung,
(3) Galong,		(6) Padam Mone,
	(7) Monku,	

each received an eighth share of the sanctioned Passi-Meyong *posa*, *viz.*, Rs. 465, for 1891-92, and the last four named were also paid their share of *posa* for 1890-91, less Rs. 16-10 each, which was overpaid to them during 1889-90. Ledum has been struck off our list of *posa*-receiving villages by order of the Chief Commissioner for its complicity in the murder of our Hilonimur Miri subjects in March 1889. Rs. 58-2, therefore, out of the sanctioned Passi Meyong *posa* have been recredited to Government, and this sum will not be drawn in future.

"Takot Gam of Romkang (one of the cluster of villages on the right bank of the Dihong and Passighat) and the other Passis, whose slaves ran away in 1890, came in several times. Some property belonging to these Gams was recovered, but claims are still being made."

Articles presented to Government when receiving *posa*.

16. Kemi and Lekong presented two *puris* each and Kebang one *puri*, which were sold for Rs. 16, and the amount credited to Government; but the other villages do not appear to have brought down anything. In February last a few Komsing Gams and others came into Sadiya, and presented to Government two *mithans*. They asked for *posa*; but on being told that they could not get it, they asked for money to buy salt. Mr. Needham accordingly gave them six maunds of salt. One of the two *mithans* presented to Government was returned to the Abors, and the other was sold for Rs. 50, which was credited to Government.

Bor Abors.

17. The year was unusually quiet and uneventful. On his visit to Sadiya in January last, Mr. Greenshields, Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur, saw a large number of Bor Abors from the villages of Dambuk, Mima Sipo, Membo, and Bomjur. They reported that their rice crops were poor owing to want of rain at the end of the season. Other crops were good. Mr. Needham being absent on the Hukong expedition, Mr. Greenshields paid *posa* at Sadiya to the following villages, which sent in deputations of Gams:—

Dambuk.		Membo.
Mima Sipo.		Bomjur.
	Damroh.	

The Damroh Gams did not come down, but their *posa* was taken by those of Dambuk.

Mr. Hughes, Subadar of Military Police, paid *posa* to the following villages:

Dukku.		Kumku.
Silli.		Siluk.
	Padu.	

A sum of Rs. 30 was realised as fine from the *posa* due to Dukku Abors on their admitting that they had killed one pig and wounded another belonging to Bamut Miri.

The following articles were presented to Government by the Gams on behalf of their communities when receiving *posa*:

Dambuk	1 *puri*.
Membo	2 *puris*.
Mima Sipo	1 *puri*.
Damroh (through Dambuk)	11 *puris*.
Dukku	1 *puri*.
Kumku	1 „
Siluk	2 *puris*
Bomjur	1 *puri*.
	20 *puris*.

The *puris* were sold by public auction, and fetched Rs. 34-3, which sum has been duly credited to Government.

Complaints against Bor Abors.

18. There was no complaint against this tribe during the year under report, although it is believed that the number who visited Sadiya was about the same as in the previous year.

MISHMIS.

Chulikatas and Bebejiyas.

19. People of these tribes visited Sadiya as usual, and no complaints were made against them during the year under report. These people did not come down this year to do any work on the road between Bomjur and Kherimpani, as they did last year. The reason assigned is fear of sickness.

Digaros.

20. This tribe, as usual, visited Sadiya in large numbers, and were well behaved. No complaints were heard of against this tribe during the past year. They trade largely in rubber.

KHAMPTIS AND SINGPHOS.

Khamptis.

21. Mr. Brown writes about the Khamptis that they maintained their position as, in many respects, the best class of ryots in the North Lakhimpur subdivision. The man Ainyonre Khampti, who was deported to North Lakhimpur and detained there for the last three years, came to Sadiya without leave. He was ordered to be kept under surveillance at North Lakhimpur till next cold weather. A son of Lukun, Rája of Borkhampti, whose village was the farthest point reached by Colonels Woodthorpe and McGregor in 1884, came in with a number of followers, and Mr. Greenshields assisted him on his way to Calcutta. A Burmese *Phunghi*, or Buddhist priest, accompanied him, and has been preaching a crusade against opium among the Buddhists.

Singphos.

22. Mr. Needham reports that in his recent visit to Hukong, he found that Daffa Nong, one of the most influential chiefs in the Hukong valley, died the year before last, and that his two sons, Daffa Nong and Daffa La, were at feud. Ningru Samon paid a visit to Dibrugarh. Joihing, of Bisa, was seen several times at Margherita, and he accompanied Mr. Needham to Hukong.

NÁGAS.

Nágas on the Lakhimpur frontier.

23. Numbers of Nágas visited the district of Lakhimpur, as usual, for purposes of trade. They worked on tea gardens, and even for villagers, clearing jungle and building houses. A robbery was committed by Nágas in February near the Sibságar boundary. Some Nágas were fined for selling hill *ganja*. Outside the Inner Line they gave no trouble.

Nágas on the Sibságar frontier.

24. In the cold weather the Nágas of the following *changs* paid visits of courtesy to the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar, and made presents of hill goats, spears, *daos*, &c. :

(1) Changnoi.	(9) Bura Langi.
(2) Joboka.	(10) Jami.
(3) Namsang.	(11) Kansangia.
(4) Banfera.	(12) Armung.
(5) Bura Haimong.	(13) Molung.
(6) Salaju.	(14) Kumlung.
(7) Molaothupia.	(15) Yanglung.
(8) Lungthai.	(16) Lungchang.

During the Manipur disturbances in April 1891 there was a sort of panic among the tea garden people all along our south-eastern frontier from Towkak to Geleki, and a number of telegrams and letters calling for protection were received from the tea planters. The most pressing calls were from Bihubor, Cherideo, Towkak, Joboka, and Banfera. On enquiry these reports were found to be a little exaggerated, but not quite without foundation. There was no reason to doubt that something unusual was noticeable in the movements and attitude of the Nágas, and that their behaviour towards the people was in some cases insolent. In consequence of these reports, the General Officer Commanding and Officiating Chief Commissioner (General Collett) sent a detachment of 100 sepoys of the 36th Sikhs under Lieutenant Johnson. This detachment was stationed at Sibságar for nearly two months, and parties of 25 men each detailed from it were sent to Sonari and Bihubor, where they remained for some time in order to allay all fears. Their presence had a wholesome effect both on the Nágas and on our people. A few Military Police were also sent to Geleki, but they were soon recalled, as it was found that their presence in that place was not required.

Mr. Horrocks, manager of Towkak, and Mr. Cummings, manager of Joboka, gave information that 300 Nágas were encamped in Mr. Horrocks' seed garden. Petty thefts were numerous. Mr. Cummings had an iron anvil carried off and some bags of rice. They were both afraid that the coolies might take to flight at any moment. The Sonari police also made an enquiry about these 300 Nágas ; and it transpired that bundles of rice had been sent from *chang* to *chang*, the usual method adopted by these Nágas when they intend to combine for any purpose. All these incidents gave tolerably clear indications that the Manipur disturbances had unsettled the minds of the Nágas, and that they were watching the result of the operations. Strong measures would have been required to keep them in check, had there been any mishaps in the course of the operations. As it was, they confined themselves to insolence and petty theft.

The Assistant Commissioner of Jorhát writes:

In last cold weather some 309 Nágas were working for some time on the tea garden as coolies under Mr. Begg at Holunguri.

The only noteworthy event that I have to mention in this report is that in April last Mr. Ferguson, the manager of Moriani tea estate, having been misinformed by some of the natives in his factory, sent information to the subdivisional officer at Jorhát to the effect that there was every probability of Nágas raiding from the neighbouring hills,

and that some sixty Nágas had already come down, all armed with spears, and that a guard was urgently required to be placed there. On receipt of this information, Mr. More, who was then subdivisional officer, wired to the subdivisional officer of Golághát to send thirty sepoys immediately to Moriani. The requisition was complied with at once. Mr. More, when he personally visited the spot, found out that the rumour was entirely false, and the sixty Nágas about whom Mr. Ferguson reported were found to have been sent, as usual, by the shopkeepers of Mokokchang to take provisions from a Kaiya at Moriani.

During the year under report there were five cases brought to trial against six Nágas. Three of them were cases under sections 379, 380, and 457, Indian Penal Code, in which three Nágas were convicted and sentenced,—two to rigorous imprisonment for three months each, and one to a fine of Rs. 15. In one case two Nágas were fined one anna each for committing nuisances under section 34, Act V of 1861. In one case one Nága was fined Rs. 15 for offering to sell foreign excisable *ganja*, under section 61, Act VII of 1878.

NÁGA HILLS DISTRICT.

25. As in the previous years, the political relations in this district are concerned with—

Political relations in the district.

(1) The trans-Dikhu tribes.
(2) The Semas.
(3) The Eastern Angámis.
(4) The Manipur State.

26. The trans-Dikhu tribes are independent, and no attempt was made to interfere in any way in their internal affairs during the year under report.

I.—The trans-Dikhu tribes.

Naked tribe.—This tribe inhabits the country just across the Dikhu at the extreme north-east corner of the Mokokchang subdivision. Our relations with this tribe have continued to be friendly. Three cases of head-taking, however, were reported from these villages. Two of these cases occurred in the villages of Changken and Shishi. They are just across our frontier. The other case was one in which a woman of the village of Yangnia was killed by some men from a village lying further back from our frontier. This case was reported at Tamlu, and Mr. Davis, Deputy Commissioner, Nága Hills, was asked to interfere and put a stop to the feud, but he declined to have anything to do with the matter.

Proposals for the inclusion of the whole of the villages lying between the Yangnu and Dikhu rivers in the area of political control were discussed during the Chief Commissioner's visit to Kohima, and a preliminary tour through the villages close to the Dikhu was sanctioned. The result of this tour will be noticed in next year's report.

Yajim, Mongdi, and Yampi group, and the Mazung tribe.—No attacks on any of our frontier villages were made by these tribes during the year, and our relations with the nearer villages continued to be satisfactory. The internal condition of these tribes is, however, far from good, and our frontier in this part of the district cannot be considered safe until the practice of head-taking amongst these tribes is put a stop to.

The most serious cases reported during the year were as follows:

(1) The killing by Lungtung of a man of Sontak. This quarrel threatened to become a very serious one. Mr. Davis, however, was able to make an enquiry into the feud in April 1892. It appears that last rains Sontak killed a *mithan* belonging to Lungtung. As Sontak refused all the Lungtung demands for reparation, Lungtung took the law into their own hands, and killed a man and a woman of Sontak. Sontak thereupon came in to Mr. Muspratt at Mokokchang and made a complaint, and asked him what they should do. They were told that they could expect no help from us, and that they must shift for themselves. This they did, as only eight days before Mr. Davis visited their village they killed on the road between Noksen and Litam a man and a woman of Lungtung. As both sides were by this act on the part of Sontak pretty much on an equality from a Nága point of view, Mr. Davis ordered them to prosecute the feud no further, an order which both sides promised to obey.

(2) A raid by Yampong on Mazungjami. In this raid Mazungjami lost eight killed, but managed to account for twenty-five of the raiders whom they ambuscaded on their return journey.

Sangtam tribe.—Our relations with this tribe, except in the case of Yampong, were friendly throughout the year.

The Yampong case was as follows:—Early in 1891 Juju, an Ao village, reported to the subdivisional officer, Mokokchang, that a man of their village, who had gone across the Dikhu to trade, had never returned. It was subsequently ascertained that this man had been killed, and it was asserted that Yampong was the village responsible for the murder. To enquire into this case, Mr. Davis visited Yampong on the 21st December 1891. He then discovered that the murderer was a man of Yutsu, a small Sangtam village near Yampong, and that, after committing the murder, he had fled to Yampong, where he had been living ever since. Mr. Davis demanded his surrender, but was told by the headman that he had run away, and that the villagers were quite unable to arrest him. As there appeared no immediate likelihood of catching the man, and as the village of Yampong was in no way concerned in the murder, Mr. Davis left the village next day after having destroyed the murderer's house, and issued an order that he was no longer to be allowed to reside in the village.

The action of the Deputy Commissioner in thus leaving the village without demanding from it a fine of *mithan*, red spears, &c., was looked upon by the inhabitants as a confession of weakness on his part; and shortly after his departure the upper portion of the village began to be very boastful, and actually went as far as to send men and set fire to two houses in the Ao village of Longmisa, looted the small village of Kongtangla, which had supplied Mr. Davis with fowls and liquor, and threatened Chari, where his party had halted for a night and had been supplied with rice, fowls, &c.

As it was not desirable to overlook such insults, Mr. Davis returned to Mokokchang, and from there again crossed the Dikhu to Yampong, taking with him Captain Macintyre, Mr. Muspratt, and sixty

men of the Nága Hills Military Police. They found the village prepared for resistance, the path a mile distant from it being thickly studded with *panjis*. During the advance one of the guides was wounded in the back by a poisoned arrow; but the village was occupied without further casualty. After halting one day, during which all attempts to induce the inhabitants to come to terms had failed, Mr. Davis burnt the offending portion of the village, having been unable to realise a fine from them. While searching for cattle, parties of the Military Police were attacked by the Nágas, who were, however, beaten off with a loss of two killed. There were no casualties on our side.

Since this expedition, the headmen of Yampong have been into Mokokchang, and have tendered their submission.

The independent Ao village of Longsa gave no trouble during the year. The question of including this village within the Mokokchang subdivision was discussed by the Chief Commissioner during his visit to Kohima, and as a result the headmen were informed that they would be called upon to pay revenue this cold weather.

II.—Semas.

27. The boundaries of the Sema political control area remained the same as in the previous year.

There were no cases of head-taking within the Sema political control area during the year under review, nor were there any instances in which villages outside our frontier attacked villages lying within the area of political control. Mr. Davis twice toured through the Sema country,—once in July 1891 and again in December 1891. During these tours, with the exception of a riot case between the small village of Kehivi and New Killomi, in which one man was killed, no serious cases were reported.

During the year six men of the Sema village of Lophemi and one man of Latisami were judicially tried by the subdivisional officer, Mokokchang, and were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. In the first of these cases the offenders assaulted and robbed some people of Longsa as a protest against the latter having tried to protect their own fields from spoliation. The imprisonment inflicted in this case will, doubtless, prove effectual in restraining the people of the more northern Sema villages from bullying their Ao neighbours,—a favourite occupation of theirs in days gone by.

During the year Mr. Davis was, at the invitation of both parties, able to amicably settle a quarrel about land between Yezami and Inatos' village. Both of these villages lie outside the boundary of the political control area, and Mr. Davis would not have interfered had not both sides been ready to accept his award as a final settlement of the case.

The Semas in the Doyang valley, with the exception of one or two villages, were well disposed towards us, and might at any time be included within the revenue-paying portion of the district. Cash, of which three years ago they had none, is now to be found in most villages, a sign that habits of trading are being developed in the country.

The villages immediately across the Doyang opposite Lozema supply a good deal of rice, on payment, to the guard there; and the strain on the resources of Lozema village, which was at one time rather considerable, was appreciably relieved.

III.—Eastern Angamis.

28. The Eastern Angámis, with the exception of one serious case in which the villages of Yarabama and Tevopetsimi were concerned, behaved uniformly well during the year. Some of their villages furnished coolies to carry the baggage of the Kohima column of the Manipur field force from Kohima to Manipur, and the whole of their villages have sent coolies down to Nichuguard to bring up stores during the year.

The Eastern Angámi country was visited by Mr. Davis twice,—once in July in connection with the Yarabama-Tevopetsimi case, and again in September, when he visited several of the villages lying in the more southern portion of the area.

The Tevopetsimi case was a rather serious one. Yarabama and Tevopetsimi had for some time been on bad terms about a dispute as to water. Early in July a man of Tevopetsimi, who had gone down early to look at his fields, saw a small party of men of Yarabama going out to work. He at once returned to his village, and having got nine other young men to join him, the ten together went down and lay in wait in the jungle just above the path, which the Yarabama men must take on their return from work. As the Yarabama men came back in the evening, they were attacked with sticks and stones by the Tevopetsimi men, and one of their number was killed, being wounded in the stomach by a pointed stick. On receiving information of what had occurred, Mr. Davis at once went out to Tevopetsimi, and arrested the ten men concerned in the outrage, who were tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

IV.—Manipur Nágas.

29. Towards the end of April, two of our Kuki villages near Henima made a raid on the Manipur Nága village of Makhui or Inchama. This raid was undertaken with the idea that by making it, they (the Kukis) were helping the "Maharani"! Inchama had killed a sepoy. There is no doubt that a desire for heads was as potent an incentive as the desire to help us. At the time of the raid all the villages round Henima were in a very unsettled state owing to rumours that the Manipuris were meditating an attack on the Henima outpost, and had actually got a body of 300 Kukis collected for this purpose just across the frontier. Both villages were heavily fined, as also were two Kacha Nága villages, the inhabitants of which made raids on two small Nága villages just across the frontier.

Conduct of Nágas.

30. The general conduct of the people was good throughout the year, and their disposition towards Government was loyal, as was testified by their conduct at the time of the Manipur outbreak, when, had they been disposed to do so, certain villages might have made themselves very troublesome indeed. The withdrawal of the punitive police from the 1st April 1891 led to no increase of the offences of theft and house-breaking during the year. Indeed, cases under the latter head showed a considerable decrease, and this notwithstanding the large foreign population brought in to the district by the transport and commissariat departments. The only exceptions to the general internal tranquillity of the district during the year under report were, as stated above, the Kuki raids on Manipur-Nága villages, the two riots in the Angámi country, and the Kezoma murder case.

Arms Act.

31. The following statement shows the arms statistics for the year :

Angámi.		Lhota.		Kacha.		Kuki.		Mikirs, Kacharis, and plainsmen.		Total.		Grand total.
New.	Renewed.	New.	Renewed.	New.	Renewed.	New.	Renewed.	New.	Renewed.	New.	Renewed.	
75	247	7	19	24	38	41	95	91	245	238	644	882

Total licenses issued	882
Licenses unissued	43
Total number of licenses	925

Of the 687 licenses issued in 1890, 644 were renewed during the year, leaving a total of 43 unrenewed. Every effort was made to get all licenses renewed during the year, with the results above noted. It is extremely difficult to drive into the heads of Nágas the idea that their licenses must be renewed every year, and during 1891 there were many difficulties, the chief being the Manipur disturbances, and the consequent almost exclusive employment of the district staff on the work of hunting up coolies. The number of new licenses issued during the year was 238. Of these, 91 were issued in the plains mauzas of the district, where an increase of guns is rather a cause for congratulation than otherwise, as it enables the people of those parts to make some head against wild animals. Of the 71 new licenses issued to Angámis, some were given to people living in the political control area who had not been previously called upon to take out licenses, and some were for guns given to men for good services rendered in bringing in unlicensed guns or for work done at the time of the Manipur expedition. The 24 Kacha Nága and 41 Kuki new licenses represent guns previously in existence in the district, but for which no licenses had before been issued.

The Arms Act was energetically enforced throughout the year, there being 48 cases, in which 48 persons were punished, fines being inflicted to the amount of Rs. 825. A large number of Manipuri muskets were imported into the district by troops and followers returning from Manipur, and sold to Nágas in this district, principally to the villages between Kohima and Mao. Thence they were, in many instances, resold to our villages across the Sijju and villages in the political control area. A good many were confiscated during the year ; in one village alone, Jakhama, eleven guns were discovered, all of which were confiscated. Many of these Manipuri guns, Mr. Davis reports, remain still undiscovered, but as their owners cannot easily obtain ammunition for them, the fact of their existence is not a cause for apprehension.

As in previous years, ammunition could not be purchased nearer than at Golághát, under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner endorsed on the pass.

Three rifles were stolen from the 42nd Gurkha Rifles during the year. From the circumstances under which these rifles disappeared, it is almost certain that the men of the regiment itself must have been concerned in the thefts. No clue was obtained as to the whereabouts of these rifles.

Impressed labour.

32. The following statement shows the number of coolies impressed at headquarters on account of the different departments of Government during the past five years :

Departments.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Civil Department	1,450	890	686	1,566	1,070
Police „	1,633	1,388	1,235	2,179	2,054
Military „	108	734	626	701	4,191
Telegraph „	608	102	20	*Nil.*	2,149
Commissariat „	619	*Nil.*	678	379	8,651
Public Works „	350	236	184	4,541	2,392
Total	4,768	3,350	3,429	9,366	20,507

The bulk of the coolies impressed during the year under report were employed on an average for about four days each. The total of 20,507 does not give anything like the actual number of coolies who worked during the year, as it takes no account of coolies impressed for work at Nichuguard from the villages near that post. The bulk of the coolie work naturally fell on the Angámis, and more coolies would have been given had it not been for the disastrous outbreak of small-pox, which occurred at Kohima and in all the neighbouring villages, and was the cause of the death of hundreds of Nágas.

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

Seims, Sardárs, &c., Khási Hills.

33. There was no change in the number of Seims, Sardárs, Wáhádádárs, Lyngdohs, or Dollois.

In the Khási Hills subdivision, U Rai Singh, Seim of Rambrai, resigned owing to continue ill-health, and his legal heir, U Sngi, was appointed to succeed him.

The three Sardárs of Maolong were charged by the villagers with—

(*a*) having sold a piece of land belonging to the State of Maolong and with having misappropriated the whole proceeds ;
(*b*) not having kept proper account of receipts and disbursements of State money ;
(*c*) having negligently allowed a *mahál* in the Sylhet district to be sold for arrears of revenue ;
(*d*) not giving their decisions in open darbar.

A regular enquiry was made into these charges by the Deputy Commissioner, and the three Sardárs were dismissed, and three other men were elected and appointed in their places. The Sardár of Nongbah was found to be wanting in influence in his village and to be generally useless. He was dismissed, and another man was appointed to succeed him. The Sardár of Maodon was found to be a drunkard and a cheat. He was, therefore, dismissed, and one U Jir Muluk was elected and appointed Sardár in succession to him. Complaints had also been made against the Sardárs of Sohbar and Barpunji, but they were not removed from office.

In 1879 certain villages in the Khási State of Nongkrem, known as the "25 villages," severed themselves from the authority of the Seim on the alleged ground of his oppression and exaction of excessive dues, &c. The dispute was settled by Government appointing from among their community four Sardárs who were to try all petty cases in these villages, and to watch over their interests generally, the serious and difficult cases or disputes between them and the Seim and any others being referred to the Shillong Court for decision. In 1890 several applications were filed by the people of the 25 villages, praying to renew their allegiance to the Seim of Nongkrem. Mr. Godfrey, Deputy Commissioner, Khási Hills, enquired into the matter locally in November 1891, with the result that the authority of the Seim was restored.

There was no case of gross misconduct among the Seims. Much dissatisfaction was expressed against the proceedings of U Hain Manik, Seim of Myllim, but nothing definite was made out against him.

A punitive police force was located at the beginning of the year near Laitryngew in consequence of a fanatical murder which was committed near that village in May 1890. The Seim of Cherra, who failed to perform his duty in endeavouring to bring the offender to justice, paid for the guard.

The Shella Wáhádádárs did well on the whole during the year. One of them, however, neglected his duties in respect of the exportation of limestone, and was fined Rs. 200.

34. In the Jaintia Hills subdivision the following changes took place :—U Bud, Dolloi of Jowai, was found to be continually neglecting his duties, and was therefore dismissed. An election was held after due notice, and one U Shaiwar was appointed to succeed him. No complaint was received against the new Dolloi. U Don, Dolloi of Rambrai, who was appointed only in July 1891, died in December 1891, and was succeeded by U Synia Lyngdoh, who was elected after due notice. The Dolloi of Ralliang, who was dismissed last year for drunkenness and incompetency, was succeeded by U Lang Sushiang, duly elected. The Dolloi of Nongfullut died in August 1891, and one U Mukta Tamalia was elected to succeed him. The Dolloi of Amwi also died in June 1891, and was succeeded by one U Siang Tariang, elected.

Dollois, Jaintia Hills.

35. There were 328 gun licenses in force at the beginning of 1891, of which 321 were duly renewed. Two guns were destroyed, one was lost, the owners of two left the district, one was transferred to Register B of exempted persons, and the remaining one, the Deputy Commissioner reports, could not be traced. 26 new licenses were granted during the year, so at the beginning of 1892 there were altogether 347 gun licenses in force in this district. Of these, 301 were in the Khási Hills and 46 in the Jaintia Hills. 114¾ lbs. of gunpowder were sold during the year by the two vendors licensed to deal in arms and ammunition. Besides this, 30 lbs. of gunpowder were imported, under special permits, by the lessee of an elephant *mahál*, and the Seim of Khairim in connection with the annual festival that takes place in Nongkrem.

Arms Act.

GÁRO HILLS DISTRICT.

36. There is nothing of importance to be noticed in connection with the Gáros, who appear to have behaved well during the year.

Conduct of the Gáros.

37. Of the 535 gun licenses reported to have been in force in 1890, 29 were cancelled and 43 new licenses were granted ; thus the total number of guns in the district during 1891 was 549. Only 293¾ lbs. of gunpowder were retailed by the licensed vendor at Tura, against 506¾ lbs. in the previous year. No explanation of the decrease has been furnished by the Deputy Commissioner, but he reports that this shop is quite sufficient for the requirements of the district.

Arms Act.

LUSHAI, KUKI, AND OTHER HILL TRIBES ON THE FRONTIER OF CACHAR.

Lushais.

38. The operations during the cold season of 1890-91, which were initiated in consequence of the murder of Captain Browne in September 1890, and the General rising of the Western Lushais, resulted in the complete pacification of the Northern Lushai villages west of the Sonai river, and the unconditional surrender of all the chiefs implicated in the rising, with the exception of Thanruma, who fled for refuge towards the east, and who is still at large At the commencement of the year under report the Lushais were peacefully employed in *jhúming* and in rebuilding their villages, many of which had been destroyed by our troops as a punishment. The feeling of insecurity which our operations had occasioned was beginning to wear off, and they came readily to trade at the newly re-opened bázár at Changsil and to barter vegetables and live stock with the garrison of

General and political conditions after operations in 1890 and 1891.

Fort Aijal. Our demands for labour were readily complied with, and large numbers of Lushais were employed on the reconstruction and repairs of the buildings at Aijal and Changsil and on roadwork.

Suicide of the chiefs Khalkam and Lengpunga.

39. It is to be regretted that two of the Lushai chiefs, Khalkam and Lengpunga, who were deported in January 1891, succeeded in committing suicide in the Hazaribagh jail in the following September, by hanging themselves with ropes which they had surreptitiously manufactured from their clothes. The Lushais heard the news of their death with apathy, and Mr. McCabe reported as follows:

> They took the matter very quietly, evinced no surprise, and merely remarked that they would like to drink to the memory of the departed. In my opinion they never expected to see the deported chiefs again, and took no particular interest in the particular manner of their deaths. The villages, having split up into communities according to their special inclination, would not welcome the return of powerful chiefs, who would shortly have compelled them to rejoin the parent village.
>
> I further told them, as the third chief Thangula was alive, I would allow any of them who wished to go and visit him and ascertain for themselves full details of the double suicide.

Death of the chiefs Bungteya and Nikama.

40. Bungteya, one of the most important of the Eastern Lushai chiefs, died during the rains. Nikama, one of Vuta's sons, whose village was destroyed by us in February 1890 on account of his complicity in the raids on the Chittagong frontier, died during that year, and his village is now under his sister Rochungpui, a sister of Khamliena's.

Mr. McCabe's tours.

41. In addition to the Eastern Lushai promenade, which is summarised later on, Mr. McCabe, the Political Officer, made protracted tours in his jurisdiction, the most important of which were—

(1) Tour to Sailenpui and other villages west of the river Dhaleswari.
(2) Tour to Lengpunga and among the villages south of Fort Aijal.
(3) Tour to the villages of Khalkam, Lenkhunga, Thangula, and others to the north of Fort Aijal.

The objects of these tours were—

(*a*) To locate accurately the sites of the villages, many of which had been moved after the destruction of the villages during the cold-weather operations.
(*b*) To ascertain the routes to and between the villages and to count the number of houses they contained.
(*c*) To carefully explain our house tax and labour regulations.
(*d*) To accustom the Lushais to our presence among them.
(*e*) To settle any disputes which might be referred to the Political Officer.

Mr. McCabe was most cordially received throughout these tours, the Lushais showing perfect confidence in the friendliness of our intentions towards them.

At every village accommodation was provided for the escort and their followers, either in the "jolbuk," or guest house, in the village itself, or in temporary huts which were erected by the Lushais. Supplies of live stock and vegetables were readily obtainable, and where water was at a distance, the Lushais carried it in.

Promenade in country east of the Sonai river.

42. In the latter part of January 1892 Mr. McCabe made a tour through the Eastern Lushai villages with an escort of 100 Military Police under Captain Loch; Surgeon Melville and a sepoy surveyor also accompanied the party.

The objects of this tour were as follows:

First.—To meet the Lungleh force under Captain Shakespear at Kairuma about the 29th January.

Second.—To adjust a quarrel regarding boundaries between Kairuma and Daukhuma, which threatened to revive the old war between the Howlongs and the sons of Vuta.

Third.—To fix a provisional boundary between the tribes respectively subordinate to the Assam and Bengal Administrations, the Bengal Government having expressed a desire to cede to Assam the Northern Howlong villages, which are more readily controlled from Aijal.

Fourth.—To assess and realise revenue from the villages east and south of the Sonai.

Fifth.—To survey the country traversed and locate the sites of new villages.

Sixth.—To examine the country with a view to obtaining a central site which might hereafter be utilised as a central position, controlling the whole Lushai country.

Seventh.—To note the best alignments for arterial roads.

Mr. McCabe met the Lungleh force, which consisted of—

Captain Shakespear.	Mr. Hutchinson.
Mr. Pughe and 100 police sepoys.	Lieutenant Boileau, R.E.
	Mr. Hogan.

On the 10th January 1892, a darbar was held, which was numerously attended, the following chiefs being present:

ASSAM ADMINISTRATION.

Kairuma ...	Vuta's family.
Lalbuta ...	
Raltienga ...	
Khamliena ...	Sylu.

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION.

Lallova ...	Howlong.
Jaduna ...	Molienpui.

Mr. McCabe explained to the assembled chiefs that the European officers in these hills were all brothers, and that their policy was a uniform one.

The following questions were decided by Mr. McCabe and Captain Shakespear:

(1) The transfer of the nine Howlong villages enumerated below from the Bengal to the Assam Administration was notified:

Kamlova ...		
Thangliena ...		Sons of Bhenkuia.
Tlongbuta ...		
Lalrhima ...		
Lienkhara ...		
Kanglova ...		Sons of Sangbanga.
Rochungnunga ...		
Lalbura ...		Second cousin of Bhenkuia and Sangbanga.
Jadena.		

(2) The boundary dispute between Kairuma and Daukhuma was amicably settled.

With reference to this dispute, Mr. McCabe wrote as follows:

The next point discussed was the dispute regarding the right to certain land between Kairuma and Daukhuma. Captain Shakespear had visited Daukhuma, and found that village preparing for war. He made an exhaustive enquiry into the matter, and elicited the following facts:—Daukhuma wished to abandon his present site and erect a new village on land admittedly at present in the possession of Kairuma. This land was formerly owned by the Howlongs, but had been forcibly seized by Vuta many years ago. Up to date the Howlongs have not been strong enough to regain possession, but now, feeling their power increased, determined to make a bold bid to regain their land, in defiance of the united strength of the villages of Vuta's descendants.

Had not Captain Shakespear arrived opportunely at Daukhuma, I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that a serious war would have resulted between the Howlongs under Bengal and Vuta's descendants under Assam; and, in order to suppress it, delay would have been caused by the necessity of consulting two Administrations and formulating a joint policy of action.

Now that Bengal has ceded to Assam the Northern Howlong villages, all chance of divergence on this subject has been removed.

The following villages were visited in the course of this tour:

Thompong.	Lunglena.	Jataiya.
Bungteya.	Kairuma.	Maite.
Nikama.	Nepuitangi.	Lalbura.

The tour lasted twenty-two days, and the objects were all satisfactorily accomplished. House tax was realised from all the villages visited, the country traversed was surveyed, and the sites of new villages located.

House tax.

43. Attempt to realise house tax from the Lushais met with success for the first time last year. The demand was of course not viewed with satisfaction, and the Lushais did all they could to evade payment. When, however, they found that the Political Officer was determined not to leave their villages until the tax had been paid in full, and that they had to feed his party for as long as he was detained, they soon acceded to our terms. The following extracts are made from Mr. McCabe's diaries in illustration of the above remarks:

(1) The Mantris (Lengpunga) fully understood the rules regarding taxation and labour supply; and on my asking them if they had money in hand to pay the house tax, they smilingly replied in the negative.

I pointed out the advantages of trade and the charms of coolie transport between Changsil and Aijal, but I could see that our views on these subjects were somewhat diametrical. The theory was admitted to be excellent, but the practice, with its chances of fever in the malarial tract about Changsil and Saireng, was evidently the more prominent feature in the Lushai picture.

However, they said they would find the rupees, and requested to know if widows and cripples would be exempted, and what percentage on the collections would be paid to the Rája.

In reply, I told them that if the Rája collected the money and paid it at Aijal immediately on demand, 10 per cent. commission would be granted; but that if I had to send men to the village to realise the tax, no commission would be paid.

As regards the exemption of widows and cripples, I pointed out that this was a mere matter of grace. The Rája was to pay me the tax on the whole number of houses, and if, on enquiry, I was satisfied of the existence of persons deserving exemption, I would remit the tax on those individuals.

* * * * *

(2) The number of houses in Jataiya's village was 330; and on my directing the headmen to collect the tax, they came up smiling, and said that they had it all ready for me. With a great many preliminaries, they carefully counted out Rs. 100, and said that that was the full amount calculated at Re. 1 per house. Half an hour later they produced Rs. 50 more, and when informed that I had no intention of leaving their village without receiving payment in full, at once produced the total amount demanded.

It is satisfactory to notice that payment of the tax was made promptly by most villages, some chiefs (including even Poiboi) sending their dues to Aijal through their mantris.

In connection with the collections of house tax during his Eastern Sonai tour, Mr. McCabe writes:

* * * * *

During the day I realised in cash the sum of Rs. 816 on account of the house tax, the details of which are as follows:

Name of village.	Total number of houses.	Number exempted.	Amount realised.
			Rs.
Kairuma	400	30	370
Lalbuta	200	10	190
Raltienga	66	10	56
Nepuitangi (Kairuma's mother)	220	20	200
Total	886	70	816

The ease with which this revenue was realised augurs well for the future, and as these, the most remote villages from Aijal, have been able to pay in cash, I see no reason to anticipate any difficulty with the Western Lushais and the Vonolel and Lalpunga groups.

Supply of Lushai labour.

44. Requisitions for the supply of coolies to work on roads and carry stores and baggage, &c., were promptly complied with by all the chiefs so requisitioned except Lalbura, whose non-compliance led to the recent outbreak. Bungteya refused to comply with a requisition for six coolies made by the havildár in charge of an escort, in consequence of which the Political Officer fined the village six guns. In his Eastern Lushai tour the Political Officer depended to a great extent on Lushai coolie carriage. The remarks of Mr. McCabe on the Lushais as coolies, quoted below, are interesting:

The Lushai, unlike the Kuki, is a very indifferent coolie, and has never been accustomed to carry heavy loads, the women performing all the arduous transport of grain from the *jhúms* to the villages. A 20-seer load is considered outrageously heavy, and a box is looked upon as an article that should always remain stationary. In the interests of the future administration of these hills, I feel convinced that the coolie question is one that must be treated with great caution. It would be detrimental to create a disgust for the transport of baggage, and make the Lushais seek homes remote from Aijal, and at the same time it is impolitic to foster the growth of high rates for carriage. The following general principles seem to me the best to adopt:

First—To minimise the demand for coolies during seasons of active agricultural operations.
Second—To make up the loads in convenient form for carriage on the back.
Third—To fix a daily rate of four annas for a fair load.

These rates, however, cannot always be strictly adhered to. Lushais do not appreciate four-anna bits, and ostentatiously make them over to their children, implying that such trifles are below their dignity to retain. If payment is made in a lump sum, the Rája takes the money, so that this solution of the problem is not satisfactory to the coolie. After some little experience, I have found it best to calculate the carriage at four annas per fair coolie load, allow the Lushais to subdivide the loads as they please, and then give each man a little salt, the total value of the salt being estimated on the 4-anna per fair load scale. By this plan each man gets something for his day's work, which is not of a severe enough character to create a marked antipathy to it.

Supply of rice.

45. Rice was supplied without much demur, some villages supplying as much as 100 maunds, besides other provisions. In his tour through the villages west of the Dhaleswari, Mr. McCabe depended on the Lushais for rice, for which he gave payment in salt at the rate of one seer of salt for four seers of rice, and was consequently enabled to reduce the number of coolies with his party and to move with an escort of fifty sepoys without much difficulty.

It would appear that the Lushai adopts very much the same tactics in evading supply of rice as in the payment of house tax. The quotation below from Mr. McCabe's diary will illustrate this:

This (new Bungteya) village contains only 190 houses, but as Bungteya had 583 last year, the upper or second village must have nearly 400. On my demanding rice, the usual reply was given that they had none, and were compelled to exist on jungle roots; but on my pointing out that they must have a large stock to enable them to brew sufficient "*zu*" to intoxicate the whole village, they promptly supplied 15 maunds. The fondness of these Loos or Lushais for "*zu*" is very noticeable.

Bázárs and trade.

46. The Bázár at Changsil has been re-established, to which Lushais came freely with fowls, vegetables, wax, &c., and bartered the same for salt. Owing to the unsettled state of the country, no regular trade has been carried on. Mr. McCabe may be quoted again:

Ten Lushais of Lalrhima attended the bázár Until we have shops at Aijal no inducement exists for Lushais to come in from distant villages. They want salt and cloth in exchange for their vegetables, wax, &c. No rubber is brought in, and, as far as I can ascertain, most of the rubber trees have been killed by injudicious tapping. I hope to see a trade in tea seed develop after next October, as, unless the Lushais earn money in this or some other similar manner, the house tax will have to be taken in the form of labour. The Bengali shopkeepers have no transport wherewith to forward goods to Aijal, and Lushai labour could only be engaged at a prohibitory rate.

When the Aijal-Changsil road has been re-aligned, traders will be able to use pack bullocks, a plentiful supply of which can be obtained from Silchar.

Water-supply and public works.

47. There has been a great improvement in the water-supply at Aijal, which was a much-felt want. On the west face of the Aijal hill two large sources have been opened out, catch drains made, jungle cleared, and the *nullahs* dammed, so that several large reservoirs have been obtained. In addition to these, masonry tanks have been constructed. These are close to the main fort, and are capable of holding at least six weeks' supply for the garrison. The above work was done by the sepoys, who were also employed in the construction of the Government buildings and stockades at Aijal.

The Aijal-Changsil road was improved at places, and a new road aligned from Aijal to Lengpunga by Mr. Clancey, Executive Engineer.

The road along the Rengti range made fair progress towards completion, and although the road in many places is at present only a mere track, direct communication is possible with Silchar. Owing, however, to frequent interruptions due to storms, which cause the jungle to block the road, the road has not been much used, and is now practically closed. Mr. McCabe describes this road in the following terms:

This road is 114 miles in length, and connects Silchar with Changsil. It is now open for pack animals, but has not yet all been widened out to the proposed extent. For the first 60 miles, from Silchar to the Kolosib, the road is practically completed, very little work remaining to be done. Between the 60th and the 90th miles the alignment will require a few alterations, and some time will be required for this purpose. The last 24 miles into Changsil are very good. The great difficulty to be contended with on this road is the inferior nature of the water-supply, the camps at the 39th, 63rd, and 80th miles being most indifferently provided.

Post and telegraph.

48. There are now post offices at both Aijal and Changsil. The mail from Jhalnacherra to Changsil is run by boats, and that from Changsil to Aijal by Lushai runners. Lushai runners have been used from the date of the fall of Khalkam, November 1890, and in no instance has the dâk been delayed or tampered with on the road.

A proposal was made to change the route of the existing telegraph line to Aijal, which passes through Jhalnacherra, by carrying it along the Rengti road, but it was not considered advisable to

do so till next year, owing to the impossibility of completing the new line before the rains set in. The present line is working fairly well, although there have been interruptions owing to storms during February and March.

Medical aid afforded to the Lushais.

49. Surgeon Melville accompanied the Political Officer in most of his tours, and treated over 500 cases among the Lushais, many of which were of years' standing. Ulcers and sinuses were found to be the most prevalent diseases. The following remarks by Mr. McCabe show how much Surgeon Melville's treatment was appreciated :

> Our camp was crowded the whole day with Lushai men and women and children, and the Civil Surgeon had to treat his patients in a roped-in enclosure, the anticipation of seeing a disease of twenty years' standing instantaneously cured by the application of the stethescope being wonderfully attractive to the savage mind.

and again—

> * * * * At Thompong's village the Civil Surgeon was soon surrounded by a crowd of Lushai patients. Great interest was displayed in the case of a man with an ulcerated foot in which sinuses had formed from the ankle to the sole. The patient was placed under chloroform and operated on, and his restoration to life was somewhat demurred to, as it robbed the performance of its dramatic element.

Mr. McCabe thus speaks of the importance of work of the above description among the Lushais :

> Although in many cases the relief afforded may be only of a temporary nature, I do not think too great stress can be attached to the importance of work of this description. It touches the Lushai in his most sensitive point, and, when conducted in the keen, zealous, and sympathetic manner of Surgeon Melville, must prove an important factor in our work of civilisation in these hills.

Transport and commissariat.

50. A corps of 300 pack bullocks was started to work between Changsil and Aijal, and worked satisfactorily, effecting a very large saving in the cost of carriage of supplies to Aijal, for which coolies had hitherto been employed. The animals are worked entirely at their owner's risk, the rule being to pay maundage rates for goods delivered at Aijal. Mr. McCabe estimated that this arrangement would, compared with coolie transport, effect a saving of 300 per cent. A system of having the whole transport of supplies from Silchar to Aijal undertaken by contractors was introduced, and appears to have worked well. This system is expected to minimise to a great extent the evils of impressed carriage with its attendant expense and demoralising influence on trade. Supplies were purchased in Silchar from contractors as in previous years. The assistance obtained from the Lushais in providing both supplies and carriage enabled the number of coolies to be considerably lessened, and it is hoped that in course of time the garrisons of our outposts will be able to depend on obtaining their supplies of rice locally, as is done in the Naga Hills.

The rising of the Eastern Lushais.

51. When leaving Lalbura during his Eastern Sonai tour early in 1892, the Political Officer ordered the mantris to supply 100 coolies to carry rations from Changsil to Aijal on payment at Rs. 2 per maund. As all the Western Lushai villages had assisted in the transport of stores from Changsil to Aijal and had been paid at Rs. 2 a maund, Mr. McCabe thought that it would not be unfair to ask Lalbura for 100 men, more especially as his village is nearer to Fort Aijal than many of the Western Lushai villages are. Mr. McCabe told the mantris of Lalbura that he would expect the coolies at Aijal in seven days, but they failed to appear within the specified time, when a reminder was sent, of which no notice was taken. Mr. McCabe then sent two mantris of Lalrhima to enquire if Lalbura intended to supply the coolies or not. They returned on the 25th February 1892, reporting that Lalbura's men had said that they would start that day. Mr. McCabe gave them two days' further grace, but as they failed to appear on the 27th, he started on the 28th February with 102 Military Police under Lieutenant Tytler and with Surgeon-Captain Melville, arriving at Lalbura on the 29th. On the 1st March, Mr. McCabe's party were attacked by Lalbura's men, who were also joined by Lushais from Bungteya. The operations which followed will be dealt with in the current year's report. This is the first time since 1871 that the Eastern Lushais have openly resisted our authority. The principal villages implicated in the late rising were Lalbura, Bungteya, Poiboi, Lengkham, and Maite. It is a satisfactory feature that the Western Lushais did not join their Eastern brothers in the late outbreak. Their attitude towards us was friendly throughout, and, even while the Eastern Lushais were attacking our conveys, they assisted us freely with carriage and in road-making, &c.

KUKIS, &c.

Conduct of the Kukis.

52. The behaviour of the Kukis and other hill tribes on the Cachar frontier has been such as not to call for any interference with them.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

SECTION 1.

SURVEYS.

The cadastral survey.

53. During the first six years of its operations the cadastral survey party surveyed the more permanently-settled portions of the districts of Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, and Sibságar in the Assam Valley. But after the completion of work in the last-named district, it was decided, in view of the large area of concealed cultivation discovered, to go back to Nowgong and Kámrúp, and to take up the tracts of more or less fluctuating cultivation in those two districts. The survey of these areas, which had been started early in the cold weather of 1890-91, was closed in July 1891. The total area marked out for survey was about 800 square miles; but although the season was prolonged till July, about 19 square miles had to be left unsurveyed owing to the flooded state of the country in the Barpeta subdivision, the actual area surveyed being 781 square miles. During the recess, which was necessarily a short one, the survey office was engaged in the calculation of areas of fields in the surveyed tract.

Field operations were resumed in November 1891, and consisted, as usual, of three different kinds of work, *viz.*, (*a*) revision survey of the 781 square miles cadastrally surveyed during the previous season in Kámrúp, Nowgong, and Darrang; (*b*) traverse and cadastral survey of a new area, about 700 square miles, marked out in the districts of Darrang and Lakhimpur and in the large belt of alluvial land in the district of Sibságar known as the Majuli; and (*c*) advance traverse survey in the Jaintia parganas of Sylhet. The settlement of these parganas expires in 1894, and it has been decided to bring them under a professional cadastral survey. The field work involved in the cadastral survey of the Pratabgarh tahsil, which, owing to unforeseen difficulties, could not be completed in 1890-91, was almost completed during the year. The extent of the operations carried out during the season (1891-92) is given in the following statement:

Division, *i.e.*, Assam Valley or Surma Valley.	District in which work carried on.	Work done		Remarks.
		From November 1891 to 31st March 1892.	To close of season.	
		Square miles.	Square miles.	
	Traverse Survey.			
Assam Valley	Darrang	340	81·18	
,, ...	Majuli (Sibságar) ...		149·88	
... ...	Lakhimpur		269·24	
			500·30	
Surma Valley	Jaintia parganas ...	190	397·50	
		530	897·80	
	Cadastral Survey.			
Assam Valley	Kámrúp	26·92	26·92	
,, ...	Darrang	295·92	310·08	
,, ...	Majuli (Sibságar) ...	69·58	150·21	
,, ...	Lakhimpur	34·24	269·25	
Surma Valley	Pratabgarh (Sylhet) ...	64·02	71·69	
		490·68	828·15	

The last three months of the season do not properly belong to the year under report, but have been included to give a connected view of the season's operations. As in previous years, the settlement field establishment worked conjointly with the survey party throughout the cadastral operations in the Assam Valley. During the recess the papers of the 713·49 square miles of Sibságar, surveyed in 1889-90, were almost completed and supplied to the Deputy Commissioner for settlement, resulting in an increase of Rs. 29,482 in revenue, in addition to the increase of Rs. 68,510 obtained in the previous year. The cadastral survey of this district was, therefore, an unusually remunerative

operation, a permanent increase of nearly a lakh of rupees being obtained for a total expenditure of (in round numbers) Rs. 2,78,000. The preliminary tabulation of the results of the area surveyed in Nowgong and Kámrúp was also completed during the year, and notified to the settlement-holders and others to enable them to file objections. The number of objections received was 3,963, against 5,424 in the previous year, the decrease being due chiefly to the less permanent nature of the cultivation dealt with in the *chapari* or fluctuating areas, where there is little or no competition for land. About two-thirds of these objections were disposed of by the close of the year, and the papers of the same proportion of the total number of villages were completed, and furnished to the Deputy Commissioner for settlement purposes. The remaining papers have since been almost completed.

SECTION 2.

SETTLEMENTS.

Settlements in progress.

54. In this section all settlements are dealt with, except the ordinary settlements of the Assam Valley districts which are treated of in section I, Land Revenue, of Chapter V, and settlements of waste land grants which are mentioned in section 3 of this chapter.

Settlements in Sylhet.

55. In the Sylhet district settlement operations consist of the settlement or resettlement of *ilám* and other petty estates under the *Ilám* Rules, and of the settlement of *khás* lands in the Pratabgarh pargana, as well as of waste lands brought under ordinary cultivation in the Jaintia parganas. The statement below shows the work done in this district during the past two years, exclusive of that carried out in Pratabgarh :

	Jaintia.		*Ilám.*		Other petty estates.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Applications pending when the year began ...	.....	.....	9	11	20	13
Applications made during the year ...	61	76	87	11	21	22
Number of estates settled	61	76*	76	16†	18	24‡
Area in acres	1,794	1,095	6,181	2,123	443	227
Revenue assessed ... ... (Rs.)	396	324	1,648	1,230	86	172
Former assessment ... ... (,,)	.....	76	343	298	9	14
Number of estates transferred to *khás* tahsil ...	.....	.....	9	.....	10	.....
Applications pending when the year closed ...	.....	.....	11	6	13	11

Of a total of forty *ilám* and petty estates, farming leases were issued in fourteen cases and ordinary leases in the rest.

The number of estates surveyed during the year was 86, comprising an area of 1,270 acres, and the measurement of 90 estates, with an area of 2,989 acres, was tested thus :

	Surveyed.		Tested.	
	Number of estates.	Area in acres.	Number of estates.	Area in acres.
Ilám and other estates ...	10	175	14	1,894
Jaintia tenures	76	1,095	76	1,095
Total	86	1,270	90	2,989

Of the 17 applications for settlement shown as pending, measurements were effected in 12 cases and tested in 9 cases during the year. An area of 1,100 acres of concealed cultivation of *khás* lands in Jaintia was discovered and assessed at Rs. 2,187.

The settlement of the Jaintia parganas expires in April 1894. The cadastral survey of the tract was started during the year for the resettlement of these estates.

The settlements of *ilám* estates expire on different dates between April 1893 and 1896. An experimental survey by local agency of these estates for the purposes of resettlement was commenced during the year; and an area of 4,099 acres was surveyed and 2,021 acres tested. The Chief Commissioner has recently decided that the resurvey and resettlement of the *ilám* estates must stand over for the present, until the receipt of the orders of the Government of India on certain proposals about to be submitted in connection with the *thakbast* survey of 1859-65. The Deputy Commissioner has accordingly been instructed to renew annually the existing settlements of these estates until further orders. The settlement of the Pratabgarh *ryotwári* holdings was postponed to the 31st March 1893, pending the completion of the cadastral survey operations now in progress in the pargana.

* All settled with first applicants.

† Settled with former holders 8
,, ,, outsiders .. .. 16.

‡ ,, ,, former holders .. 6
,, ,, outsiders 10

Settlement of waste lands in Cachar.

56. In Cachar there were 380 applications during the year for settlement of waste lands, against 572 of the previous year. The number pending on 1st April 1891 was 382, so there were in all 762 applications for disposal, of which 462 were disposed of, and 300 remained pending at the close of the year. The area settled was 5,762 acres, with a maximum revenue of Rs. 3,889. Of the settled area, 1 131 acres, with a revenue demand of Rs. 840, were for tea, and 4,631 acres, with a revenue demand of Rs. 3,049, for ordinary cultivation. The pending applications involve an area of 9,926 acres, with an approximate revenue of Rs. 5,000 a year, of which 4,803 acres are for tea and 5,123 for ordinary cultivation. The decrease in the number of applications for fresh settlement during the year is said to be due mainly to demands made on the cultivating class for supply of labour for service in Manipur and the Lushai Hills. The unsettled state of the latter also retarded extension of cultivation towards the southern side of the district to some extent. Five estates, comprising a total of 2,208 acres, with a revenue demand of Rs. 1,977, were relinquished. None of these estates were resettled during the year.

SECTION 3.

WASTE LANDS.

Rules under which lands are taken up for special cultivation.

57. This section deals only with waste lands taken up for special cultivation, which can be done either under the rules embodied in section I of the Settlement Rules issued under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation or under ordinary tenure.

Disposal of applications for waste land under the Lease Rules of 1876.

58. The number of applications during the year under the Special Waste Land Rules was 82, against 68 in the previous year. The statement below compares the work done in connection with these aplications during the past two years :

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.
Rejected, withdrawn, and struck off ...	6	646	11	2,816
Settled	9	1,949	21	8,835
Advertised, but not sold	7	2,127	8	2,547
Pending	46	12,038	42	10,407
Total	68	16,760	82	24,605

Of the pending applications, 27 relate to the Assam Valley and 15 to Sylhet. Of the Assam Valley cases, 18 were new institutions during the year, but of the rest, one is pending since 1888-89 on account of objection to the forest valuation, and four since 1889-90, of which one is pending for valuation of timber, two for disposal of *ryots'* objections, and one owing to non-receipt of the cadastral map. Of the 15 pending cases in Sylhet, two await timber valuation and 13 completion of survey.

Leases settled under the Rules of 1876.

59. The statement below gives particulars as to the waste land grants settled during the past two years, in accordance with the Rules of 1876 and those issued in 1887 under the Land and Revenue Regulation. It also shows the total number and area of grants settled under these rules, as they stood at the end of the year under report :

District.	1890-91.		1891-92.		Total to the end of 1891-92, excluding leases resumed and cancelled.	
	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.
Cachar	...	.....	.....	.....	1	69
Sylhet	...	.....	5	2,578	111	72,509
Goálpára	...	.....	.....	.....	1	360
Kámrúp	...	.....	.....	.....	25	5,400
Darrang	3	342	4	852	138	38,992
Nowgong	...	.....	.....	.....	95	34,417
Sibságar	5	1,441	11	2,204	168	53,667
Lakhimpur	1	166	1	3,201	94	38,024
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	...	.....	.....	.....	2	100
Total	9	1,949	21	8,835	635	243,838

In the Tezpur subdivision of the Darrang district all the grants were resurveyed by Mr. Kinney, the result being an increase of 137 acres. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 272 acres in Nowgong owing to the re-adjustment of the areas of grants. In the Assam Valley the average area settled annually in the sixteen years ending 1891-92, that is, since the rules were published, was 10,678 acres, whereas the average during the last two years was only 4,103 acres.

Auction price realized by the sale of leases.

60. Leases under section I of the Settlement Rules are disposed of by auction, but only persons who happen to have applied for the land before the intention of Government to lease it is advertised in the Gazette are allowed to bid. Competition is, therefore, very rare. In the year under report, in no case was there any competition at the auction, and the lands sold fetched only the upset price, Re. 1 per acre.

Resignation and resumption.

61. In the Assam Valley two grants were, with the Chief Commissioner's sanction, resigned from 1st April 1891, *viz.*, one in Mangaldai covering an area of 99·60 acres and the other in Jorhát with an area of 212·90 acres. In Sylhet there were no applications for relinquishment during the year, but relinquishment was allowed in one case, pending from the previous year. In this district the term of two waste land grants, settled with retrospective effect under the Rules of 1876, expired on 31st March 1892, and steps are now being taken by the Deputy Commissioner for their settlement. In Cachar, an area of 10 acres (appertaining to five old revenue-free tenures granted by the Cachar Rájas), which was found to have been alienated by the original grantees, was resumed during the year.

Leases brought under assessment.

62. The total number of leases settled up to the close of the year under the Special Waste Land Rules was 635 as shown above. Of these, 597 have come under assessment as detailed in the statement below :

District.	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Revenue. Rs.
Cachar	1	69	35
Sylhet	102	68,912	33,875
Goálpára	1	360	135
Kámrúp	25	5,400	2,641
Darrang	136	38,404	16,910
Nowgong	94	34,330	17,104
Sibságar	146	48,318	23,053
Lakhimpur	90	34,116	16,713
Khási and Jaintia Hills	2	100	44
Total	597	230,009	1,10,510

The increase in revenue, as compared with the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 1,349, is due chiefly to progressive rates of assessment. The decrease in Nowgong is due to the adjustment of areas.

Price of timber.

63. The following statement shows the demand, collections, and balances on account of the price of timber on waste lands settled during the year under report. There were no arrears at the end of 1890-91.

District.	Demand. Current. Rs.	Collections. Current. Rs.	Balances. Rs.
Sylhet	7,573	7,573	.....
Darrang	1,563	1,214	349
Sibságar	4,759	1,237	3,522
Lakhimpur	4,144	4,144	.....
Total	18,039	14,168	3,871

Waste land taken up under the Assam Settlement Rules, section II.

64. The following statement gives details of the lands taken up under section II of the Settlement Rules (relating to ordinary cultivation) by tea planters :

District.	1890-91. Number of new leases. Decennial.	1890-91. Number of new leases. Annual.	1890-91. Area in acres.	1890-91. Revenue.	1891-92. Number of new leases. Decennial.	1891-92. Number of new leases. Annual.	1891-92. Area in acres.	1891-92. Revenue.	Existing at the end of 1891-92. Total number of leases. Decennial.	Existing at the end of 1891-92. Total number of leases. Annual.	Existing at the end of 1891-92. Area in acres.	Existing at the end of 1891-92. Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs.				Rs.				Rs.
Goálpára ...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	...	192	319
Kámrúp ...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	68	...	2,908	4,550
Darrang ...	12	8	349	554	4	2	27	43	195	20	12,326	18,558
Nowgong ...	...	...	.....	.....	...	2	67	110	42	20	3,167	4,964
Sibságar ...	45	29	3,839	5,807	29	8	2,074	3,136	377	48	40,663	61,931
Lakhimpur ...	2	...	754	1,168	2	1	575	898	198	10	20,687	33,223
Total ...	59	37	4,942	7,529	35	13	2,743	4,187	881	98	79,943	1,23,545

Waste land taken up under the ordinary reclamation leases in Cachar.

65. In Cachar 8 estates, comprising an area of 1,131 acres, were settled during the year under the ordinary Reclamation Rules. Of these, 3 estates with an area of 19 acres were settled under the *Mirasdari* Rules, and 5 with an area of 1,112 acres under the *Jangalburi* Rules of 1875. The total number of these leases in the district at the end of the year was 562 with an area of 107,246 acres.

Waste land taken up under the modified *Ilám* Rules in Sylhet.

66. No lease was granted under the modified *Ilám* Rules during the year under report. The relinquishment of one grant, sanctioned in 1890-91 by the Chief Commissioner, took effect in 1891-92.

Grants under the Rules of 1838.

67. The following statement shows the number, area, and revenue of grants under the Rules of 1838 :

District.	Number.	Area in acres.	Revenue.
			Rs.
Kámrúp	2	39	73
Sibságar	16	5,494	7,159
Total	18	5,533	7,232

The revenue of grants under the Rules of 1838 in the Kámrúp district has been corrected.

Grants under the Rules of 1854.

68. The statement below gives details as to the grants held under the Rules of 1854 :

District.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Present revenue.	Eventual maximum revenue.
			Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	23	25,973	7,305	7,305
Sylhet	4	6,997	1,968	1,968
Kámrúp	4	1,014	287	310
Darrang	1	293	83	83
Nowgong	2	463	130	130
Sibságar	2	734	206	206
Total	36	35,474	9,979	10,002

Commutation of Old Rule grants to fee-simple.

69. The statement below shows the Old Rule grants commuted to fee-simple and the amount of purchase-money realized and remaining to be realized on account of such grants in each district :

District.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Government revenue at the time of commutation.	Price of commutation paid, including part payments for grants sold for arrears.	Price remaining to be paid.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	67	136,207	6,660	4,61,812	4,869
Sylhet	1	2,340	.....	7,924	.....
Kámrúp	23	13,178	80	43,430	.....
Darrang	15	6,758	347	27,500	.....
Nowgong	13	6,103	294	24,263	.....
Sibságar	111	93,625	2,467	3,41,568	.....
Lakhimpur	41	30,240	1,229	1,23,610	.....
Total	271	288,451	11,077	10,30,107	4,869

The unrealized balance of Rs. 4,869 represents the commutation money due from the Darmia and St. Katherine grants in Cachar. On the application of the manager, an extension of five years was granted by the Chief Commissioner in 1888-89 for the payment of this amount.

Fee-simple grants.

70. The following statement gives the particulars of fee-simple grants and the amount of purchase money realized and remaining to be realized on account of such grants in each district :

District.	Number of grants sold.	Area in acres.	Price realized.		Price remaining to be realized.
			Up to the close of 1890-91.	In 1891-92.	
			Rs.		
Cachar	23	9,587	60,150	...	...
Kámrúp	17	4,456	19,712	...	...
Darrang	87	45,556	1,53,024	...	...
Nowgong	42	15,391	74,215	...	...
Sibságar	51	31,390	3,27,292	...	...
Lakhimpur	101	86,520	3,62,502	...	...
Total	321	1,92,900	9,96,895	...	...

71. The following statement gives particulars as to the waste land grants taken up for the cultivation of tea during the past five years and of grants existing at the end of the year under report under the different tenures:

Waste land taken up for tea-planting during the past five years, and altogether up to the end of 1891-92.

Nature of tenure.	Number and area of grants taken up in										Total 1st April 1892.	
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.			
	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Thirty years' Lease Rules of 1876.	10	3,805	17	2,302	24	5,452	9	1,949	21	8,335	635	243,888
II. Leases under the ordinary Settlement Rules of Assam Proper ..	34	1,837	45	2,078	25	1,139	96	4,942	48	2,743	979	79,943
III. Ordinary reclamation leases taken for tea-planting in Cachar and Sylhet	12	768	7	1,351	3	1,426	5	1,255	8	1,131	573	114,803
IV. Leases under the modified *Ilám* Rules, Sylhet	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61	26,817
V. Grants under old Rules of 1838 ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	5,533
VI. Ditto ditto of 1854 ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	35,474
VII. Grants redeemed	2	1,105	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	271	288,451
VIII. Fee-simple grants	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	321	192,900
Total	58	7,515	69	5,731	52	8,017	110	8,146	77	12,709	2,894	987,264

SECTION 4.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

72. Under this section petty estates in the districts of Sylhet and Goálpára, which have not been regularly settled for a term of years and the revenue of which is collected direct from the tenant, have hitherto been dealt with. The table below gives the demand, collections, remissions, and balances on account of the above estates for the year 1891-92.

Government estates.

District.	Number of estates.	Demand.			Collections.			Remissions.			Balances.		
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sylhet	115	328	212*	540	300	133	433	...	...	...	28	79	107
Goálpára ...	1	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	116	334	212	546	306	133	439	...	...	...	28	79	107

The above shows an increase of five estates in the Sylhet district, which returned 110 for 1890-91. This increase is accounted for by the purchase by Government of certain estates sold for arrears of revenue. The revenue of the estates for the year under report, however, shows a considerable decrease, as compared with the previous year. The total "Current" demand for the year was Rs. 334 and "Arrears" Rs. 212, against Rs. 627 and Rs. 435 respectively in 1890-91. The decrease in the current demand in Sylhet (Rs. 293) is said to have been due to portions of the estates having been settled during the year under report, and that in the arrear demand (Rs. 223) is attributed to the reduction allowed on account of certain lands having no assets. The balance shown against Sylhet is in process of recovery.

SECTION 5.

WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

73. There were no wards' or attached estates under the management of the revenue authorities during the year under report.

Wards' and attached estates.

* Revised figures.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

SECTION 1.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

[BLANK.]

SECTION 2.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

74. During the year under report Regulation No. III of 1891 (the Sylhet *Jhúm* Regulation) came into force in the district of Sylhet from the 1st October 1891. (Notification No. 2788R., dated the 25th July 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the same date.)

Regulations which came into force.

75. The following legislative enactments, or portions thereof, were extended to, or notified to be in force in, the province or parts of it during the year 1891-92:

Acts extended or notified to be in force.

(1) Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 (an Act for registering Births and Deaths) was extended to the station of Kohima with effect from the 1st May 1891. (Notification No. 2400G., dated the 18th March 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 21st idem.)

(2) Act XIX of 1883 (the Land Improvement Loans Act) was brought into force in Assam with effect from the 1st June 1891. (Notification No. 1131J., dated the 10th April 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 11th idem.)

(3) Act V (B.C.) of 1880 (the Bengal Vaccination Act) was extended to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam. (Notification No. 3830G., dated the 1st May 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 2nd idem.)

(4) Sections 3 to 12 and 14 to 16 (inclusive) of Act III of 1867 (an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming houses in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, and British Burma) were extended to the towns of—

(1) Goálpára (Notification No. 1955J., dated the 6th July 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 11th idem).

(2) Sylhet (Notification No. 1956J., dated the 6th July 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 11th idem).

(3) Silchar (Notification No. 2257J., dated the 31st July 1891, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 1st August 1891).

(5) Act V (B.C.) of 1880 (the Bengal Vaccination Act) was extended to the whole of the—

(1) Sibságar Station, from the 21st January 1892 (Notification No. 602G., dated the 21st January 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd idem).

(2) Silchar Station, from the 21st January 1892 (Notification No. 604G., dated the 21st January 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd idem).

(3) Golághát Union, from the 24th March 1892 (Notification No. 2374G., dated the 24th March 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 26th idem).

76. The following Acts of the Governor General in Council came into force in Assam during the year:

Acts which came into operation.

Act XI of 1891 (Indian Factories Act).
" XVI of 1891 [Colonial Courts of Admiralty (India) Act.]
" XVIII of 1891 (Banker's Books Evidence Act).
" I of 1892 (amending the Indian Tariff Act, 1882).
" II of 1892 (an Act to validate certain marriages solemnised under Part VI of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872).
" IV of 1892 (amending the Bengal Court of Wards Act, 1879).

SECTION 3.

POLICE.

77. The statement below shows the total police force of the province, as it stood on the last day of each of the past two years:

Total police force.

	Sanctioned strength of all ranks.		Actual strength of all ranks.		Cost.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890. Rs.	1891. Rs.
Military Police	2,532	2,535	2,497	2,429	4,33,656	4,90,739
Civil Police (including Armed Civil and Municipal)	2,171	2,178	2,139	2,123	4,14,399	4,22,454
Union Police	31	15	31	15	2,607	1,601
Rural „	6,757	6,792	6,757	6,792	2,89,277	2,91,579

The sanctioned strength of the Military Police in 1891 shows an increase of 3 over the preceding year, that of the Civil Police 7, and of the Union and the Rural Police a decrease of 16 and an increase of 35 respectively. The decrease in the sanctioned strength of the Union Police was caused by the abolition of the Unions at Sunámganj and Balaganj in the Sylhet district, and by a reduction of 4 constables in the strength of the Habiganj Union. The strength of the Rural Police rose from 6,757 to 6,792, owing to the increase in the number of chaukidárs in the Sylhet district due to the abolition of the Sunámganj and Balaganj Unions, and in the districts of Cachar and Goálpára owing to increase in the number of beats.

78. The sanctioned strength of the Military Police for 1891 has been shown in the statement in the preceding paragraph according to the revised scale sanctioned by the Government of India in 1890, to which effect was largely given in the year under review, and the slight increase of 3 in the sanctioned number of native and non-commissioned officers during 1891 was due to the introduction of a scheme for revising the strength and pay of the staff of native officers attached to the several Military Police Battalions, which has been sanctioned by the Government of India and to which effect is being given as vacancies occur. This scheme will, it is hoped, result both in increased efficiency and economy, the ultimate saving to Government being as much as Rs. 5,760 per annum.

Military Police.

Owing to the smaller number of men recruited by the Surma Valley and the Nága Hills Battalions, 258 men were enlisted during the year, against 288 in 1890. Under the head of recruitment, the main features during the year under report were a falling off in the number of Gurkhas recruited (from 228 in the previous year to 173) and a considerable advance under the head of Kacharis and Rabhas (from 19 to 39) enlisted for the Gáro Hills Battalion. Twenty Garhwalis were also enlisted for the Nága Hills Battalion, and are said to have proved most satisfactory recruits. Casualties increased largely as compared with the previous year (from 236 to 337), and the increase was common to all heads except resignations, which fell from 57 to 47, and desertions, which decreased from 23 to 17. The increase was especially marked under the heads of retirements on pension and gratuity (from 78 to 122), discharges (from 9 to 49), and deaths (from 56 to 86). Of the total deaths, cholera was responsible for no less than 52, 22 men of the Nága Hills Battalion having died from this disease on their return march from Manipur, and there were also 16 deaths from cholera in the Lakhimpur Battalion. The Inspector General explains that the large increase in retirements is due to many of the older native officers and men having been invalided during the year, while discharges have been larger in consequence of the rejection and discharge of recruits unfitted for service in the Lushai Hills, where men of special physique are required. The decrease which took place under the head of resignations and under that of desertions is satisfactory, and it is specially gratifying to notice that, notwithstanding the strain which was imposed on the Military Police during the year under report, there was a substantial decrease under punishments, the percentage of departmental and judicial punishments to actual strength having fallen from 3·3 and 1·2 in the previous year to 2·5 and ·7 respectively.

Nothing practical could be done to give further development to the Rifle Association, the formation of which was noticed in last year's report. The Lushai and Manipur expeditions having taken away most of the men from their districts, no shooting was possible, and it is a matter for regret that circumstances stood in the way of perfecting the arrangements to set the Association at work. Neither could much progress be made during the year by the Military Police in acquiring the languages of hill people, owing to the several battalions having been engaged, for a considerable portion of the year, on active service. In consequence of the Ao Nága language having been included during 1891 in the list of languages for rewards under the orders of the Government of India, one sipahi of the Nága Hills Battalion has been allowed to draw the Ao Nága language allowance.

As regards the work done by the Military Police Battalions during the year under report, it is only necessary to say that both officers and men fully maintained their reputation for efficiency. Excellent work was done both by the Nága Hills Battalion and by the Surma Valley Battalion in connection with the Manipur expedition, and Captain Macintyre, late Commandant of the Nága Hills Battalion, gained special credit for the manner in which, at a critical period and with a comparatively small force, he dislodged the Manipuris from the Mao thána, a stockaded position on the Manipur frontier. These services have been recognised by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and by the Government of India. The services rendered by the Lakhimpur Battalion in connection with Mr. Needham's expedition over the Patkoi and through the Hukong Valley are also deserving of record.

Owing to the altered circumstances and conditions in the Lushai Hills, certain changes were made in connection with the outposts in the Sylhet and Cachar districts. The most important of these was the abandonment in February 1891 of all outposts on the southern frontier of Cachar and Sylhet lying west of Mynadhar and Monierkhal. These posts were withdrawn, as they were originally established as a protection against raids from the Western Lushais, *i.e.*, Lushais living west of the Sonai river, who had been completely brought under subjection early in 1890, and in the heart of whose country we had established strong posts, now known as Fort Aijal and Fort Changsil. The two posts at Mynadhar and Monierkhal were maintained as a protection against the Eastern Lushais, who had taken no part in the rising of the Western country, but who, it was thought, might possibly give us trouble, as they had not been visited by our troops in the expedition of 1889-90. Recent events have shown the wisdom of the policy of maintaining these two posts, while at the same time they have proved that Forts Aijal and Changsil are not a sufficient protection to the Cachar frontier west of the Sonai river.

The Surma Valley Battalion kept up signalling between Aijal and Changsil throughout the year, and the Lakhimpur and the Nága Hills Battalions have maintained regular signalling practice. The signallers of the Gáro Hills have also improved, and there is now a staff of efficient signallers with all the four battalions. In the Darrang detachment alone has no progress been made. Four men of this detachment were sent to learn signalling with the Lakhimpur Battalion, one of whom has since left the service, and the remaining three, who had not completed their course, had to be withdrawn owing to the state of affairs on the frontier. Four non-commissioned officers of the Nága Hills Battalion and one non-commissioned officer and three men of the Lakhimpur Battalion were, with the permission of the military authorities, attached to the 36th Sikhs during the year, and put through a course of signalling, and obtained certificates of efficiency.

79. Details of the sanctioned strength of the Civil, Armed Civil, and Municipal Police are given below for the past two years :

Civil, Armed Civil and Municipal Police.

	1890.	1891.
Civil Police	1,648	1,652
Armed Civil Police	383	383
Municipal, including Station Police	140	143
Total	2,171	2,178

Taking all the districts together, the proportion of the whole civil force to area is 1 to every 20 square miles, and in comparison with the population the proportion is 1 to every 2,486 inhabitants. If only the police employed on purely police duty (excluding guards, recruits, and absentees from all causes) are taken into consideration, the proportion comes to 1 to every 33 square miles, and 1 to every 4,184 inhabitants. Altogether there were 55 vacancies on the last day of the year in the Civil and Armed Civil Police of the several districts in the province, *viz.*, one in the grade of sub-inspectors, one in the grade of head constables, and 53 in that of constables.

The year under report was an exceptional one, in so far as much extra labour in connection with the collection and forwarding of transport for the Manipur expedition devolved upon the police in almost every district of the province, and this fact doubtless explains to a certain extent the increase which took place under the heads of retirements (from 18 in the previous year to 29), resignations (from 154 to 167), and desertions (from 1 to 4). On the other hand, it is satisfactory to observe that, in spite of the unusually hard work, the number of dismissals fell from 75 in the previous year to 50, and the number of discharges from 27 to 17. The number of deaths increased from 42 to 59, the increase having been due mainly to 26 deaths in the Kámrúp district, against 15 only in 1890. As might be expected, the health of the force generally was affected by the nature of the work which had to be done ; and this was especially the case in Cachar, where the police were required to undergo hard work and exposure during the Lushai and Manipur expeditions. The work of procuring coolies and carriage in some cases necessitated the deputation of officers and men to remote localities, where they were obliged to remain for more or less considerable periods, with the consequence that disease was contracted. The natural result has been a rise in the daily average number of sick in hospital. On the other hand, the conduct of the force, as judged from the number of departmental punishments inflicted, shows some improvement, such punishments having numbered 438, or 20·7 per cent. of the actual strength of the force, against 466, or 21·8 per cent., in the previous year. The Chief Commissioner has drawn attention to the too frequent recourse to fine as a means of punishment. The constables and head constables are not highly paid, and it is obviously objectionable to lessen their pay still more by fines for petty offences. The total number and proportion of judicial punishments was the same as in the previous year, the number having been 49, and the percentage of total punishments to actual strength 2·3 during each year. A further indication of the conduct of the force is afforded by the rewards bestowed, and here also improvement is shown, the number of men who were awarded good-conduct stripes having been 218, against 179 in the preceding year.

80. The following statement shows the number of processes served by the Civil Police during the past three years :

Processes served by police.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Warrants	3,037	3,044	3,422
Summonses	14,563	13,377	16,152
Other orders	19,693	15,943	13,986
Total	37,293	32,364	33,560

Summonses show a considerable increase over the figures for the two preceding years; the increase occurred largely in the district of Goálpára, and is said to be due to the increase in the number of cognisable cases and to the employment of the police for want of peons for the serving of summonses in non-cognisable cases. The number of warrants has slightly increased, chiefly in the Nowgong district; this is ascribed to the fact that witnesses in that district do not, as a rule, attend the Magistrates' Courts on receipt of summons, and warrants have to be issued.

Fines.

81. The following statement shows the total amount of fines imposed during the year, with the outstanding balance of the previous year and the amounts realised, remitted, and left outstanding at the close of the year:

Year.	Imposed during, and outstanding at the commencement of, the year.	Realised.	Remitted.	Outstanding at the close of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890	91,915	66,226	5,193	20,496
1891	1,18,368	86,034	7,493	24,841

The progress made in the past few years in the realisation of fines is shown in the following statement:

Year.	Imposed.	Realised.	Remitted.	Outstanding.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	70,466	64,669	7,648	27,586
1886	76,492	71,550	5,918	26,564
1887	83,442	76,456	8,136	25,443
1888	69,926	66,022	7,697	21,650
1889	72,836	67,708	7,839	18,920
1890	73,005	66,226	5,193	20,496
1891	94,655	86,034	7,493	24,841

Both the impositions and realisations in the past year have considerably exceeded those of any of the previous six years, which is only partially accounted for by the fines of the Nága Hills and Gáro Hills districts having been included for the first time. There is an increase in the amount of fines outstanding as compared with previous years, which is almost entirely due to the Hill districts. Of the total amount realised, a sum of Rs. 7,476 was realised by the police, against Rs. 6,404 in 1890, the balance of the amount recovered having been paid direct into the courts.

Cost of the department.

82. The total cost of the department, excluding the amount spent on buildings by the Public Works Department, was Rs. 9,45,269 in 1891, against Rs. 8,76,465 in 1890, or an increase of Rs. 68,804. The increase was mainly in the pay of constables and sipahis, caused partly by the drawal during 1891 of the pay of the men of the Surma Valley Battalion, which was held over in the preceding year, as noticed in paragraph 70 of the report for the previous year, and by the employment of extra men on duties connected with Manipur and North Lushai. Promotion of some of the Commandants and District Superintendents of Police and the drawal of Lushai Hills allowance by the officers attached to the Surma Valley Battalion also raised the expenditure on account of the pay of the District Superintendents of Police and Commandants as compared with 1890.

Escapes.

83. Altogether 52 persons escaped during the year 1891 from police custody, against 55 in the preceding year. Of these, 29 persons escaped from jails, 7 from police stations and courts, and 16 while on transit. The number of persons who escaped during 1890 while on transit was 28.

Classification of reported cognisable cases.

84. The following table exhibits the classification of the total number of cases reported during the past five years, including those taken up by the magistrates direct:

	1887.	1888	1889.	1890.	1891.
I.—Offences against the State, &c.	614	557	700	624	695
II.—Serious offences against the person ...	797	723	762	799	793
III.— Ditto ditto ditto and property	1,907	1,742	1,721	1,580	1,660
IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	820	649	641	593	685
V.— Ditto ditto ditto and property	6,182	5,347	5,549	5,410	5,248
VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	1,444	1,331	1,417	1,440	1,779
Special laws	172	79	131	135	167
Total	11,936	10,428	10,921	10,581	11,027

85. The number of cases reported in the several plains districts of the province during the years 1890 and 1891 is shown in the statement below:

Cognisable cases reported district by district.

District.	Cases reported. 1890.	Cases reported. 1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cachar	1,438	1,321	...	117
Sylhet	3,482	3,514	32	...
Goálpára	519	721	202	...
Kámrúp	896	1,055	159	...
Darrang	840	840	...	...
Nowgong	929	791	...	138
Sibságar	1,793	1,799	6	...
Lakhimpur	684	986	302	...
Total	10,581	11,027	701	255
Net increase ...	...	...	446	

There has been a considerable increase in crime in Lakhimpur, Goálpára, and Kámrúp, of 302, 202, and 159 cases respectively. A slight rise has taken place in Sylhet and Sibságar, and a decrease by 117 and 138 cases, respectively, in Cachar and Nowgong, the result being a net increase of 446 in reported cases as compared with 1890. In Lakhimpur the increase was chiefly due to the inclusion of petty cases dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. Such cases were erroneously omitted in 1890, and have now been included; but in addition to these cases there was a general increase in crime in the Lakhimpur district. The increase in Goálpára occurred chiefly under the head "Public and local nuisances," but cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking show an increase of 55, the result being that the figures for 1890 are nearly doubled. In the same district riot and unlawful assembly cases are said to have increased "fourfold," but the actual number or increase in such cases is not stated. The true explanation of such cases occurring at all in this district lies doubtless in the fact that it is a district of large zamindárs, in which rival claimants to estates follow the practice adopted in many Bengal districts of asserting their rights by violence. Such practices will be put down with a strong hand; and if the ordinary police force is insufficient for the purpose, special police will be employed to keep turbulent people and zamindári *amlas* in order. In Kámrúp the increase was mainly in cases of wrongful confinement, public and local nuisances, and under the Fishery Act. No doubt, the larger number of nuisance cases were due to greater activity on the part of the police; but having regard to the increase in other crimes, no satisfactory explanation has been afforded by the local officers. The decrease in Cachar and Nowgong was chiefly in minor offences against property, *viz.*, ordinary theft, &c. The reduction in both districts has been attributed to the fact that coolies had to be sent to the Manipur and Lushai expeditions, and these included persons from the classes which generally commit petty thefts. In Nowgong the decrease was also partly caused by the general unhealthiness of the district, which is said to have carried off many persons and confined others to their homes.

86. Cases reported to the police and refused enquiry are shown in the table below and compared with those of 1890:

Cases not enquired into by the police.

	Number of cases reported to the police. 1890.	Number of cases reported to the police. 1891.	Number of cases not enquired into. 1890.	Number of cases not enquired into. 1891.	Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported to the police. 1890.	Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported to the police. 1891.
Cachar	1,238	1,263	25	32	2·0	2·5
Sylhet	3,233	3,151	55	100	1·7	3·2
Goálpára	484	654	35	62	7·2	9·5
Kámrúp	602	641	16	8	2·6	1·2
Darrang	861	825	26	16	3·0	1·9
Nowgong	687	582	20	16	2·9	2·7
Sibságar	1,226	1,300	26	31	2·1	2·4
Lakhimpur	813	856	14	20	1·7	2·3
Total	9,144	9,272	217	285	2·3	3·1

Nine thousand, two hundred and seventy-two cases were reported to the police, and in 301 enquiry was refused in the first instance, of which 16 were subsequently enquired into by order of the magistrate. Thus, in 285 cases enquiry was refused, against 217 in the year 1890. The percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported to the police shows a rise, *viz.*, from 2·3 in 1890 to 3·1 in the year under review.

87. The statement below shows the proportion of true and false cases to the total number of cases reported to the police and magistrate direct for the past two years:

True and false cases and their proportion to cases reported.

District.	Number of cases reported, including cases pending from the previous year.		Cases accepted as true.		Cases declared by magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.		Percentage of true cases to cases reported.		Percentage of false cases to cases reported.	
	1890.	1891	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Cachar	1,483	1,371	1,401	1,290	82	81	94·4	94·1	5·5	5·9
Sylhet	3,713	3,765	3,292	3,414	421	351	88·7	90·7	11·3	9·3
Goálpára	533	743	485	659	48	84	91·0	88·7	9·0	11·3
Kámrúp	963	1,155	831	1,015	132	140	86·3	87·9	13·7	12·1
Darrang	867	868	788	792	79	76	90·9	91·2	9·1	8·8
Nowgong ...	989	839	906	800	83	39	91·6	95·4	8·4	4·6
Sibságar	1,836	1,847	1,681	1,689	155	158	91·6	91·4	8·4	8·6
Lakhimpur ...	718	1,026	657	918	61	108	91·5	89·5	8·5	10·5
Total	11,102	11,614	10,041	10,577	1,061	1,037	90·4	91·1	9·5	8·9

The percentage of true cases to cases reported has risen from 90·4 to 91·1, and that of false cases to cases reported has fallen from 9·5 to 8·9. The general result is good. The Inspector General of Police has been able to report generally greater activity on the part of district officers in regard to prosecutions for false cases. The proportion of false to true reported cases for the plains districts was 8·9 per cent., against 9·5 per cent. in the previous year, and varied in the different districts from 12·1 per cent. in Kámrúp to 4·6 per cent. in Nowgong. In Nowgong no less than 58·9 per cent. of the false cases were prosecuted. In no other district, however, did the percentage of prosecutions exceed 16 per cent.

88. The number and proportion of true crime to population in the several plains districts of the province for 1891 are shown in the statement below, according to their order of criminality, beginning with the district in which crime is least. The figures of population are taken from the preliminary tables of the Census Report for 1891.

Proportion of true crime to population.

District.	Population.	True crime.	Proportion of true crime to population.
Goálpára	452,304	659	1 to 686
Sylhet	2,154,593	3,414	1 „ 631
Kámrúp	634,249	1,015	1 „ 625
Nowgong	344,141	800	1 „ 430
Darrang	307,761	792	1 „ 389
Cachar	386,483	1,290	1 „ 300
Lakhimpur	254,053	918	1 „ 277
Sibságar	457,274	1,689	1 „ 271
Total	4,990,858	10,577	1 „ 472

The proportion of total true crime to total population has risen slightly. Goálpára stands first and Sibságar last in order, as in the two preceding years, while Nowgong has gained two places on the list.

89. The following table shows for the years 1890 and 1891 the proportion of convictions to persons arrested and to persons brought to trial and also of cases ending in conviction to cases decided:

Result of trial of persons arrested and of cases decided district by district.

District.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested *suo motu*.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by police by order of magistrate.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Cachar ...	60·8	64·8	62·3	65·4	70·7	75·3	66·8	67·1	41·7	59·2
Sylhet ...	54·4	52·8	56·1	54·1	62·1	60·6	60·7	67·4	65·9	48·3
Goálpára ...	52·5	51·4	53·2	54·4	64·2	67·3	60·7	58·6	33·3	26·9
Kámrúp ...	63·6	56·6	64·4	57·0	74·0	71·5	72·3	73·6	45·6	38·2
Darrang ...	60·8	63·2	61·6	63·5	65·8	74·4	63·9	66·3	47·6	35·4
Nowgong ...	57·1	50·4	57·4	50·3	64·8	59·8	67·8	75·3	35·5	72·7
Sibságar ...	63·1	77·3	65·7	75·7	69·5	75·8	68·2	77·8	52·6	51·4
Lakhimpur ...	55·6	59·0	55·9	61·0	60 9	64·2	79·8	63·2	10·2	67·7
Total	57·9	56·6	59·1	57·7	66·1	67·6	.....	.....	.....	...

It cannot be said that the percentage of convictions to persons tried is satisfactory ; in 1886 it was as high as 64·2 per cent., which figure has never been reached since. The percentage for Nowgong (50·3) is especially bad. Bearing in mind that the percentage of convictions must from the nature of the cases be always high in cases falling under Class VI, or Special laws, and so swell the general percentages for all classes of cases, the results of cases sent up for trial cannot be considered commendable. Goálpára, Darrang, and Lakhimpur showed better results this year than in 1890. The percentage of convictions of persons arrested under the orders of magistrates was especially bad in the Goálpára district.

Classification of true crime.

90. The number of true cases during the past two years is shown class by class in the table below :

	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Class I.—Offences against the State ...	645	678	33	...
„ II.—Serious offences against the person ...	776	787	11	...
„ III.— Ditto ditto property ...	1,445	1,577	132	...
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	551	633	82	...
„ V.— Ditto ditto property ...	5,019	4,949	...	70
„ VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	1,458	1,786	328	...
Special laws	147	167	20	...
Total	10,041	10,577	606	70
Net increase ...		...	536	

Class V alone shows a decrease, while all other classes show an increase, the increase in Class III and also in Class VI being especially large. Of the increase of 328 cases in Class VI, 102 occurred in Sylhet alone, due to the increase of cases under the Arms Act caused by greater energy and activity on the part of the police under the Deputy Commissioner's orders in the prosecution of persons who had neglected to renew their licenses.

Cases investigated by the police *suo motu*.

91. It appears that no real improvement has taken place in the number of cases investigated by the police *suo motu*, notwithstanding the remarks made in the Chief Commissioner's Resolution of last year. The proportion of such cases to total cases reported was only 60·60 per cent., being lower than that shown for any province or administration in India. In the districts of Nowgong and Sibságar, where the percentages were 43·5 and 55·5 respectively, the results are especially bad. This matter formed the subject of special enquiry and report in the year 1890, with the result that the Inspector General attributed the small proportion of cases investigated *suo motu* by the police in this province to the delay which takes place in beginning an investigation after a complaint has been made direct to the police.

In order to enable the officers in charge of the police in the Sibságar, Nowgong, and Kámrúp districts, where the results were especially bad, to exercise the necessary check, the Inspector General proposed to direct the submission to the District Superintendent of a monthly statement from each station and outpost, showing the number of cases taken up by the police and the progress made in enquiring into them. This proposal was approved by the Chief Commissioner, it being added that cases in which officers in charge of stations are shown to have turned away complainants without record or enquiry, or in which there has been undue delay in instituting the enquiry, should be seriously noticed. The Chief Commissioner has called for a special report on the subject, with a view to determine whether a similar system might not with advantage be introduced in some other districts also. There has been a slight improvement in two out of the three districts to which the orders apply, while in the third district (Nowgong) the results are even worse than they were in the preceding year. The following figures show the percentage of cases investigated by the police *suo motu* to the total number of cases reported in these three districts during the past two years :

	1890.	1891.
Kámrúp	54·4	59·6
Nowgong	50·4	43·5
Sibságar	48·5	55·5

Prosecutions for false cases.

92. Although the proportion of prosecutions for false cases shows improvement over the past two years, the percentage having risen from 8·8 in 1889 and 10·4 in 1890 to 13·9 in the year under review, and in spite of the fact that on the whole greater activity is evinced in this respect on the part of both magistrates and police, some of the districts continue to show bad percentages.

Percentage of stolen property recovered.

93. The percentage of property recovered to property lost was 54·3 in Sibságar, which is higher than in any other district during 1890 or 1891. The worst district in this respect is Goálpára, where only 18·2 per cent. was recovered, and the large district of Sylhet is nearly as bad. Cachar and Lakhimpur were noticed in the report for 1890 as the specially bad districts in respect of recovery of stolen property, and in both these districts an improvement is noticeable, the percentage in Cachar having risen from 16·9 in 1890 to 33·4, and in Lakhimpur from 19·4 to 29·6. Nowgong and Kámrúp have both descended. In nearly all cases the usual explanation is given, that cash is generally stolen, which it is hard to identify. This, no doubt, is true in some degree ; but delays in beginning enquiries spoil more cases than any other cause, and allow of time for the concealment of property.

94. The total number of non-cognisable cases for disposal during the year 1891 was 16,800, of which 16,343 were instituted on complaint, and 457 were taken up by magistrates of their own motion. The following table shows class by class the number of cases instituted during the past two years :

Non-cognisable cases in the plains districts.

	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Class I	751	825	74	...
„ II	7	7	...	...
„ III	126	155	29	...
„ IV	7,534	7,623	89	...
„ V	1,847	2,082	235	...
„ VI	1,789	2,052	263	...
Special laws	3,720	4,056	336	...
Total	15,774	16,800	1,026	...
Net increase			1,026	

Compared with the figures for 1890, non-cognisable crime has increased by 1,026 cases, the increase being common to all classes except Class II, the figures for which remain the same as in the preceding year. Crime has increased in all districts except Cachar and Nowgong, and the increase is marked under Special laws and Classes V and VI. In Sylhet alone there has been a net increase of 396 cases, 157 of which occurred under Class V, which the District Superintendent of Police of that district attributes to good crops and the disposition of the people to litigate. In Goálpára, the transfer of 31 cognisable cases to non-cognisable also added to the increase. The increase under Special laws was due to greater activity in respect of cases instituted under municipal bye-laws.

95. The results of non-cognisable cases instituted during the past two years are shown in the statement below :

Results of cases instituted.

District.	Total number of cases instituted during the year, including cases taken up by the magistrate of his own motion.		Number of cases in which process issued.		Number of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiry.		Number of persons who actually appeared before the courts, including those pending from last year.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted.		Percentage of cases in which process issued to cases instituted.		Percentage of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiry to cases instituted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons who actually appeared.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Cachar	1,643	1,575	746	587	59	171	933	844	491	431	266	316	45·4	37·3	3·5	10·9	52·6	51·1
Sylhet	5,269	5,710	2,819	3,032	524	721	3,171	3,249	1,640	1,746	1,265	1,325	53·5	53·0	9·9	12·6	51·7	53·7
Goálpára	373	488	176	193	41	33	246	370	120	147	76	167	47·1	44·1	10·9	7·5	48·8	39·7
Kámrúp	1,267	1,506	595	794	127	127	640	1,050	385	585	193	299	46·9	52·7	10·0	8·4	52·3	55·7
Darrang	1,380	1,534	770	725	97	141	658	949	402	644	189	280	55·8	47·3	7·0	9·2	61·1	67·9
Nowgong	1,757	1,538	994	883	125	172	1,347	1,314	756	747	548	523	56·5	54·2	7·1	11·2	56·1	56·8
Sibságar	2,433	2,737	953	1,289	355	469	1,589	1,945	982	1,227	545	642	39·1	47·1	14·5	17·2	61·8	63·1
Lakhimpur.. ..	1,652	1,762	636	600	357	509	1,250	1,392	810	944	260	303	38·5	34·1	21·6	28·9	64·8	67·8
Total	15,774	16,800	7,689	8,053	1,685	2,343	9,834	11,113	5,536	6,471	3,342	3,855	48·7	47·9	10·6	13·9	56·3	58·2

With the increase in the number of non-cognisable cases, there has been a corresponding increase in cases in which the police were employed to make enquiry, *viz.*, from 1,685 cases in 1890 to 2,343 during the year under report, or an increase of 658. This increase is noticeable in all the plains districts except Goálpára and Kámrúp. The District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet, reports that the increase in that district was chiefly due to a large number of police cases being decided by magistrates as non-cognisable under section 352, Indian Penal Code, and the increase in Sibságar is attributed to a large advance in the number of municipal bye-law cases.

The percentage of cases in which the police were employed to cases instituted was 13·9 in 1891, against 10·6 in the preceding year, and the percentage of persons convicted to persons who actually appeared before the courts was 58·2 against 56·3. The total number of persons who appeared before the courts was 11,113, and of these 635 were discharged after appearance, 3,855 were acquitted, 6,471 were convicted, and the remaining 152 awaited trial at the close of the year.

From the table given below it will be seen that out of a total number of 2,343 non-cognisable cases investigated by the police, 1,010, or 43·1 per cent., were investigated on the assumption that they were cognisable, and 1,333, or 56·9 per cent., were investigated by order of magistrates :

District.	Number of non-cognisable cases enquired into by the police on the assumption that they were cognisable.		Number of non-cognisable cases sent by magistrates to the police for enquiry.		Total.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Cachar	37	74	22	97	59	171
Sylhet	401	570	123	151	524	721
Goálpára	36	31	5	2	41	33
Kámrúp	73	83	54	44	127	127
Darrang	69	87	28	54	97	141
Nowgong	31	32	94	140	125	172
Sibságar	103	79	252	390	355	469
Lakhimpur	54	54	303	455	357	509
Total	804	1,010	881	1,333	1,685	2,343

Cognisable offences in the Hill districts.

96. The total number of cognisable offences for disposal in the three Hill districts during the year 1891 was 491, against 510 in the previous year. 477 cases were reported to have been committed during the year, 10 to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year under review, and 4 cases were pending before the courts at the close of the previous year. Of the total number (491) for disposal, 26 cases were declared by the magistrates to be false and never to have occurred, and the remaining 465 cases were accepted as true, against 25 and 485 respectively in 1890. There was thus a decrease of 20 true cases in 1891, and this was in proportion to the decrease in the total number of cognisable offences, the percentage of true cases to the total number of cases for disposal being nearly the same for the two years, *viz.*, 94·7 in 1891, against 95·1 in 1890. The decrease in the total number of offences during the year was chiefly due to a decrease in cases under the Arms Act in the Nága Hills, where the number of such cases fell from 104 in the previous year to 62. This, of course, was the result of the activity in 1890, and of nearly all unlicensed guns having been brought in. The cases of the year 1891 refer chiefly to the purchase and sale of guns procured from Manipur. Excise cases have also decreased in the Nága Hills, from 8 in 1890 to 2 in 1891. The decrease in the Gáro Hills was mainly in cases under the Gáro Hills Regulation.

The table below shows the result of true cases for the past two years :

District.	Number of true cases.		Number of cases decided.		Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Number of persons convicted.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Nága Hills	246	204	167	136	159	120	271	212	248	179
Khási „	127	159	77	120	67	110	100	189	81	163
Gáro „	112	102	92	81	85	71	117	138	106	119
Total	485	465	336	337	311	301	488	539	435	461

The following statement shows the classification of true crime for the last two years :

	Nága Hills.		Khási Hills.		Gáro Hills.		Total.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
I.—Offences against the State ...	5	2	.....	3	1	7	6	12
II.—Serious offences against the person	13	17	6	10	6	6	25	33
III.— Ditto ditto property ...	42	20	25	17	14	9	81	46
IV.—Minor offences against the person...	2	6	1	3	.....	.....	3	9
V.— Ditto ditto property ...	59	82	79	66	35	36	173	184
VI.—Other offences not specified above...	117	77	14	54	11	13	142	144
Special laws	8	.....	2	6	45	31	55	37
Total...	246	204	127	159	112	102	485	465

Both offences against the State and serious offences against the person have increased, the former to double the number of the preceding year, and the latter by 8 cases. Minor offences under Classes V and VI have also increased. The only offences which show a considerable decrease in the three Hill districts are serious offences against property. Offences under Special laws have also decreased in the Nága Hills and Gáro Hills districts. The increase in offences under Class I was due to there having been 7 cases against 1 in the Gáro Hills, and to the institution of 3 cases in the Khási Hills, where none occurred in 1890.

There were 8 murder cases, of which 7 occurred in the Nága Hills, and there were 2 cases of culpable homicide, both occurring in the Nága Hills. The records of three of the murder cases show that the Nágas have not yet been cured of their murderous instincts and desire to take heads.

Non-cognisable offences in the three Hill districts.

97. The statement below shows for the last two years the results of non-cognisable cases instituted on complaint, and taken up by the magistrates of their own motion in the three Hill districts of the province:

District.	Number of cases instituted during the year, including cases taken up by magistrate of his own motion.		Number of cases in which process issued.		Number of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiry.		Number of persons who actually appeared before the courts, including those pending from last year.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Nága Hills	65	51	55	34	12	10	68	53	40	36	27	7
Khási and Jaintia Hills	75	89	46	41	25	45	124	145	74	90	25	36
Gáro Hills	50	43	43	20	9	12	68	57	45	44	23	1
Total	190	183	144	95	46	67	260	255	159	170	75	44

There was thus a decrease of 7 cases instituted during the year, as compared with 1890.

Offences in the Mikir Hills Tract in Nowgong.

98. The total number of offences reported during the year under the Rules for the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Mikir Hills Tract was 39, against 28 in the previous year, or an increase of 11 cases. Of the 39 cases, 2 were dismissed, 4 were struck off as false, and the balance were returned as true. The corresponding figures for 1890-91 were *nil*, 3, and 25 respectively. Nineteen of the true cases were decided on trial, and of the 29 persons concerned in them 6 were acquitted or discharged and the remaining 23 were convicted. Of the latter, 5 were sentenced to imprisonment and 9 were fined, while 9 persons were sentenced to whipping, against only 1 in 1890-91.

The amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 236, against Rs. 340 in the previous year. Out of the total fines, Rs. 175-11 were realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 60-5 unrealised at the close of the year.

SECTION 4.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

General statistics.

99. The table below shows the most important statistics of the year, as compared with those of the two preceding years (1889 and 1890):

—	1889.	1890.	1891.
Number of offences reported	28,253	27,940	28,931
Proportion to population*	1 in 176	1 in 178	1 in 172
Number accepted as true	20,227	20,070	21,038
Percentage of cases rejected	28·4	28·2	27·2
Number of cases brought to trial	12,118	11,836	13,060
„ persons under trial	19,467	18,523	21,318
„ „ convicted	11,307	10,672	12,128
Proportion to population*	1 in 441	1 in 467	1 in 409
Number of persons acquitted or discharged ...	7,385	7,123	8,202
Percentage of convictions*	60·4	59·97	59·6
Number of cases decided by District Magistrates	618	744	907
Average number per District Magistrate ...	77	93	113

* The census figures of 1891 have, for purposes of comparison, been taken for the three years 1889, 1890, and 1891.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Number of witnesses examined by District Magistrates	1,881, or 235 each.	2,134, or 269 each.	2,773, or 346 each.
Number of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates (60 in 1889, 52 in 1890, and 56 in 1891).	10,522, „ 175 „	10,106, „ 194 „	11,109, „ 198 „
Witnesses examined by Stipendiary Magistrates	43,565, „ 726 „	38,480, „ 740 „	40,264, „ 719 „
Number of cases decided by Honorary Magistrates (22 in 1889, 20 in 1890, and 23 in 1891).	930, „ 42 „	937, „ 46 „	979, „ 42 „
Witnesses examined by Honorary Magistrates ...	3,789, „ 172 „	3,480, „ 174 „	3,766, „ 163 „
Total number of witnesses appearing before the Courts of Sessions Judges and Magistrates.	63,170	57,660	63 778
Total number of witnesses examined by Sessions Judges and Magistrates	50,147	44,634	47,597
Number detained more than one day ...	9,114	10,088	14,257
Percentage thus detained	14	17	22
Amount of fines imposed (Rs.)	68,977	70,544	84,152
„ „ realised (Rs.)	65,912	63,043	78,451
Percentage of realisation	95·5	89·4	93·2
Number of persons imprisoned	3,632	3,405	3,600
„ „ fined	7,614	7,088	8,422
„ „ flogged	268	294	364
„ „ who appealed to District Magistrates or Courts of Session	1,522	1,431	1,503
„ „ in whose case decision appealed against was upheld.	965	836	895
Percentage of confirmation	63·6	58·4	59·5

100. The number of offences reported shows an increase of 991, or 3·55 per cent., over the previous year. The increase in the number of offences reported occurred in Sibságar (418), Kámrúp (344), Goálpára (266), Darrang (225), Lakhimpur (112), and Sylhet (43); while there was a decrease in the remaining districts of Nowgong (301) and Cachar (116). The increase in Sibságar is confined to the Sadr and Jorhát subdivisions. The increase in the Sadr subdivision is under special laws, and in Jorhát under offences against the human body and property. The Deputy Commissioner of Kámrúp is unable to give any general explanation of the fluctuations in that district. The increase in Goálpára is reported to be chiefly attributable to the disputes between certain zamindárs and also to the institution of a number of cases under the Census Act. The increase in Darrang falls chiefly under classes VII and VIII of offences under the Penal Code, and occurs also in respect of cases under the Cattle Trespass Act and Act V of 1861. The decrease in Nowgong is attributed (1) to the prevalence of cholera and *kála-azár*, (2) to the panic caused by the impressment of coolies for the Manipur expedition, owing to which for some months many of the inhabitants avoided the station, (3) to the failure of crops for want of timely rain, and (4) to a larger number of prosecutions under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code. The decrease in Cachar is attributed to the disturbing influences connected with the Manipur expedition.

Offences reported.

101. The table below compares the ratio of reported crime in each district per 10,000 of the population during the past three years:

Ratio of reported crime to population.

District.	1889.	1890.	1891
Cachar	89	91	86
Sylhet	42	43	44
Goálpára	25	19	25
Kámrúp	41	37	43
Darrang	75	78	86
Nowgong	70	77	69
Sibságar	104	97	105
Lakhimpur	101	104	109

Lakhimpur and Sibságar, with their large immigrant population, continue to show the highest ratio of reported crime, while Cachar shows a slight decrease.

Offences accepted as true.

102. The number of cases accepted as true was 21,038, or 72·72 per cent. of the offences reported in 1891, as compared with 20,070, or 71·83 per cent. of the number reported in 1890, while that of cases rejected or struck off as false was 7,893, or 27·2 per cent., against 7,870, or 28·2 per cent., in the previous year. There was thus an increase both in the number of cases accepted as true and of cases rejected; the increase in the latter was, however, inconsiderable. The following districts show noticeable variations in the proportion of cases accepted as true—

Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	83·1	against 79·6	Per cent.
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	68·2	„ 64·3	„
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	67·1	„ 63·8	„

The number of cases returned as true under the Penal Code increased from 15,099 in 1890 to 15,349 in 1891, and that of cases under special and local laws from 4,685 in 1890 to 5,385 in 1891. The increase in the former was chiefly in respect of offences against property (144), and was greatest in Sibságar (142) and Lakhimpur (79). The increase in the latter class of cases is explained under its own head.

Offences under the Penal Code.

103. The total number of offences reported under the Penal Code during the year was 22,638, as against 22,393 in the previous year. Of the persons concerned in the 15,349 cases returned as true under the Indian Penal Code, 7,591 were convicted, as compared with 6,906 in 1890. The statement below shows the number of cases accepted as true and the number of persons convicted under some of the chief heads of crime during each of the past two years:

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Offences affecting public tranquillity	516	615	1,019	1,278
False evidence	67	76	33	34
Offences affecting public safety...	63	74	45	42
Murder	30	26	8	4
Culpable homicide	31	27	14	10
Serious hurt	93	100	102	104
Simple hurt and assault	5,421	5,214	1,981	2,275
Causing miscarriage...	1	2	.....	.....
Rape	18	19	4	4
Theft	3,273	3,106	1,258	1,206
Dacoity	8	6	4	.....
Robbery and extortion	15	16	2	4
House trespass and burglary	1,070	1,132	209	176
Mischief (serious)	283	304	53	85
Offences relating to marriage	245	260	36	27

Of the four persons shown as having been convicted of murder during the past year, two were sentenced to transportation for life by the Court of Session, and one was sentenced to death, the latter sentence being, however, commuted by the High Court to transportation for life. The remaining person, whose case was referred to the High Court under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, was also sentenced to transportation for life.

In the following districts the most numerous murders were reported during 1891 and the year immediately preceding it:

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Darrang	3	6	...	2
Sibságar	6	3	4	...
Sylhet	12	10	...	...

No case of murder was reported from Goálpára during the year under report.

Cases of culpable homicide were reported from all the districts in the province except Nowgong, the largest number occurring, as in previous years, in Sylhet. Of the 90 persons concerned, 10 were convicted, 67 were acquitted, and 13 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Cases of dacoity were reported from Goálpára, Kámrúp, Sibságar, Sylhet, and Cachar. Of the 19 persons charged with this offence, 16 were acquitted, and three were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

No case of house trespass resulting in death or grievous hurt was reported during the year. Of the total number of persons brought to trial for simple house trespass, 176 were convicted, 124 were acquitted, and 15 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Offences under special and local laws.

104. The total number of offences reported under this head was 5,831, of which 5,385, or 92·3 per cent., were returned as true. The corresponding figures for 1890 were 5,108, 4,685, and 91·7 per cent. The following comparative statement shows details of the offences accepted as true during the past five years :

Acts.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Arms Act	326	315	258	268	295
Cattle Trespass Act	934	858	892	836	925
Breach of Contract Act (XIII of 1859)...	277	269	326	375	400
Inland Emigration	855	847	930	1,049	1,101
Excise	250	255	308	234	249
Ferries	118	131	165	112	114
Forests	125	93	152	105	128
Gambling	20	18	16	13	13
Municipalities	602	441	648	498	933
Opium...	163	90	119	122	128
Police Act (V of 1861)	505	551	580	690	718
Police, Rural (Regulation I of 1883) ...	88	90	103	74	66
Stamps	146	118	120	80	57
Registration of Births and Deaths ...	23	24	64	62	39
Other Acts	94	72	105	167	219
Total	4,526	4,172	4,786	4,685	5,385

The increase in the number of cases under the Arms Act occurred chiefly in Sylhet (36) and Sibságar (16). The largest increase in the number of infringements of the Artificers' and Workmen's Act occurred in Cachar (52). The increase in the number of cases under the Emigration Act occurred principally in Sibságar (53), and that in the number of offences under the Cattle Trespass Act appears in every district except Kámrúp and Cachar, which show a slight decrease. All districts show an increase in the number of prosecutions under the Excise Act except Lakhimpur and Sylhet. Prosecutions under the Municipal Act increased in every district except Cachar, where the number (2) was the same as in 1890, and Nowgong and Darrang, in which districts, as in the previous year, no cases were reported. Four districts show an increase in cases under the Police Act, *viz.*, Kámrúp (66), Darrang (43), Sibságar (22), and Goálpára (11); in Nowgong, Cachar, Sylhet, and Lakhimpur there was a decrease of 57, 30, 24, and 3 respectively.

The number of persons required to give security under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code during the past five years was as follows :

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Security to keep the peace ...	277	224	301	290	230
„ for good behaviour... ...	41	28	29	73	40

There was thus a decrease in both classes of security. As in previous years, these cases were most numerous in Sylhet.

Duration of cases decided by magistrates.

105. The average duration of cases decided by magistrates of each class in each of the past two years is shown below :

	Average number of days each case lasted.					
	Assam Valley Districts.		Sylhet.		Cachar.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Honorary Magistrates	4·9	11·17	9·1	12·6	.....	.....
Stipendiary Magistrates	9·3	9·7	13·1	13·4	11·6	12·1
District Magistrates	5·3	8·3	10·7	7·3	8·9	12·7

Witnesses examined.

106. The total number of witnesses examined was 46,956 in the past, as compared with 44,156 in the preceding, year. The increase occurred in all districts except Sylhet and Cachar, which show a decrease. It was greatest in Kámrúp (1,743).

Detention of witnesses.

107. Of the witnesses in attendance in the Courts of Magistrates, 77·9 per cent. were discharged on the first day, 18·1 per cent. on the second day, and 3·5 per cent. on the third day, as compared with 77·8, 14·7, and 2·4 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The number of witnesses detained over three days increased from 91 in 1890 to 240 in 1891. The largest number of detentions for over three days again occurred in Sylhet (86). In Goálpára 60 witnesses were detained beyond the third day, in Sibságar 55, in Nowgong 20, in Kámrúp 10, and in Lakhimpur 9. No such detentions occurred in the Courts of Magistrates in the districts of Darrang and Cachar.

108. The following figures show the average duration of cases of persons committed for trial to the Courts of Session in the province during the past two years:

Duration of cases committed to the Courts of Session.

	1890.	1891.
Assam Valley districts	39·2	52·3
Sylhet	45·4	40·8
Cachar	73·3	74·2

Thus, while the average duration of cases shows a decrease in Sylhet and a slight increase in Cachar, the Assam Valley shows bad results.

109. The ratio of persons convicted to persons committed for trial before the Courts of Session was 48 per cent. in 1891, as compared with 49·07 per cent. in the year before. The ratio was lowest in Cachar.

Ratio of persons convicted by Courts of Session.

110. The total amount of fines imposed by the sessions and magisterial Courts during the year was Rs. 84,152, against Rs. 70,544 in 1890, and the amount of fines realised, including arrears outstanding from previous years, was 93·2 per cent, against 89·4 in the preceding year. The increase in the amount of fines imposed occurred in all districts except Lakhimpur, which shows a decrease. The proportion of fines realised to fines imposed was highest in Cachar (105·04 per cent.) and lowest in Nowgong (84·4 per cent.). In the other districts it varied from 85·9 to 99 8 per cent.

Fines.

111. The total number of sentences of whipping awarded was 364, against 294 in 1890. Two districts (Darrang and Sylhet) show the greatest increase (49 and 23 respectively). The increase and decrease in other districts are merely ordinary fluctuations.

Whippings.

The ratio of whippings to other punishments was 3·09 in 1891, against 2·7 in the previous year. It was highest in Darrang (6·7); in other districts it varied from 1·7 to 4·5. The ratio of persons sentenced to whipping to persons who might have been, but were not, whipped was 20·7, as compared with 16·6 in the preceding year.

112. The subjoined table exhibits the receipts and expenditure of the Criminal Courts during the past two years:

Receipts and expenditure.

District.	1890. Receipts.	1890. Charges.	1890. Excess of charges over receipts.	1891. Receipts.	1891. Charges.	1891. Excess of charges over receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Goálpára	7,682	15,665	7,983	11,701	14,976	3,275
Kámrúp	8,842	16,365	7,523	12,977	16,763	3,786
Darrang	5,910	14,746	8,836	8,553	17,671	9,118
Nowgong	9,688	13,122	3,434	10,763	13,949	3,186
Sibságar	18,026	28,918	10,892	18,921	28,891	9,970
Lakhimpur	7,730	23,579	15,849	6,609	23,331	16,722
Sylhet	43,492	67,925	24,433	45,881	65,627	19,746
Cachar	12,125	30,684	18,559	14,488	24,649	10,161
Total of Magistrates' Courts	1,12,647	1,87,512	74,865	1,29,067	1,83,490	54,423
„ „ Courts of Session	848	23,492	22,644	826	22,367	21,541
Grand total ...	1,13,495	2,11,004	97,509	1,29,893	2,05,857	75,964

In the Magistrates' Courts in the Assam Valley districts the excess of expenditure over receipts amounted to Rs. 36,083 in 1891, against Rs. 44,043 in 1890, and the excess of expenditure over receipts in Sylhet and Cachar amounted to Rs. 18,340, as compared with Rs. 30,462 in 1890. The increase in receipts occurred in all districts except Lakhimpur. There was a decrease in expenditure in Goálpára, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, Sylhet, and Cachar, and an increase in the remaining three districts.

In Sessions Courts the receipts were Rs. 826 in the past, as compared with Rs. 848 in the preceding, year, and the expenditure Rs. 22,367, against Rs. 23,492 in 1890.

The details of the heads of receipts show that there was an increase under all heads except "Miscellaneous," including copying and comparing fees, under which there was a decrease. On the other hand, there was a decrease under all heads of expenditure except "Establishment (others)," which showed a slight increase of Rs. 108.

The system under which copies of documents required by parties are prepared brought in a surplus to the credit of Government of Rs. 1,846, as compared with Rs. 2,838 realised in 1890.

The figures relating to the receipts and charges on account of the service of processes in the Criminal Courts in Assam show a surplus of Rs. 9,213, as compared with Rs. 7,221, in 1890.

SECTION 5.

PRISONS.

Number of jails.

113. The number of permanent jails and lock-ups open at the close of the year remained the same as in previous years, *viz.*, 9 jails and 13 lock-ups. In addition to these, two Public Works jails (one in the North Lushai Hills and the other at Salutikar in Sylhet) were also open for portions of the year. The North Lushai jail was finally closed on the 1st April 1891. The Salutikar jail, in the Sylhet district, was started on the 5th December 1891, with 275 prisoners transferred from the Sylhet jail for employment on roadwork.

Prison and convict population.

114. The total jail population at the commencement of the year was 1,178, and at the close of the year had increased to 1,401. On the other hand, the daily average of all classes (1,337·41) showed a considerable decrease as compared with the figures for each of the preceding three years, and was almost identical with the figures for the year 1887 (1,337·89). The number of admissions during the year (9,437) was considerably in excess of the figures for any of the previous four years.

The following table gives the most important figures referring to the convict population for the past six years:

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Number of convicts in jails and lock-ups on the last day of previous year	1,212	1,347	1,276	1,279	1,418	1,095
Admitted direct during the year	3,603	3,762	3,563	3,758	3,545	3,717
„ by transfer	1,102	1,186	1,130	1,050	1,336	2,180
Total	5,917	6,295	5,969	6,087	6,299	6,992
Deduct transferred	1,108	1,203	1,200	1,020	1,539	1,981
„ released	3,359	3,811	3,484	3,660	3,685	3,711
„ escaped	15	13	10	11	7	9
„ died	81	37	40	70	51	81
„ executed	7	1	4	4	1	2
Total discharged	4,570	5,065	4,738	4,765	5,283	5,784
Balance at the end of the year	1,347	1,230	1,231	1,322	1,016	1,208
Daily average number of convicts ...	1,226·78	1,201·98	1,308·86	1,375·31	1,327·33	1,217·56

The fact that the average number of convicts (1,217·56) was less than in any of the previous three years, is probably due to the admission, during the year under report, of more convicts with sentences of short terms, and also to the year having opened with a smaller number of convicts than any of the previous years with which comparison is made, and to the operation of the mark rules in favour of the North Lushai jail prisoners. The total number of convicts admitted direct into the several jails and lock-ups aggregated 3,717, against 3,545 in the previous year, the most considerable increases having taken place in the case of the jails at Gauhâti (81), Tezpur (91), and Dibrugarh (42), and in the lock-ups at Sunâmganj (50), Lakhimpur (25), and Kohima (20). In the case of the Tezpur jail and the Lakhimpur lock-up, the increase is attributed to an increase of convictions under Act I of 1882.

Juvenile offenders.

115. It is satisfactory to notice that the number of juvenile convicts fell from 13 in 1890 to 8 in 1891. The Inspector General has observed that in some of these cases caning would have been more suitable; and the Chief Commissioner is disposed to concur in this view. In 1889 the Bengal Government agreed to receive, for a period of five years, juvenile offenders from Assam in the Reformatory School at Alipur, provided that the cost was borne by the Assam Administration; but a legal difficulty was found to exist, inasmuch as the Reformatory Schools Act, V of 1876, contemplates each province in which it is in force having its own reformatory school for the reception of its own youthful offenders. In December 1889 the Chief Commissioner was informed that the question whether legislation should be undertaken with the view of removing this difficulty was under the consideration of the Government of India, and that a further communication would be made on the subject. No such communication has, however, been received. In the meantime the Chief Commissioner has again impressed on all magistrates that, in view of the fact that there is no reformatory in this province to which juvenile convicts can be sent, sentences of whipping should be passed in all cases where such a sentence is not obviously inadequate.

Female convicts, civil prisoners, and under-trial prisoners.

116. Of the 3,717 convicts admitted direct during the year, 237 were females against 277 in 1890, the proportion to male convicts admitted being 6·8 per cent., against 7·8 in the previous year. The number of civil prisoners fell from 55 in 1890 to 53 in 1891. The decrease in this class of prisoners has been continuous for some years. Both the total of direct admissions and the daily average of under-trial prisoners increased, as compared with 1890, the former from 3,025 to 3,305, and the latter from 100·09 to 116·77. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners in magistrates' and sessions cases was 9·96 and 19·48 days in 1891, against 8·91 and 28·11 respectively in 1890.

Foreign convicts.

117. Of the total number of convicts admitted direct, 1,508 were foreigners, that is, residents of other provinces. Of these, 1,196 were tea garden coolies, of whom 714 were imprisoned under Act I of 1882 and 22 under Act XIII of 1859, against 694 and 33 respectively in the previous year.

Habitual offenders.

118. The results obtained in the matter of the identification of habitual offenders show some improvement. Of the 332 persons who had been previously convicted, 240 were identified by either the police or jail authorities, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 369 and 262 respectively. The Chief Commissioner is not satisfied that more might not be done in this direction after the reception of habitual offenders into jail. The Inspector General is opposed to the introduction of the anthropometrical system on the ground that the province does not possess special jail superintendents, who could afford time to perfect the system and see to its accuracy. On this point further enquiries are being made from the Bengal Government, it having been suggested by the Government of India that the results already attained by anthropometry in Bengal may show that the system is capable of being extended to Assam.

Sentences.

119. Under the head of length and nature of sentences passed upon convicts, the sentences of imprisonment not exceeding one month increased from 1,769 in the previous year to 1,885, that is, from 49·90 to 50·71 per cent. of the total admissions, while sentences above one month and not exceeding three months increased from 788 to 843, or from 22·23 to 22·68 of the total admissions. On the other hand, although sentences of simple imprisonment showed a satisfactory decrease (from 107 in the previous year to 71), sentences of this nature still appear to be more numerous than they should be. There was an increase of 17 cases, as compared with the previous year, in sentences of solitary confinement in addition to rigorous imprisonment.

Guards and escapes.

120. The number of escapes during the past five years is compared in the following statement :

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
From jails	25	23	13	19	21
,, lock-ups	15	9	17	10	10
Total	40	32	30	29	31

The number of convicts who escaped from jails and lock-ups was 31 (21 from jails and 10 from lock-ups), against 29 (19 from jails and 10 from lock-ups) in the previous year. Of the 31 escapes, 22 were recaptured within the year, and 4 who had escaped during previous years were also recaptured. Compared with other provinces, escapes are more numerous in Assam ; but this is owing to the fact that prisoners in this province are employed extramurally, sometimes at long distances from the jails and stations, where the surrounding jungle assists a man in getting away and concealing himself.

Punishments by criminal courts and jail officers.

121. The number of jail offences committed during the year aggregated 1,178, against 1,286 during the preceding year, while the number of punishments was 1,169, against 1,279. The decrease in the number of offences was common to offences of all classes except "Criminal offences" (which consisted chiefly of escapes and attempts at escape). Under the head of "Punishments" it is unsatisfactory to notice an increase (from 9 to 28) in the cases in which resort was had to reduced diet, while the number of cases in which solitary confinement with reduced diet was inflicted increased from 4 to 6. The number of corporal punishments (82) was the same as during the previous year, while the percentage of convicts whipped to the total number of male convicts decreased from 1·36 to 1·22, and that of convicts whipped to the total number of jail offences committed by male convicts advanced from 6·51 to 7·01. There is an absence of uniformity of system in dealing with breaches of rules in the several jails as far as corporal punishment is concerned, but the matter is receiving due attention from the Inspector General, who has not failed to notice deviations from standing orders when they took place.

Mark system and remission of sentences under mark rules.

122. Of the total number of 186 convicts released, who came under the operation of the mark rules, 99·45 per cent. gained remission of sentences during the year under notice, against 100 per cent. in 1890. Besides these, 171 convicts with sentences of less than two years' imprisonment, who were sent to the North Lushai Hills, received marks under special rules, and were released during the year. The average remission was 61 days in a two years' sentence, and 79, 136, 140, 271, and 222 days in sentences not exceeding three, four, five, six, and seven years respectively. The largest remission was 265 days on a sentence not exceeding ten years. One hundred and forty-two prisoners were punished by forfeiture of marks, against 158 in the preceding year.

Sickness and mortality.

123. The table below shows separately the death rate for the past two years among convicts in the jails, lock-ups, and the Public Works temporary jails :

	Death rate per mille of average strength.	
	1890.	1891.
Jails	47·36	95·53
Lock-ups	33·41	52·40
Public Works jails	5·21	.....
Total	39·21	54·29

Of the 81 deaths among convicts (against 51 in 1890), 28 occurred in Sylhet, 11 in Gauháti, 10 in Tezpur, 4 in each of the prisons at Nowgong, Dibrugarh, and Golághát, 5 in Silchar, 8 in Shillong, 2 in each of the prisons at Sibságar and Sunámganj, and 1 in each of the lock-ups at Habiganj, Goálpára, and Mangaldai. Fourteen of the total number of deaths were due to cholera, against 4 in the preceding year; 7 of these occurred in the Sylhet jail, 4 at Gauháti, 2 at Sunámganj, and 1 at Goálpára. The death rate from causes other than cholera was 43·4, against 33·4 per mille in 1890.

The heavy increase in the mortality during the year under report (*viz.*, from 51 to 84 deaths), being a ratio of 52·1 as compared with 36·2 per mille during the previous year, was due to causes which were scarcely avoidable. It must always involve risk to take a large body of prisoners on a long journey to work extramurally even when the locality of their work is in the open plains; and the risk must be materially enhanced when the locality of work is situated in the dense jungle tracts of the Lushai Hills. After the outbreak of September 1890, during which the Political Officer was killed, it was found absolutely necessary to send prisoners to these hills in the cold weather of 1890 for the purpose of opening a road to connect Changsil with the plains of Cachar, which would enable a strong force to march into the country at once on any sudden emergency. No suitable labour, even if impressed, was available, and the only alternative was to utilise jail labour. None but picked men were transferred, and each man was examined by the Civil Surgeon of the district from which he was despatched, and again by the Civil Surgeon of Cachar before he finally left the plains. It speaks highly for the management of the Lushai Hills jail that the prisoners remained in such excellent health as they did up to the end of March 1891, when the occurrence of the Manipur calamity rendered their immediate withdrawal necessary. Dr. Henderson, the Civil Surgeon of Sylhet, was in charge of the jail up to the time when the prisoners were recalled, and he actually accompanied them on their return journey as far as Silchar. On arrival there Dr. Henderson's services were required to look after the coolies employed for the Manipur transport, and the prisoners were marched to Sylhet in charge only of a hospital assistant. It was on the road between Silchar and Sylhet that cholera broke out amongst the prisoners, cholera being at that time prevalent along the road. It is said that the outbreak was due to malarial poisoning of the prisoners in the Lushai Hills; but although some of the prisoners after their return may have suffered from such poisoning, the Chief Commissioner doubts whether it had anything to do with the outbreak of cholera which occurred on the road. The number of admissions to hospital throughout the province represented a ratio of 1,742·2 per mille of average strength, against a ratio of 1,978·3 in the previous year, and thus showed some improvement. On the other hand, the ratio of daily average sick per mille of average strength advanced from 56·0 in 1890 to 68·0 during the year under report. Excluding the figures relating to the Lushai Hills jail, the ratio of admissions to hospital and of daily average sick per mille of average strength was—

	Ratio per mille of average strength.			
	Of admissions into hospital.		Of daily average sick.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Jails (excluding Lushai Hills jail)	1,815·2	1,860·7	56·9	72·0
Lock-ups	2,908·9	2,391·1	51·2	51·7

It is satisfactory to notice that in the case of the Dibrugarh jail, the ratio of admissions to hospital and of daily average sick per mille of average strength fell from 4,490·3 and 89·9 to 2,619·9 and 57·5. Very full enquiries as to the management of this jail were made both by the Principal Medical Officer and by the Inspector General of Jails, with the result that the defects which were found to exist have been removed, and that matters generally have been placed on a sounder footing. In regard to the Sylhet jail, where the deaths aggregated 28, against 8 in the previous year, the Chief Commissioner ascertained, when he inspected the jail in December 1891, that the heavy mortality had nothing to do with any inherent defects in the jail, but was due mainly to cholera and bowel-diseases contracted by prisoners from the Lushai Hills jail on their return to Sylhet. The same cause explains the large number of deaths (8 against *nil* in the previous year) in the Shillong jail. The mortality in the Gauháti jail, where the number of deaths which occurred in 1889, 1890, and 1891 was 12, 12, and 11 respectively, appears to have been higher than it should have been; and the Chief Commissioner at his last inspection ascertained that one of the causes which contributed to this result was the temporary stoppage of the Gauháti waterworks. Of the total number of 3,257 convicts discharged during the year, 1,148 neither lost nor gained, 1,404 gained, and 705 lost weight. In the Sylhet jail the number who lost over 10 lbs. was high.

Employment of convicts.

124. The average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days was 1,201, of whom 497 were employed extramurally under the Public Works Department, municipalities, and private individuals, and 107 on manufactures. As in the case of the statistics under sickness and mortality, so also in regard to those under the head of employment of prisoners and manufactures, the results during the year under report were abnormally affected by the transfer of able-bodied prisoners to the Lushai Hills jail. For this reason, the total cash earnings in the year's working fell from Rs. 35,130 in the previous year to Rs. 28,547, and the average earnings per head of convicts from Rs. 28-3 to Rs. 25-15. Similarly, the total amount actually paid into the treasury on account of sale-proceeds of jail manufacture fell from Rs. 10,579 to Rs. 9,671. If the credits and debits of the manufactory departments be taken into consideration, the result is a profit of Rs. 14,679, as compared with Rs. 12,631 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 2,048. This apparent increase, however, is due rather to the introduction of an uniform method of charging for articles supplied from the manufactory to the general department of the jail for prison use. The total net earnings from extramural labour fell from Rs. 47,543 in 1890 to Rs. 44,888 in 1891, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,655. The earnings of convicts employed extramurally by the Public Works Department are adjusted by book credits, and the financial results show some improvement during the year under report, the net profits having increased from Rs. 16,886 in the previous year to Rs. 19,614, and the net

profit per head of average number of convicts employed from Rs. 48-9-4 to Rs. 57-9-1. The figures for the year under report would have been considerably larger but for the loss involved in the time spent by the convicts in journeys to and from the Lushai Hills. In the case of the more distant jails in the Assam Valley it took upwards of twenty days for the prisoners to reach the place of their labour.

Expenditure.

125. Petty construction and repairs by the jail authorities and by the Public Works Department cost Rs. 4,176 and Rs. 12,879, against Rs. 3,917 and Rs. 11,546, respectively, in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 259 in the expenditure by the Jail Department and Rs. 1,333 by the Public Works Department; but in both years part of the expenditure by the Public Works Department was abnormal and extraordinary; for instance in 1890 the Gauháti jail buildings were seriously damaged, and some of them unroofed, by a cyclone, and the repairs cost over Rs. 3,000; again, a large amount was spent in the Sylhet jail in both years for improving the latrines and jail buildings and introducing a better system of drainage, and in Kohima in 1891 materials were obtained for a new lock-up. The following statement gives the expenditure on the jails of the province during the year under report, as compared with the preceding six years:

Average number of prisoners of all classes.	1,378·30	1,412·54	1,411·55	1,425·75	1,472·44	1,405·28	1,247·65	Average expenditure per prisoner.
Year	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p
General supervision... ...	4,949	5,999	5,679	6,163	6,399	5,799	6,401	5 2 1
Dieting	52,782	52,252	45,021	46,857	49,018	50,507	42,015	33 10 9
Establishment	23,304	24,133	23,044	23,577	22,797	22,701	21,046	16 13 11
Police guards	29,991	29,051	26,855	27,349	26,729	22,821	19,500	15 10 2
Hospital charges	3,699	3,189	3,181	3,300	3,151	2,269	3,279	2 10 1
Clothing	8,193	5,570	5,733	10,104	7,081	6,054	7,901	6 5 4
Miscellaneous contingencies ...	7,884	8,297	9,587	9,596	8,069	6,687	7,316	5 13 9
Construction and repairs ...	15,535	13,783	10,961	12,333	17,979	15,463	17,055	13 10 8
Total	1,46,337	1,44,274	1,30,061	1,39,279	1,41,223	1,32,301	1,24,513	99 12 9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Average expenditure per prisoner	106 2 9	102 2 2	92 2 3	97 11 0	95 14 5	94 2 3	99 12 9	.....

It will be seen from the above statement that the gross expenditure on account of maintaining the jails and lock-ups during the year under report fell from Rs. 1,32,301 in the previous year to Rs. 1,24,513, but the average expenditure per prisoner advanced from Rs. 94-2-3 to Rs. 99-12-9. The total net cost of all prisoners was Rs. 72,509, or Rs. 58 per head of average strength, against Rs. 75,912-13, or Rs. 54 per head of average strength in the previous year. Although the gross expenditure showed a decrease under the heads of "Dieting," "Establishment," and "Police guards," it increased under the remaining heads of "General supervision," "Hospital charges," "Contingencies," "Clothing," and "Construction and repairs." On the other hand, the average expenditure per prisoner increased under all heads, as compared with the previous year, except "Dieting" and "Police guards." The increase of Rs. 602 under the head "Supervision" is chiefly due to the pay of the Inspector General. The increase of Rs. 1,010 under the head "Hospital charges" is due to the large increase in sickness during the year. The expenditure under the head "Clothing" shows an increase of Rs. 1,847, which is attributable to the fact that the value of blankets and blanket coats received by some of the jails in 1890 was charged in the account of 1891, as the supplying jail did not communicate the cost to the Jail Superintendents for adjustment before the end of 1890. The increased expenditure of Rs. 629 incurred under the head "Contingencies" was chiefly due to the transfer of a larger number of prisoners during the year under notice than in 1890. The following statement shows what the cost has been per head of average strength for guarding and maintaining the prisoners for the past six years, excluding the cost of supervision and of buildings:

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Dieting	37 7	32 3	33 3	33 5	36 1	33 12
Establishment	17 1	16 5	16 8	15 7	16 2	16 14
Police guards	20 9	19 0	19 3	18 2	16 4	15 10
Hospital charges	2 4	2 4	2 5	2 2	1 10	2 10
Clothing	5 6	4 1	7 1	4 13	4 5	6 7
Miscellaneous contingencies	5 14	6 12	6 11	5 7	4 12	5 14
Total	88 2	80 5	84 11	79 5	79 0	81 0

The total average cost has thus increased from Rs. 79 in 1890 to Rs. 81 in 1891, and there has been an increase in the average cost per head under all heads except "Dieting" and "Police guards." The gross expenditure of the year, including cash drawn from the treasury on manufacturing account, amounted to Rs. 1,31,451, and the gross earnings of the convicts in cash and book credits, including the value of goods supplied from the manufacture department to the general department, other jails, and Government departments, came to Rs. 59,821. The net cost of the Jail Department thus amounted to Rs. 71,630, or Rs. 57-6-7 per head of average strength.

The Chief Commissioner during his tour in the cold weather of 1891-92 inspected, with one exception, every jail and lock-up in the plains districts; and one of the chief matters which struck him as calling for attention was the failure in some cases to utilise the opportunities for cultivating vegetables and food-grains by jail labour on jail lands. The Inspector General has been asked to insist on the cultivation of vegetables or food-grains, or both, being carried on, wherever it is practicable, in view to the several jails and lock-ups being made as self-supporting as possible.

SECTION 6.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

126. The table below gives the most important details relating to the administration of civil justice in the plains districts of the province during the year 1891, as compared with the two preceding years :

General statistics.

—	1889.	1890.	1891.
Number of suits instituted	25,434	24,604	22,712
Proportion of suits instituted to population*	1 in 196	1 in 202	1 in 219
Number of suits disposed of	25,052	25,269	22,983
Percentage of cases contested	23·83	24·5	28·01
Ditto decided in plaintiff's favour	61·69	57·21	57·00
Ditto ditto defendant's ,, ...	29·71	33·05	33·63
Ditto compromised	8·60	9·74	9·37
Value of suits instituted (Rs.)	21,55,883	20,25,812	21,77,464
Average value of each suit (Rs.)	84	82	95
Proportion of suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value...	65·1	67·1	64·5
Ditto ditto Rs. 100 ,, ...	83·8	85·1	83·5
Average duration of ordinary suits before munsifs—			
In contested cases (days)	91†	83†	98
In uncontested cases (days)	41†	42†	46
Number of suits pending for more than one year	4	13	29
Number of appeals filed	868	1,065	975
Percentage of appeals to appealable orders	23·31	27·81	24·92
Number of appeals disposed of	816	864	890
Ditto ditto on their merits	787	826	860
Ditto disposed of in which decision of lower Court was upheld	543	567	642
Percentage of number of appeals in which decision of lower Court was upheld	68·9	68·64	74·65

127. The number of suits instituted was smaller than in the preceding years, the decrease, as compared with 1890, being 1,892, or 7·69 per cent. The decrease was shared by all districts except Goálpára, Kámrúp, and Sibságar, which show an increase. The falling off was greatest in the district of Sylhet, where it is apparently attributable to the disturbing influences connected with the Manipur revolt, the occurrence of the *Ardhoday-yog*, which caused many of the Hindu residents to spend their time and money on pilgrimages in the course of the year, and to the fact that the general health of the people was for some months bad.

Suits instituted.

* The census figures of 1891 have, for purposes of comparison, been taken for the three years 1889, 1890, and 1891.
† Revised figures.

128. The value of suits instituted during the year was Rs. 21,77,464, against Rs. 20,25,812 in 1890, and thus showed an increase of Rs. 1,51,652. In the Assam Valley districts the number of suits increased by 85 and the value by Rs. 1,60,455. In Sylhet there was a decrease in number and value of 1,559 and Rs. 13,130, respectively, as compared with the figures for the previous year. In Cachar the number of suits shows a decline of 418, but the value an increase of Rs. 4,327. The figures below give the average value of suits during the past three years :

Value of suits.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Assam Valley districts	92·5	80·5	98·6
Sylhet	84·5	87·2	96·7
Cachar	54·1	52·4	70·9

129. The total number of suits disposed of was 22,983, as compared with 25,269 in the previous year, the result being a decrease of 2,286 cases, which was shared by almost all districts of the province. The decrease in Sylhet (1,913) is not, in the opinion of the High Court, sufficiently explained by the statement that there were several changes in the staff in the course of the year entailing the appointment to fill up vacancies caused by transfer of officers with less local experience. The decrease in Cachar (245) is ascribed to the fact that the Extra Assistant Commissioner and Sadr Munsif could devote but little time to civil work owing to the other duties devolving upon him as treasury officer, jail superintendent, and magistrate.

Suits disposed of.

There was a net decrease of 1,448 in *ex parte* decisions, Sylhet and Cachar showing a decrease of 1,340 and 202 respectively, and the Assam Valley districts an increase of 94. The ratio of such cases fell from 34·8 in 1890 to 31·9 in 1891.

The number of contested suits decided shows a net increase of 145, Sylhet and Cachar exhibiting an increase of 306 and 47 respectively, and the Assam Valley districts a decrease of 208. The proportion of these cases was 28·01, as compared with 24·9 in 1890, or, taking the two valleys separately,—

	1890.	1891.
Assam Valley	37·1	35·3
Surma ,, ...	18·4	23·6

In the Assam Valley districts the proportion of contested cases is again largest in Nowgong, where the percentage was 46, as compared with 49 in 1890.

130. The result of applications for the execution of decrees during the past three years is shown in the following table :

Execution of decrees.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Number of applications dealt with	17,743	16,895	15,309
,, on which satisfaction was obtained in full ...	2,674	2,978	3,191
Ditto ditto in part ...	3,266	3,090	2,657
Amount realised (Rs.)	4,73,513	4,52,123	4,90,809

As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the number of applications for the execution of decrees, but an increase in the amount realised, the greatest increase taking place in the Assam Valley districts. Of the 15,309 applications, 12,753 were disposed of during the year, against 14,496 in the previous year. Out of the total number of applications disposed of, in the case of 5,848 satisfaction was obtained either in full or in part, and in 6,615 cases the applications were wholly infructuous, against 6,068 and 8,214 respectively in the preceding year. In 44 cases out of those in which satisfaction of decrees was obtained, the judgment-debtors were imprisoned, in 684 cases the amount was realised by the sale of their moveable property, and in 990 by the sale of immoveable property, the corresponding figures for 1890 being 45,807 and 1,141 respectively. Of the amount realised during 1891, Rs. 3,82,538 were realised upon 4,875 applications after issue of process, and Rs. 1,082,271 upon 973 applications without process, the corresponding figures for 1890 being Rs. 3,20,837 upon 4,850 applications after issue of process and Rs. 1,31,286 upon 1,218 applications without process.

131. The average time taken in disposing of suits, contested and uncontested, by the Courts of different grades during the past three years is shown in the table below :

Duration of suits.

	Contested.			Uncontested.		
	District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.	District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1889	208	147	74	88	33	36
1890	147	144	83	176	46	42
1891	216	191	98	227	86	46

The above figures show that the average duration of both contested and uncontested cases before all classes of officers was greater than in 1890. The most noticeable increase is in the duration of uncontested cases before the Subordinate Judges, *viz.*, from 46 days in 1890 to 86 in 1891, or an increase of 86·95 per cent.

Appeals.

132. The following table shows the number of appeals instituted and disposed of in the Civil Appellate Courts of Assam during the years 1889, 1890, and 1891, as well as the number pending at the close of each of these years:

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Instituted	868	1,065	975
Decided	816	864	890
Pending	364	586	689

There was a decrease in the number of appeals instituted in Sylhet (52), Kámrúp (36), Nowgong (21), Lakhimpur (14), and Darrang (8), while there was an increase of 16 in the number of appeals in Sibságar, of 15 in Cachar, and 10 in Goálpára.

The number of decisions in contested suits against which an appeal lay to the subordinate appellate Courts was 3,900, against 3,829 in 1890. Against 972 of these decisions appeals were preferred, as compared with 1,065 in the previous year, the ratio being 24·92, against 27·81 in 1890. The most favourable results in this respect are to be found, as in the previous year, in Kámrúp (37·18), and the least favourable in Nowgong (12·30).

The following table compares the ratio of appeals to appealable decisions in the two valleys during the past three years:

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Assam Valley districts	21·77	23·80	21·02
Surma „ „ { Sylhet	26·76	32·39	28·75
Surma „ „ { Cachar	18·25	25·56	26·66

Of the 890 appeals disposed of during the year, 860 were decided on the merits, and 30 were otherwise disposed of. The corresponding figures for 1890 were 864, 826, and 38 respectively. In 642 cases, against 567 in 1890, the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed.

The results for the two valleys during the past three years are compared in the table below:

	Percentage of decisions confirmed in appeal.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.
Assam Valley districts	61·7	62·3	62·4
Surma „ „ { Sylhet	71·4	68·5	80·9
Surma „ „ { Cachar	80·9	69·2	75·6

It would appear from the above that the result of appeals was very favourable to the Courts of first instance in Sylhet. The result in Cachar was also satisfactory.

Financial results.

133. The figures below represent the surplus of receipts over expenditure of the Civil Courts in the province during the past five years:

	Rs.
1887	1,23,970
1888	1,29,607
1889	1,58,796
1890	1,41,871
1891	1,39,905

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,66,995, against Rs. 3,68,466 in 1890, and thus shows a decrease of Rs. 1,471. The decrease in the receipts was under the heads "Process fees," "Fines," "Copying and comparing fees," and "Other receipts." The expenditure during the year increased by Rs. 495, the figures for 1890 and 1891 being respectively Rs. 2,26,595 and Rs. 2,27,090. The increase occurred in the salaries of process-servers, copying and comparing clerks and other paid establishment, and in contingencies and refunds. The surplus of receipts over expenditure in the two valleys during the past two years was distributed thus:

	1890. Rs	1891. Rs.
Assam Valley districts	35,716	52,239
Surma „ „ { Sylhet	97,626	82,512
Surma „ „ { Cachar	8,529	5,154

Compared with the figures for 1890, there was a decrease in receipts in Sylhet and Cachar and an increase in the Assam Valley districts.

Nága Hills.

134. The number of suits instituted in the Nága Hills during the year under report was 70, against 118 in 1890 and 72 in 1889. The falling off is attributed partly to the Manipur expedition and partly to the fact that early in the year traders were prohibited by executive orders from selling goods on credit to sepoys and non-commissioned officers of the Military Police Battalion. Of the 77 cases for disposal, including 7 pending from 1890, 73 cases were disposed of, leaving only one case pending at the close of the year. The total value of the suits instituted was Rs. 5,416, against Rs. 6,797 in the previous year. Only five cases in which Nágas were concerned were instituted during the year, against 15 in 1890. Of the 73 suits disposed of during the year, 32 were contested, against 80 in 1890, and the remainder were uncontested. The average duration of contested cases rose from 31·06 days in 1890 to 37·9 days in 1891. Cases were, however, nearly always disposed of on the day fixed for the first hearing. The average duration of uncontested cases fell from 82·45 days in 1890 to 50·21 days in 1891, which is a satisfactory result.

The number of applications for execution of decrees dealt with during the year was 51, as compared with 55 in 1890, and the amount realized was Rs. 3,542, against Rs. 1,729 in the preceding year. The total receipts of the Civil Courts were Rs. 423, against Rs. 636 in 1890. The estimated charges amounted to Rs. 2,216, against Rs. 2,375 in 1890.

Khási and Jaintia Hills.

135. One hundred and sixty-nine suits were instituted during the year in the regular Courts and 49 in the village Courts against 152 and 38 respectively in 1890. The total number of suits for disposal, including 11 pending from the previous year and 1 revived, was 230, of which 219 were disposed of, leaving 11 pending at the close of

the year. Of the 218 suits instituted, 209 were for money or moveables. In 90 cases the parties were foreigners, in 19 Khásis, in 32 foreigners and Khásis, and in 77 cases Santengs. The value of suits before the regular Courts was Rs. 31,382, showing an increase of Rs. 15,025 over the previous year, the figures for which were Rs. 16,357. The value of suits before the village Courts was Rs. 4,301, against Rs. 3,387 in 1890, or an increase of Rs. 914. There were 25 appeals for disposal before the subordinate appellate Courts during the year under report, including 12 against the decisions of the Dollois of the Jaintia Hills. In 15 of the appeals the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed, in 6 the decisions were reversed, in 1 the order was modified, 2 were dismissed for default, and 1 remained pending at the close of the year.

Including the 18 pending at the close of the preceding year, there were 134 applications for execution of decrees during the year, against 115 in 1890. In 67 cases the amount decreed was wholly or partially realised, and in 37 the applications were unsuccessful. Five cases were transferred to other Courts, while 25 remained pending at the close of the year.

The total receipts from civil justice during the year amounted to Rs. 3,191, against Rs. 2,357 in 1890, or an increase of Rs. 834, and the expenditure was Rs. 3,661, against Rs. 3,291 in 1890, or an increase of Rs. 370.

Gáro Hills.

136. The number of suits instituted in the Gáro Hills during the year was 93, as compared with 61 in 1890. The number disposed of was 86, thus leaving 7 cases pending at the close of the year. Of the 93 suits instituted during the year, 85 were for money or moveables, the value involved being Rs. 6,641, against Rs. 2,148 in 1890. Of the 93 cases instituted, 20 cases were transferred to the laskars for disposal. There were no appeals during the year under report, against 3 in the previous year. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 26, including 1 pending from the previous year, and the amount realised was Rs. 1,567, against Rs. 395 in 1890.

Eastern Duárs in Goálpára.

137. In the Eastern Duárs, where the administration of civil justice is carried on under special rules prescribed by the Chief Commissioner, the number of suits instituted during the year was 58, against 51 in the previous year. The number of suits for disposal, including 11 pending from the previous year and 2 revived, was 71, of which 54 were disposed of during the year, leaving 17 pending at its close. With the exception of one case, which was tried under the ordinary procedure, all the cases were referred to the panchâyats, and the suits were disposed of according to the award made by them. Of the six applications for execution of decrees filed during the year, in the case of five the decrees were partly or wholly satisfied, and the remaining case was struck off for default. In one case only was appeal preferred against the decision of the Court.

North Cachar.

138. Thirty-two suits were instituted during the year in North Cachar, against 27 in 1890, and the number for disposal, including one case revived under section 99 of the Civil Procedure Code, was 33, all of which were disposed of during the year under report. The total value of the suits rose from Rs. 1,319 in 1890 to Rs. 2,630 in 1891. The average duration of suits shows an improvement, being 21 days during the year under report, against 27 days in 1890. Thirty-one of the suits instituted were for money or moveable property, the value involved being Rs. 2,625, against Rs. 1,319 in the previous year.

SECTION 7.

REGISTRATION.

Registrations in 1891-92.

139. The following statement compares the total number of documents of each class registered in the several districts of the province during the past two years :

District.	Immoveable property.		Moveable property.		Wills.		Powers to adopt other than those conferred by wills.		Grand total.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Cachar	3,947	3,247	231	224	3	4	...	...	4,181	3,475
Sylhet	21,354	20,683	2,206	2,657	21	7	...	1	23,581	23,348
Goálpára	616	741	121	86	5	7	...	2	741	836
Kámrúp	505	512	107	135	29	24	...	...	641	671
Darrang	139	133	168	198	13	18	...	...	320	349
Nowgong	159	159	114	117	21	19	...	...	294	295
Sibságar	725	846	446	513	26	24	...	...	1,198	1,383
Lakhimpur	103	137	106	120	4	4	1	...	214	261
Khási Hills	44	49	14	18	1	2	...	...	59	69
Gáro „	.....	.....	10	11	1	...	...	...	11	11
Total	27,592	26,507	3,523	4,079	124	109	1	3	31,240	30,698

As compared with 1890-91, the total number of deeds registered in 1891-92 decreased by 542, or 1·73 per cent., for which the two districts of Cachar and Sylhet are entirely responsible. Of the total number of deeds registered in the past year, 26,507, or 86·35 per cent., referred to immoveable property, of which the registration of 24,008 documents, or 90·57 per cent., was "Compulsory," and 2,499, or 9·43 per cent., "Optional." It is satisfactory to note that the registration under the latter class showed an increase of 220, or 9·65 per cent., to which the five districts of Sylhet, Goálpára, Kámrúp, Sibságar, and the Khási Hills alone contributed. In the Gáro Hills district no documents relating to immoveable property were registered. In Nowgong the number of "Optional" registrations has remained the same (10) in both years, and in the remaining districts there has been a decrease. The number of "Compulsory" registrations decreased by 1,304. This decrease occurred in the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, and Kámrúp only. It is curious that in Nowgong the number of registrations of this class is exactly the same as in the former year, *viz.*, 149. In other districts there has been an increase.

Of the total number of registrations during the year under notice, 4,079 documents, or 13·29 per cent., related to moveable property. Of these, 40, against 30 in the preceding year, came under the category of "Compulsory" registration, being instruments of gifts, and the remaining documents, *viz*, 4,039, against 3,493 in 1890-91, under "Optional." The number of "Wills" and "Authorities" to adopt other than those conferred by "Wills" registered in the past year was 112, or 0·36 per cent., of the total number of registrations effected during the year. The number of wills registered shows a decrease of 15, while the powers for adoption show an increase of 2.

Aggregate value of property registered.

140. With the decrease in the number of documents covering immoveable property registered during the year, the aggregate value of such property has fallen from Rs. 44,18,402 in 1890-91 to Rs. 41,58,726 in 1891-92, whereas the value of moveable property has risen, with the increase in the number of registrations, from Rs. 8,43,906 in 1890-91 to Rs. 10,37,076 in the year under report.

Average time taken to complete registration.

141. On the whole, there has been a slight improvement in the average time taken to complete registration during the year 1891-92, the time taken being 2·34 days, against 2·82 days in the preceding year. The Dhubri, Karimganj, and Sunámganj offices exceeded the limit of four days, and among them the Dhubri office shows the worst results, the time occupied being 6·95 days. However, this office and that at Sunámganj show an improvement on the previous year.

Documents impounded.

142. One hundred and eighty-nine documents were impounded during the year on account of being written on unstamped or insufficiently-stamped paper, against 216 in the previous year. Ignorance of the law was assigned as the only cause of these deeds not having been properly stamped. No cases of intentional evasion of stamp laws came to light during the year.

Kabinnamas and *talaqnamas*.

143. Two thousand five hundred and forty-eight *kabinnamas* and 124 *talaqnamas* were registered during the year, against 2,461 and 76 respectively in the preceding year. The greater portion of the deeds was, as usual, registered in Sylhet. No such deeds were registered in the four districts of Kámrúp, Darrang, Sibságar, and the Gáro Hills.

Miscellaneous operations.

144. Under "Miscellaneous operations" there has been an increase of 681 during the year under report. Ten heads of such operations show increase, 8 decrease, and in the remaining head there has been no variation in the past two years. A large increase occurred under "Registrations on payment of fines under section 34" (86), "Applications for copies and searches" (103), "Number of copies and memoranda of documents received from other offices" (125), and "Number of copies or memoranda despatched to other offices" (268). The only marked decrease was under head "Refusal to register under section 71" (167). These variations were mostly due to the Sylhet district.

Receipts and expenditure.

145. The total receipts during the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 44,728, against Rs. 43,187 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,541, or 3·57 per cent. This increase is due to the increase of Rs. 1,563 under "Fees for miscellaneous operations," whereas fees for registrations in Books I, III, and IV show a small decrease of Rs. 22. The largest increase (Rs. 445) was under head "Visits paid under sections 31, 33, and 38." "Fines paid under section 34," "Extra fees under section 30 (*a*)," and "Extra copying fees" realised under article R of the table of registration fees also contributed to the increase. The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 26,378, against Rs. 24,551 in 1890-91, showing an increase of Rs. 1,827, or 7·45 per cent., which was mainly due to the increased expenditure incurred on account of "Sub-Registrars' commission" and the cost of establishment of the office of the Inspector General of Registration. It is satisfactory to note that there was no deficit in any of the offices during the year.

Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act.

146. Five hundred and ninety-two marriages were registered under Act I (B.C.) of 1876 during the year 1891-92 in the district of Sylhet alone, against 743 such marriages (1 in Cachar and 742 in Sylhet) registered during the preceding year, showing a decrease of 151. This decrease is attributed to the removal of the office of the Marriage Registrar of Maulvi Bázár from the subdivisional cutcherry to his own house.

Seventy-two *khula* divorces were registered during the year under report, against 138 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 66. The largest decrease (69) occurred in the South Sylhet subdivision. The number of divorces other than *khulas* was 21, against 26 in the previous year. Registration of marriage was refused in one case by the Marriage Registrar of Noakhali. In this case two persons were prosecuted and convicted for falsely attempting to induce the Marriage Registrar to register a marriage which never took place. The total receipts during the year from these sources amounted to Rs. 596-4 against Rs. 752-8 in 1890-91. The whole of this amount was retained by the Marriage Registrars as their remuneration.

147. Measures for providing better accommodation for the sub-registry offices in the Surma Valley were undertaken during the year, and it is expected that most of the offices in that valley will have sufficient accommodation before the close of the current year.

Accommodation.

148. A considerable improvement has been effected during the year in the matter of inspections. All the sub-registry offices, except that at Silchar, were inspected by their Registrars during the current year, and the Inspector General himself inspected all the offices in the province except the rural offices at Hingajia and Madhabpur. It is a matter for congratulation that the state of all the sub-registry offices, which were classed by Mr. Driberg as bad and very bad in last year's report, has improved considerably, so that no offices were classed under these heads during the year under report.

Inspection.

SECTION 8.

MUNICIPALITIES.

149. The number of municipal bodies of different classes was twelve, against fourteen in the previous year, the unions of Balaganj and Sunámganj having been abolished from the 1st April 1891. Thus, there were—

Number of municipalities.

MUNICIPALITIES UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.

Gauháti. | Dibrugarh. | Sylhet.

UNDER ACT V (B.C.) OF 1876.

Second-class Municipalities.

Dhubri. | Goálpára. | Barpeta.

Stations.

Sibságar. | Shillong. | Silchar.

Unions.

Jorhát. | Golághát. | Habiganj.

150. The income of the twelve municipal bodies, excluding the opening balances, amounted to Rs. 1,56,119-15-10, against Rs. 1,26,556-14-10 in the preceding year. The following table shows the receipts under the several heads of income for the past two years:

General statement of income.

	1890-91.			1891-92.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
A.—Municipal Rates and Taxes.												
Tax on houses and lands ...	32,119	1	11	39,376	9	10	7,257	7	11	.....		
„ „ animals and vehicles	4,199	9	0	4,932	4	4	732	11	4	.....		
Tolls on roads and ferries...	20,560	0	2	23,838	0	5	3,278	0	3	.....		
Water rate	7,851	6	6	11,418	8	4	3,567	1	10	.....		
Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates)	6,293	7	0	13,000	6	4	6,706	15	4	.....		
Total	71,023	8	7	92,565	13	3	21,542	4	8	.....		
B.—Realisations under Special Acts.												
From pounds ...	16,136	7	6	16,815	5	0	678	13	6	.....		
Total	16,136	7	6	16,815	5	0	678	13	6	.....		
Carried over	87,160	0	1	1,09,381	2	3	22,221	2	2	.....		

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward ...	87,160 0 1	1,09,381 2 3	22,221 2 2	.....
C.—Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation.				
Rents of lands, houses, serais, &c.	5,504 3 5	5,097 9 6	.....	406 9 11
Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c. ...	148 6 9	136 3 3	.....	12 3 6
Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates) ...	115 13 6	98 9 0	.....	17 4 6
Fees and revenue from educational institutions ...	135 7 0	175 3 0	39 12 0	.....
Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses	15,216 8 3	15,184 6 3	.....	32 2 0
Process fees ...	149 5 0	220 3 0	70 14 0	.....
Royalty on stones ..	.....	45 13 1	45 13 1	.....
Fines under Municipal and other Acts	1,001 15 6	1,509 12 3	507 12 9	.....
Total	22,271 11 5	22,467 11 4	664 3 10	468 3 11
D.—Grants and Contributions (for general and special purposes).				
From Government—				
For general purposes ...	13,361 0 0	19,477 0 0	6,116 0 0	.....
From Local Funds—				
For general purposes ...	500 0 0	450 0 0	.....	50 0 0
,, medical ,, ...	130 0 0	400 0 0	270 0 0	.....
Total	13,991 0 0	20,327 0 0	6,386 0 0	50 0 0
E.—Miscellaneous.				
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals ...	1,079 9 8	684 1 9	.....	395 7 11
Other items ...	1,665 9 8	1,512 14 6	.....	152 11 2
Total	2,745 3 4	2,197 0 3	.....	548 3 1
F.—Extraordinary and Debt.				
Realisations of sinking fund for repayment of loans ...	.....	18 1 7	18 1 7	.....
Other advances ...	389 0 0	825 0 5	436 0 5	.....
Deposits	.....	904 0 0	904 0 0	.....
Total	389 0 0	1,747 2 0	1,358 2 0	.....
Grand total	1,26,556 14 10	1,56,119 15 10	30,629 8 0	1,066 7 0
	Net increase ...	...	29,563 1 0	

There was an increase under each head of taxation. The increase in the receipts from house tax was due chiefly to the collection of arrears in Gauhâti, Sylhet, and Habiganj, and to the fact that the tax was realised from some houses in Shillong, which had escaped assessment in previous years. Realisation of arrears in Sylhet also accounts for the increase under the head "Tolls on roads and ferries." The increase under the head "Water rate" was due partly to realisation of arrears in Gauhâti and Shillong, and partly to advances which were made in Shillong by private individuals desirous of having water supplied to them. The introduction of Part IX of Act III (B.C.) of 1884 into the municipalities of Gauhâti and Dibrugarh has largely contributed to the increase in the receipts on account of latrine tax. The increase under grants from Government occurred

in Gauháti and Sibságar, and was due in the case of the Gauháti municipality to a special grant of Rs. 5,000 made by the Local Administration for improvements to the water works, and in the case of the Sibságar station to the usual grant of Rs. 4,000 having been received during the year under report, whereas in the previous year Rs. 1,000 were deducted from the grant on account of an advance which the Station Commissioners had obtained in 1889-90 to meet certain urgent liabilities.

Incidence of tax on houses and lands.

151. The following statement shows the incidence in each municipality, station, and union of the current demand on houses and lands per head of population and per holding, both including and excluding Government buildings :

Name of municipality, station, or union.	Population.	Number of holdings.			Current demand of the year 1891-92 on holdings.			Incidence of demand.			
								Per holding.		Per head.	
		Government.	Private.	Total.	On Government buildings.	On private buildings.	Total demand.	Including Government buildings.	Excluding Government buildings.	Including Government buildings.	Excluding Government buildings.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.—MUNICIPALITIES.											
Gauháti	8,283*	14	1,321	1,335	835 4 0	3,465 6 0	4,300 10 0	3 3 6	2 9 11	0 8 3	0 6 8
Dibrugarh	8,362	24	1,523	1,547	778 2 0	2,868 5 0	3,646 7 0	2 5 8	1 14 1	0 6 11	0 5 5
Sylhet	14,027	26	3,188	3,214	1,536 4 0	5,712 10 3	7,248 14 3	2 4 1	1 12 8	0 8 3	0 6 8
Dhubri	4,825	19	419	438	545 5 9	1,001 11 0	1,547 0 0	3 8 6	2 6 3	0 5 1	0 3 3
Goálpára	5,440	10	640	650	317 8 0	1,974 1 0	2,291 9 0	3 8 4	3 9 3	0 6 9	0 5 9
Barpeta	9,342	12	1,915	1,927	79 12 0	2,208 15 0	2,288 11 0	1 3 0	1 2 5	0 3 11	0 3 9
II.—STATIONS.											
Sibságar	5,249	21	770	791	415 0 0	1,696 8 0	2,111 8 0	2 10 8	2 3 3	0 6 5	0 5 2
Shillong	4,730	22	599	621	1,756 12 5	3,707 8 0	5,464 4 5	8 12 9	6 3 0	1 2 5	0 12 6
Silchar	6,367	22	1,200	1,222	698 4 0	3,034 12 0	3,733 0 0	3 0 10	2 8 5	0 7 11	0 6 5
III.—UNIONS.											
Jorhát	2,159	41	523	564	169 4 0	773 12 0	943 0 0	1 10 2	1 7 8	0 6 11	0 5 8
Golághát	2,211	38	610	648	236 12 0	899 3 0	1,139 15 0	1 12 0	1 7 7	0 8 2	0 6 6
Habiganj	4,161	10	1,074	1,084	51 0 0	1,445 13 0	1,496 13 0	1 8 2	1 7 4	0 5 9	0 5 6

152. The following statement, comparing the incidence of taxation in the different municipal areas, shows the incidence per head of population of the total income from taxation :

Incidence of taxation generally.

		1890-91.	1891-92.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Municipalities ...	Gauháti	1 10 10	2 11 0
	Dibrugarh	0 11 0	0 15 4
	Sylhet	1 1 1	1 12 9
	Dhubri	0 6 6	0 10 10
	Goálpára	0 9 4	0 9 5
	Barpeta	0 6 4	0 7 6
Stations ...	Sibságar	0 8 1	0 6 4
	Shillong	1 13 4	2 8 8
	Silchar	0 14 11	0 15 5
Unions ...	Jorhát	0 6 9	0 7 2
	Golághát	0 7 3	0 8 4
	Habiganj	0 4 8	0 9 4
	Total	0 14 10	1 1 10

The rise in the total incidence for the province is common to all municipalities, stations, and unions, except the station of Sibságar. The increase in Gauháti is due to the imposition, for the first time, of a latrine tax, the receipts from which amounted to Rs. 1,760-14-1, and that in Sylhet is due mainly to the collection of arrears. Increased collections under the several heads of taxation account for the increase in the Shillong station.

* Excluding the population of North Gauháti.

153. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 1,48,347-2-9, against Rs. 1,29,037-0-4 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 19,310-2-5. The statement below compares the expenditure of the past two years under the several heads:

Expenditure statement.

—	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A.—General Administration and Collection Charges.				
Office establishment, &c.	6,715 0 8	6,287 13 4	.....	427 3 4
Collection of taxes, &c.	3,946 2 7	5,391 13 0	1,445 10 5	.....
Collection of tolls on roads and ferries	5,082 1 9	6,085 5 5	1,003 3 8	.....
Refunds	104 6 0	188 9 3	84 3 3	.....
Total	15,847 11 0	17,953 9 0	2,533 1 4	427 3 4
B.—Public Safety.				
Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, &c.)	82 5 0	160 3 0	77 14 0	.....
Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, &c.)	1,950 13 5	1,680 8 10	.....	270 4 7
Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, &c.)	1,733 5 1	1,523 7 4	.....	209 13 9
Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes	83 9 8	138 1 0	54 7 4	.....
Total	3,850 1 2	3,502 4 2	132 5 4	480 2 4
C.—Public Health and Convenience.				
Water supply... Capital outlay	1,081 3 9	2,265 5 5	1,184 1 8	.....
Water supply... Establishment, repairs, &c.	10,148 9 10	21,062 8 9	10,913 14 11	.....
Drainage ... Capital outlay	1,071 4 3	1,046 12 0	.....	24 8 3
Drainage ... Establishment, repairs, &c.	3,542 2 1	4,151 11 8	609 9 7	.....
Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines	33,974 9 0	42,004 15 11	8,030 6 11	.....
Hospitals and dispensaries	6,803 7 3	5,810 8 4	.....	992 14 11
Vaccination	862 7 8	806 8 3	.....	55 15 5
Markets and slaughter-houses	3,221 1 3	2,528 12 10	.....	692 4 5
Pounds	3,244 0 1	3,354 14 6	110 14 5	.....
Dâk bungalows and serais	151 14 3	481 2 3	329 4 0	.....
Arboriculture, public gardens, &c.	154 0 9	208 14 6	54 13 9	.....
Registration of births and deaths	125 0 0	125 0 0	.....	.....
Public Works... Establishment	5,394 10 0	5,497 8 5	102 14 5	.....
Public Works... Buildings	1,744 7 1	2,052 8 2	308 1 1	.....
Public Works... Roads	24,646 15 2	23,458 1 3	.....	1,188 13 11
Public Works... Stores	33 0 0	259 1 9	226 1 9	.....
Total	96,198 12 5	1,15,114 6 0	21,870 2 6	2,954 8 11
D.—Public Instruction.				
Contributions	5,281 12 6	4,673 10 8	.....	608 1 10
Total	5,281 12 6	4,673 10 8	.....	608 1 10
E.—Contributions (for General Purposes)	.....	.....	.....	.....
F.—Miscellaneous.				
Interest on loans Previous years	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on loans Current year	686 2 7	603 14 3	.....	82 4 4
Actual cost of work done for private individuals	.....	459 8 6	459 8 6	.....
Audit charges	1,295 0 0	1,129 0 0	.....	166 0 0
Other items	3,535 8 8	2,922 11 0	.....	612 13 8
Mela charges	551 15 0	765 4 0	213 5 0	.....
Total	6,068 10 3	5,880 5 9	672 13 6	861 2 0
G.—Extraordinary and Debt.				
Payments to sinking fund	.....	18 1 7	18 1 7	.....
Repayment of loans	921 2 3	961 13 7	40 11 4	.....
Other advances	868 14 9	243 0 0	.....	625 14 9
Total	1,790 1 0	1,222 15 2	58 12 11	625 14 9
Grand total	1,29,037 0 4	1,48,347 2 9	25,267 3 7	5,957 1 2
		Net increase ...	19,310 2 5	

The increase in the total expenditure of the year occurred in all municipalities, stations, and unions except the municipality of Dibrugarh and the station of Sibságar. It was most marked in the municipalities of Gauháti and Sylhet, and to a less extent in the Goálpára and Barpeta municipalities, the Shillong station, and the Habiganj union. The largest increase in expenditure was under the head "Water-supply," and the increase under this head was most considerable in the municipalities of Gauháti and Sylhet. In Gauháti the increase was due chiefly to the payment of debts of previous years (Rs. 3,014), while in Sylhet it was owing to the Commissioners having, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, contributed Rs. 4,085 to the water-supply scheme. A further sum of Rs. 4,000 has been set aside for this object in the current year's budget, and it is hoped that it may be found possible by the adoption of certain proposals, which are being made the subject of experiment to provide the town of Sylhet with a good and sufficient water-supply at an early date. The increase occurred under the head "Collection of taxes, &c.," and was shared by all municipalities

stations, and unions except Barpeta, Silchar, Golághát, and Habiganj, the largest increase occurring in Sylhet (Rs. 466), which was due to additions to the tax-collecting establishment. It is satisfactory to note that increased expenditure under "Conservancy and Latrines" was incurred by all municipal bodies. Nearly the whole of the expenditure under "Collection of tolls on roads and ferries" is attributable to the Gauháti ferry steamer. The expenditure of a large sum during 1890-91 in completing the Telicherra bridge in Sylhet and the absence of similar expenditure during the year under report account for the decrease under head "Public Works—Roads."

Balances.

154. The total balance to the credit of all municipal bodies at the close of the year under report was Rs. 22,480-1-11, against Rs. 14,680-4-10* at the close of the previous year, the largest balances being those to the credit of the municipalities of Sylhet, Dhubri, and Barpeta, and the stations of Shillong and Silchar.

Fines under Special Acts.

155. The realisations from fines levied under the Special Acts named below amounted to Rs. 37-1, against Rs. 47-12 in the previous year. The details were:—

		1890-91. Rs. a. p.	1891-92. Rs. a. p.
Act	II (B.C.) of 1867 (Gambling Act)	21 0 0	.....
„	I (B.C.) of 1869 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) ...	17 0 0	7 10 0
„	IV (B.C.) of 1873 (Registration of Births and Deaths) ...	9 12 0	29 7 0

Fines under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 were realised chiefly in the municipalities of Gauháti (Rs. 19-8) and Barpeta (Rs. 7-12). In Silchar a sum of Rs. 80 is reported to have been imposed as fines under the Gambling Act, of which Rs. 30 were paid as compensation, and the balance (Rs. 50) was erroneously credited to "Law and Justice." Orders have been issued that the amount should be credited to the Station Fund.

Constitution of municipal committees.

156. With the exception of the changes noted below, the constitution of municipal committees remained the same as during the previous year. A general election was held in the Gauháti municipality, at which two of the retiring members were re-elected, and four new members were elected. Of 454 voters, 326 recorded their votes, and it is reported that considerable interest was taken in the election. The Deputy Commissioner was appointed Chairman of the municipal committee. In consequence of the withdrawal of North Gauháti from the operation of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the number of Commissioners of the Gauháti municipality has been reduced from 10 to 9, of whom six will be elected and three appointed by the Local Government. An election was held in the Dibrugarh Municipality also, at which seven members were re-elected, and two new members were elected. The number of qualified voters was 321, of whom 115 recorded their votes. The Deputy Commissioner was appointed Chairman of the municipal committee. In Sylhet one member was appointed, and one was elected to fill up a vacancy. An election was held in Goálpára on the 1st April 1892, the particulars of which will be given in the report for 1892-93. Six Commissioners of the Barpeta municipality retired during the year under report, but no appointments were made in their places. The number of Commissioners originally sanctioned for this municipality was fourteen; but this having been found to be too large a number for so small a town as Barpeta, and great difficulty having been experienced in finding so many qualified persons, the municipality has been divided into six wards according to the divisions made at the last census, and the number of Commissioners has been reduced to eight, *viz.*, the *ex-officio* Chairman, one Commissioner for each ward, and one Commissioner to provide for the Vice-Chairmanship.

SECTION 9.

LOCAL BOARDS' ADMINISTRATION.

Receipts of the Local Boards.

157. The actual income of the Local Boards from all sources amounted to Rs. 10,46,396, being Rs. 1,27,505 in excess of the estimates and Rs. 1,62,168 above the actual receipts of 1890-91. The increase was due mainly to the change effected under the Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 1617, dated the 4th March 1890, by which the actual closing balance of 1890-91, which amounted to Rs. 1,44,247, was brought forward as the opening balance of 1891-92, the actual closing balance of 1889-90 having lapsed to Government under the orders quoted. This balance of Rs. 1,44,247 is, however, nominal, and is merely shown for account purposes. In the Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 7904G., dated the 12th September 1891, it was stated that the Local Boards would receive credit during the year 1892-93 for the balances with which the year 1890-91 closed, and although therefore a sum of Rs. 1,44,247 has been shown as the opening balance in the accounts of 1891-92, the Boards had really no power to spend it during that year. Other items which contributed in a less degree to the increase are local rates, consequent on an increase in the land revenue receipts, ferry receipts (owing to keener competition), receipts from pounds (owing to the establishment of new pounds), and payments of "Local rates," which were made in advance in certain cases. At the end of the year 1891-92 there was a closing balance of Rs. 2,53,141; and from this, if the sum of Rs. 1,44,247, above referred to, is deducted, the net closing balance at the end of 1891-92 amounts to Rs. 1,08,894, of which Rs. 65,954 were due to short expenditure on Public Works.

Of the total income at the disposal of the Local Boards, *viz.*, Rs. 10,46,396, Rs. 8,56,564 (inclusive of opening balance, Rs. 1,44,247), which was contributed by local rates, rents, ferries, pounds, and miscellaneous, represented the purely local income, the balance being made up of grants from provincial revenues.

* These figures do not include the closing balances of the Balaganj and Sunámganj unions, which were abolished during the year 1890-91; hence the difference in the figures shown in paragraph 138 of the report for 1890-91.

158. *Local Rates.*—The receipts from local rates were Rs. 8,045 in excess of the estimate, and Rs. 11,570 more than the actuals of 1890-91. The chief differences between the actual and the estimated receipts occurred in the Sibságar, Golághát, North Sylhet, and Silchar Local Boards. The increase in Sibságar (Rs. 2,075) and in Golághát (Rs. 2,521) is attributable in each case to an increase in land revenue; in North Sylhet (Rs. 1,565) to payments made in advance of local rates; and in South Sylhet (Rs. 1,908) to the increment of the rates of *mahál*s which are settled at progressive rates. In Silchar, on the other hand, the receipts fell short of the estimate by Rs. 1,992, owing to new settlements having fallen short of the estimate and to the relinquishment of old estates.

Differences between the estimated and actual receipts.

Rents.—The receipts from rents amounted to Rs. 5,004, or Rs. 171 more than the estimate, and Rs. 263 less than the actual receipts of 1890-91. The receipts exceeded the estimate chiefly in Silchar owing to the new settlement of some *bhitis* of the Sealtek *khás* bázár, which were unoccupied last year.

Ferries.—The revenue from ferries was Rs. 1,03,045, or Rs. 3,510 in excess of the estimate, and Rs. 1,281 more than the actuals of 1890-91. The collections exceeded the estimates chiefly in South Sylhet (Rs. 1,094), Karimganj (Rs. 1,101), and Silchar (Rs. 3,476). The increase both in South Sylhet and Karimganj was due to higher prices realised at auctions. In the case of Silchar the increase was caused by the establishment of a ferry at Jirighat, and the realisation in advance for the year 1892-93 of the revenue for this ferry. The receipts fell short of the estimates chiefly in North Sylhet (Rs. 810), Gauháti (Rs. 637), Jorhát (Rs. 614), and Golághát (Rs. 856). The decrease in North Sylhet was owing to the transfer of the Salutikar bázár ferry to provincial, in consequence of which the second and third instalments were credited to provincial. The decrease in Gauháti was due to the fact that certain ferries on provincial roads were, by an oversight, included in the budget. In Jorhát the falling off is attributed to the reduced prices fetched by some of the Brahmaputra ferries in consequence of the establishment of a mail steamer ghat at Kamalabari. The decrease in Golághát was caused by the removal of a ferry to the Nága Hills provincial road, and also to the receipt, after the close of the year, of the amount due for the inter-district ferry in North Lakhimpur.

Pounds.—The surplus receipts from pounds amounted to Rs. 53,449, or Rs. 10,372 in excess of the estimate, and Rs. 4,216 more than the actuals of 1890-91. The receipts exceeded the estimate chiefly in North Sylhet (Rs. 1,167), Habiganj (Rs. 1,349), and Sunámganj (Rs. 2,441). In the case of Sunámganj the increase was due to the establishment of two new pounds, and also to the fact that the receipts from the Sunámganj union were credited to the Local Board in consequence of the abolition of the union from the 1st April 1891. No special reasons are assigned for the excesses in the case of other Boards.

159. *Refunds.*—The total amount refunded was Rs. 298, which exceeds the estimate by Rs. 178 and the actuals of 1890-91 by Rs. 223. The Habiganj Board made a refund of Rs. 250 on account of a permanently-settled estate situated in the Raghunandan hills. The estate was made over to Government in exchange for a *khás* estate, and the revenue deposited was refunded.

Expenditure compared with estimate.

Cost of collection.—The outlay under this head was Rs. 3,254, or Rs. 53 below the estimate, and Rs. 148 above the actuals of 1890-91.

Post Office.—The expenditure amounted to Rs. 37,381, which is Rs. 1,417 less than the estimate, and Rs. 955 more than the actuals of 1890-91. The decreases occurred chiefly in Habiganj (Rs. 127), Sunámganj (Rs. 254), South Sylhet (Rs. 183), Karimganj (Rs. 255), Dhubri (Rs. 134), and Barpeta (Rs. 171). The decrease in Sunámganj was due to savings in the pay of the overseer and the village postmen, and also to savings in ferry and light allowances. No explanation is given for the decrease in the case of other Boards.

Education.—The expenditure incurred under this head during the year under review was Rs. 1,61,652, which is Rs. 11,541 less than the estimate, and Rs. 8,570 in excess of the actuals of the previous year. The estimated expenditure was not reached in North Sylhet, Habiganj, Sunámganj, Karimganj, Silchar, Dibrugarh, Mangaldai, Nowgong, and Jorhát. In the case of North Sylhet the outlay fell below the estimate owing partly to the inability of the lower primary schools to earn as much in the way of rewards for proficiency as was anticipated when the budget estimate was framed, and partly to the closure of one school from the beginning of the year, and the withdrawal, on the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, of the usual grant from another school from November 1891. The Habiganj Board contributed aid to a smaller number of schools than was budgetted for, but this was owing to the fact that several schools were unable to reach a standard which would entitle them to help. The decrease in Sunámganj is attributed partly to the esimated number of *pathsalas* not having reached the standard for which they could obtain rewards under the rules during the year, and partly to the closing of fourteen *pathsalas* from the beginning of the year, for which no explanation has been furnished. In Karimganj the decrease was due to the number of *pathsalas* not having been increased, as was intended at the beginning of the year. The decrease of expenditure in Silchar was owing to the number of *gurus* in the Hailákándi *guru*-training school being less than the sanctioned number. Another reason advanced by the Chairman for the decrease was that the Manipur and Lushai expeditions and the epidemics of cholera, small-pox, and influenza having seriously affected the numerical strength and efficiency of several *pathsalas*, the teachers could not draw their full stipends. The cause of the decrease in Dibrugarh is stated by the Chairman to be that some of the schools were open for only a part of the year, for which no explanation has been submitted. Ten frontier tribe schools were, however, opened in this district during the year under review. In Mangaldai the decrease was due partly to the fact that many of the stipend-holders did not join the class in time, and partly to the inability of the Sub-Inspector of Schools, owing to illness, to hold the reward examination of many of the schools for the fourth quarter of the year. In Nowgong many *gurus* left the schools, and one died of cholera. Some of the schools also were not examined for rewards, as the Sub-Inspector of Roha was ill during a part of February and March. In Jorhát the closing of an aided middle and a lower primary school during the year accounts for the decrease of expenditure.

Medical.—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 46,820 during the year under report, against the estimated amount of Rs. 47,601 and an actual expenditure of Rs. 41,974 in 1890-91. The outlay fell short of the estimate chiefly in South Sylhet (Rs. 332), Habiganj (Rs. 289), Karimganj (Rs. 320), and Gauháti (Rs. 330). In Habiganj and South Sylhet no portion of the sum allotted for expenses for epidemics was spent, as no epidemics prevailed during the year. In the latter there was also a small saving, owing to the appointment late in the season of some of the vaccinators, for whom provision had been made for the whole year. In Gauháti the decrease was due mainly to the saving effected under the head "Mufassal dispensaries" on account of cost of medicines, as all the medicines were procured from England in one consignment for the dispensaries in the district. No special reason is assigned for the decrease in Karimganj. The estimate was exceeded in Silchar and North Sylhet. In Silchar the increase was due to the purchase of medicines for the Local Board dispensary at Lakhipur, which had been started during the year, and in North Sylhet to the increase in the number of vaccinators during the season.

Miscellaneous.—The expenditure incurred on account of rewards for the destruction of wild animals was Rs. 9,693, against the estimate of Rs. 9,960 and an actual expenditure of Rs. 9,237 in the previous year. The decrease, as compared with the estimate, occurred mainly in Barpeta, Nowgong, Jorhát, Dibrugarh, and North Lakhimpur. In Nowgong and Dibrugarh the decrease was due to the falling off in the number of animals killed during the year. In the case of North Lakhimpur the decrease was due to the fact that there were no heavy floods during the year in this subdivision, on which occasions it is customary for the native *shikáris* to shoot wild animals on small patches of high ground when the land is under water. No special reasons are assigned for the decreases in other Boards. On the other hand, a larger amount was spent in rewards on this account by the Silchar, Sunámganj, and Dhubri Local Boards. No expenditure was incurred for this purpose by the Hailákándi, Habiganj, South Sylhet, and Karimganj Local Boards.

Public Works.—See Part IIB., Chapter IV, section 7 of this report.

The total expenditure of the Local Boards, including that on Public Works, was Rs. 7,93,383, against an estimate of Rs. 9,18,891 for the year under review and an expenditure of Rs. 7,40,010 in the previous year.

Distribution of expenditure.

160. The following table shows the proportion of the expenditure which the several Boards contributed during the year under report to the heads "Public Works," "Post Office," "Education," "Medical Relief," and "Miscellaneous," respectively :

Boards.	Total expenditure.	Public Works.	Post office.	Education.	Medical relief.	Miscellaneous.	Percentage: Public Works.	Post office.	Education.	Medical relief.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
1. Silchar ...	42,194	29,002	735	9,018	1,552	1,887	68·73	1·74	21·37	3·68	4·47
2. Hailákándi ...	19,006	13,316	.....	4,566	550	574	70·00	...	24·02	2·89	3·02
3. North Sylhet ...	54,350	35,510	3,448	10,782	4,260	349	65·33	6·34	19·83	7·84	·64
4. Karimganj ...	54,969	37,260	3,410	8,678	4,345	1,276	67·78	6·20	15·79	7·90	2·32
5. South Sylhet ...	58,810	38,632	3,203	12,414	4,406	155	65·68	5·44	21·11	7·49	·26
6. Habiganj ...	51,649	27,438	3,923	15,290	3,965	1,032	53·12	7·59	29·60	7·67	1·99
7. Sunámganj ...	35,112	16,636	5,259	8,943	2,843	1,432	47·38	14·97	25·46	8·09	4·07
8. Dhubri ...	59,723	39,215	3,962	9,864	2,869	3,814	65·66	6·63	16·52	4·80	6·38
9. Goálpára ...	29,290	19,516	1,504	5,507	1,960	802	66·63	5·13	18·80	6·69	2·74
10. Gauháti ...	66,582	35,776	2,703	21,091	4,760	2,252	53·73	4·06	31·68	7·15	3·38
11. Barpeta ...	23,689	13,699	1,297	6,301	1,358	1,034	57·83	5·47	27·02	5·73	4·36
12. Tezpur ...	39,141	29,554	791	4,589	2,831	1,377	75·50	2·02	11·72	7·23	3·52
13. Mangaldai ...	34,309	24,482	1,310	4,778	959	2,778	71·37	3·82	13·92	2·79	8·09
14. Nowgong ...	50,522	30,190	1,900	13,042	3,262	2,128	59·75	3·76	25·81	6·45	4·21
15. Sibságar ...	39,997	29,630	449	7,500	1,160	1,259	74·08	1·12	18·75	2·90	3·14
16. Jorhát ...	36,387	27,057	792	6,170	1,121	1,247	74·35	2·18	16·96	3·08	3·42
17. Golághát ...	27,601	20,363	459	4,491	1,057	1,232	73·77	1·66	16·27	3·82	4·46
18. Dibrugarh ...	41,529	30,372	1,080	4,785	2,698	2,694	73·13	2·60	11·52	6·05	6·48
19. North Lakhimpur...	28,523	21,768	1,156	3,843	864	892	76·31	4·05	13·43	3·03	3·13
Total	7,93,383	5,19,316	37,381	1,61,652	46,820	28,214	65·04	4·71	20·38	5·90	3·56

Distribution of purely Local Funds.

161. The statement below shows the purely local income of each Board, *i.e.*, the income exclusive of provincial grants to each Board, and the proportion of such income devoted to education and medical objects :

Boards.	Local income.	Expenditure.		Ratio of expenditure.	
		Education.	Medical.	Education.	Medical.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Silchar	52,451	9,018	1,552	17·19	2·96
2. Hailákándi	14,432	4,566	550	31·64	3·81
3. North Sylhet	62,824	10,782	4,260	17·16	6·78
4. Karimganj	54,729	8,678	4,345	15·85	7·94
5. South Sylhet	47,426	12,414	4,406	26·17	9·29
6. Habiganj	64,188	15,290	3,965	23·82	6·17
7. Sunámganj	42,460	8,943	2,843	21·08	6·69
8. Dhubri	51,564	9,864	2,869	19·13	5·56
9. Goálpára	26,303	5,507	1,960	20·93	7·45
10. Gauháti	70,466	21,091	4,760	29·93	6·75
11. Barpeta	16,514	6,301	1,358	38·15	8·22
12. Tezpur	20,366	4,589	2,831	22·53	13·90
13. Mangaldai	28,841	4,778	959	16·56	3·32
14. Nowgong	45,746	13,042	3,262	28·50	7·13
15. Sibságar	32,270	7,500	1,160	23·24	3·59
16. Jorhát	31,097	6,170	1,121	19·84	3·60
17. Golághát	20,611	4,491	1,057	21·78	5·13
18. Dibrugarh	22,906	4,785	2,698	20·89	11·78
19. North Lakhimpur	7,250	3,843	864	53·00	11·92
Total	7,12,444	1,61,652	46,820	22·69	6·57

The Local Boards of North Lakhimpur and Barpeta, as in the previous year, made the largest proportionate grants to education, while the Hailákándi, Gauháti, and Nowgong Local Boards allotted more than 25 per cent. of their local income to this object. A large portion of the expenditure on education by the Local Boards of Habiganj, Sunámganj, South Sylhet, and Barpeta was on high schools. The Chief Commissioner has relieved the Boards above named from payment of aid to high schools with effect from the 1st April 1893. The Boards at North Sylhet, Karimganj, Silchar, Dhubri, Mangaldai, and Jorhát failed, as in the previous year, to bring their expenditure on education up to the required standard, *i.e.*, to 20 per cent. of their purely local income. The largest proportionate contributions for medical purposes were made by the Tezpur, Dibrugarh, North Lakhimpur, and South Sylhet Local Boards.

Working of the Boards.

162. The Chairman of the Habiganj Local Board remarks that the interest taken by the members of the Board in their duties has greatly declined since last year, and that two or three meetings had to be adjourned for want of a *quorum*.

Regarding the Sunámganj Local Board, the Chairman writes :

The members are generally residents of distant places, and they do not care to travel such long distances, unless they have some other business to transact in the town. The members who attend are indifferent to the matters discussed in the meeting, unless they refer particularly to the locality where they reside.

The Chairman of the South Sylhet Local Board remarks :

Some of the members take a lively interest in Board matters, while others take none at all, the reason probably being that some of them do not know the exact financial position of the Board. If some copies of the budget were printed in vernacular, it would be a great assistance to native members.

The Chairman, North Sylhet Local Board, remarks :

The attendance of the members was no doubt poor. This, however, is attributable mainly to the expenses and inconveniences of a journey to and from Sylhet of members residing at some distance from the headquarters station. But members who do attend, both European and Native, seem to take an interest in the deliberations of the Board.

The Chairman, Silchar Local Board, writes :

Native members here take comparatively little interest, as a rule, in the proceedings, though it was encouraging to see them apparently wake up once or twice when matters under discussion interested them. One difficulty, however, is that there are only two English-knowing native members, so that everything has to be done twice over, and, as a rule, if the native members see that any proposal is approved of by the European members, they simply acquiesce quietly.

In the Goálpára Board all the members are said to evince a warm interest in the matter of works delegated to the Board.

The Chairman, Tezpur Local Board, reports :

I am sorry there were so few meetings. But the working members of the Board are busy men, and their unfailing attendance at meetings makes me unwilling to summon them to the station more frequently than is absolutely necessary. The European members are much interested in the maintenance of the roads, and have each of them charge of one or other of the roads in the vicinity of their gardens.

The Chairman of the Gauháti Local Board says that there has been an improvement in the attendance of the native members, some of whom live at a considerable distance from headquarters. Their interest is said to be most marked in village roads and other improvements in their circles, and to some extent in schools and dispensaries.

The Chairman, Mangaldai Local Board, reports that an active interest is taken by members, both European and Native, in the work of the Board.

The Chairman, Dibrugarh Local Board, remarks :

I believe the working of the Board was satisfactory, but I was not in charge of it till after the close of the year.

The Chairman, Sibságar Local Board, reports :

The native members take special interest in water-supply of villages and drainage projects. For the former hey generally propose the construction and clearing of tanks.

The Chairman, Golághát Local Board, writes :

The number of members for this Board is twelve, of whom six are natives and six are Europeans. All the members, especially the European members, seem to take great interest in the affairs of the Board.

The reports of the other Boards contain no special remarks on the subject.

163. The following extracts from the reports of Chairmen of Local Boards show the progress made by some of the Boards in the matter of rural sanitation during the year under report :

Village sanitation.

Jorhát.—Kakatigaon village, which is situated just beyond the western boundary of the Jorhát Union, was selected during the year under report with the object of carrying out improvements, as directed in paragraph 3 of the Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 58, dated Shillong, the 4th December 1888. A good bridle path with side-drains has been made through the village, and two old tanks situated at the outskirts of the village have been thoroughly improved, one by digging and the other by cleaning out the filth from its bottom. I regret to state that the limited means at my disposal left nothing, after carrying out the above works, to do anything towards introducing the system of cleaning the accumulated manure and other filth in any of the villages ; but, after what has been done during the year under report, it is to be hoped that sufficient means will be available next year to carry out further improvements.

Nowgong.—In the year 1891-92 a grant of Rs. 1,600 was sanctioned for the purposes of village sanitation. The Board, after discussing the matter, decided to sink *pucca* wells in villages in the district where scarcity of drinking water was long complained of, as this step appeared to the Board to be the only practicable measure regarding village sanitation which the Board could undertake with the small amount at its disposal. Accordingly, in consultation with the Civil Surgeon, the six villages named in the margin were selected, in which to sink *pucca* wells with a view to supply good drinking water to the people. All of these wells were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 2,189, excepting that at Silghát, for which bricks and other materials were collected. An old tank at Juria was thoroughly repaired by removing the shrubs and taking out the mud from its bed. This was done at a cost of Rs. 108.

1. Jajori Musalmangaon.
2. Baropujia Lalunggaon.
3. Mari Kullung Musalmangaon.
4. Juria Musalmangaon.
5. Rangagora Khuj.
6. Silghát.

Tezpur.—The sum placed at my disposal during the year 1891-92 was only Rs. 1,000, the whole of which was expended in improving the water-supply of villages in the neighbourhood of Tezpur. Three wells have been dug and lined with glazed drain-pipes, at a cost of about Rs. 300 each. These have been placed at well-known halting places, two on the Northern Trunk road, and one on the perhaps more important Balipara road. The wells are much used by wayfarers, and specially by coolies going out to the tea gardens from the depôt. They obviate a recourse to filthy wayside drains for drinking water. In the matter of drainage, the villages round Tezpur have little to seek, being well placed on high sites, draining naturally into *holas* or valleys. But much remains to be done in the town of Tezpur as well as in the surrounding villages in improving water-supply and in providing for the removal of filth. With regard to the former, I have had the water of several tanks analysed in order to ascertain whether they were worth reserving as sources of drinking water, or whether their place should be taken by wells. I may mention that there is no difficulty in inducing the people of a village to accept the gift of a well so long as its exclusive use is reserved to them, or rather to one caste. People already dig wells for themselves in the dry weather. In the station wells are popular, but, being common property, are chiefly used by foreigners.

Dibrugarh.—The three villages noted in the margin, situated in the Jugabahar mauza about 10 miles from Dibrugarh, were improved. The roads and drains constructed in the previous years have received needful repairs, and were kept in good order during the year. A new drain of about 450 running feet has been opened through Sesakekigaon, for the conduct of the rain water from the village, which was considered unhealthy owing to the water which accumulated there. The drain has done much good to the village. The old ditches and water-logged places in the villages of Dihingia, Hatukhola, and Majirchak have been filled up and brought to the level of the natural ground. On the whole, the road and drainage works have effected much good. Some bamboo bridges with necessary posts and beams were constructed on all the roads where openings were considered necessary for watercourses from one *pathar* to another. A new well lined with earthen rings has been dug at a depth of 26 feet at Mariagaon (1), 2 miles from Dibrugarh, on the Sibságar road, and another of the same description at a village called Mariagaon (2), 4 miles to the east of Dibrugarh, on the Sadiya road. The water of these two wells is good, and of great use to the residents and travellers. A ring-well has been removed from the Hatukhola village to a place near the Madarkhat rest-house, where a Bengali colony is settling. Owing to caste prejudices, the villagers of Hatukhola would not use it. I have no doubt it will be appreciated by the residents and travellers.

1. Bongaon.
2. Gosaingaon.
3. Tilpungiagaon.

South Sylhet.—Sanitary improvements were effected at the villages of Panchgáon, Manumukh, and Muzaffarpur. These three villages were selected for operations, as directed in the Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 58, dated the 4th December 1888. The works were carried out by two resident members, one (the Vice-Chairman) of Panchgaon, the other of Manumukh and Muzaffarpur. At Panchgaon drains were cut, holes filled, jungle cut, a tank was set apart for the use of *dhobis*, and a burial ground was prepared. It is intended to prevent burials taking place in any other place. The works at Manumukh were similar, but not so extensive.

Sunámganj.—It will be seen that out of a total grant of Rs. 4,338 for village sanitation, Rs. 2,692 were expended during the year, and Rs. 1,646 remained unspent, owing to the early setting in of the rains. Three villages have been specially selected for introducing sanitary reforms, (1) Kejaura, (2) Lakhansham, and (3) southern portion of the town of Sunámganj. A tank was excavated at Kejaura in 1889-90. A road was made last year, connecting the village with the tank ; the tank was repaired during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 27, and Rs. 9 were expended in cutting jungle. A tank was excavated at Lakhansham in 1889-90, a road connecting the village with the tank was made at a cost of Rs. 55, and Rs. 10 were expended in cutting jungle during the year under report. The southern portion of the town of Sunámganj is very low. The Board has undertaken to improve this place by digging tanks, and thus raising a portion of the low lands and by draining off the water of the remaining portion. With this object in view, the Board excavated a tank last year, and has taken in hand the digging of another during the year under report, which could not be completed owing to the early setting in of the rains. A road is being made across the *bhit* leading to Kamarkhali with a view to make a public latrine at some distance from the town. A cholera-shed will also be made close to Kamarkhali. A drain is being made alongside of this road, and it will be taken to Kamarkhali. The work is in progress ; and when it is completed, it is expected to improve the public health of the town. It is in contemplation to dig another tank in the middle of the *bhit* when funds are available. These measures, it is hoped, will convert the low-lying places into habitable lands, besides which the tank will supply good drinking water to the people of the town.

The reports on rural sanitation received from the remaining thirteen Local Boards contain nothing of special interest.

The Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, in reviewing the work done by Local Boards in regard to village sanitation, remarks :

A good deal has been done towards improving the sanitation of the districts generally ; and in a few cases "village sanitation," as contemplated in the Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 58 of 4th December 1888, has been attempted, but generally very little has been done in this particular direction. Of course, the objects which should be aimed at in each village, beginning with those near sadr stations, should be (*a*) water-supply from wells, (*b*) conservancy, (*c*) drainage as originally contemplated in the Circular above quoted.

The Chief Engineer of Assam, a member of the Sanitary Board, observes :

A good deal appears to have been done towards getting an efficient water-supply. A very considerable part of the total expenditure has, however, been incurred on making village tanks, and the more these are extended, the greater will be the drain on the Board's funds in years to come upon their upkeep. I would, therefore, deprecate as much as possible further extension of tanks, and enforce, as far as can be done, the construction of wells, the upkeep of which is small when once properly built.

A large proportion of the allotments for village sanitation was spent on tanks, which, as pointed out by the Chief Engineer, will not only be a considerable drain on the resources of the Local Boards in future years, but which, according to the opinion of the highest sanitary authorities, are a positive source of evil. The attention of all Chairmen of Local Boards has been invited to this point, and the duty of constructing wells in preference to tanks and of encouraging the rural population to use well-water as much as possible has been enjoined on them.

SECTION 10.

MILITARY.

Movements of troops.

164. The movements of troops during the year under report were numerous and on an extensive scale owing principally to the Manipur disturbance and the rising of the Eastern Lushais.

Movements on account of the disturbance at Manipur.

165. In consequence of the events of the 24th and 25th March 1891 at Manipur, resulting in the murder of the Hon'ble J. W. Quinton, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, and other officers, the following dispositions were made :—Detachments of the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Gurkha Rifles, the former from Dibrugarh and the two latter from Shillong, were concentrated at Kohima. Brigadier General Sir H. Collett and staff left Shillong, and embarked at Gauháti for Kohima on the 4th April 1891. It having been finally decided to advance on Manipur by three different routes, *viz.*, the Silchar, Kohima, and Tammu routes, a brigade from Burma was ordered to proceed by the latter route, and the following troops were ordered up from India :

No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery (4 guns to join the Kohima Column and two guns the Silchar Column).

3rd Bengal Infantry (to reinforce and garrison Silchar).

1-2nd Battalion, Gurkha Rifles (to join the Silchar Column).

13th Bengal Infantry (to join the Kohima Column) and the 36th Bengal Infantry (to join the Kohima Column).

Between the 13th and 19th April 1891, the Silchar Column, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rennick, who had previously occupied a few important positions on the road guarding bridges, &c., moved from Silchar upon Manipur. The Silchar Column was composed as follows :

2 guns, No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery.
22 sabres, Surma Valley Light Horse.
48 Rifles, Pioneer Company, Calcutta Volunteers.
364 ,, Detachment, 18th Bengal Infantry.
708 ,, 1-2nd Battalion, Gurkha Rifles.
99 ,, Detachment, 42nd Gurkha Rifles.
275 ,, ,, 43rd ,, ,,
112 ,, ,, 44th ,, ,,
202 ,, ,, Surma Valley Battalion, Assam Military Police.

The Kohima Column, composed as under, advanced on Manipur on the 20th April 1891 :

4 guns, No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery (115 gunners and drivers).
102 Rifles, Detachment, 13th Bengal Infantry.
200 „ „ 42nd Gurkha Rifles.
402 „ „ 43rd „ „
300 „ „ 44th „ „

212 Rifles of the Nága Hills Battalion, Assam Military Police, joined the above force at Kuzama.

The Burma Column (strength as below), under the command of Brigadier General T. Graham, C.B., marched from Tammu on Manipur on the 23rd April 1891 :

2 guns, No. 2 Mountain Battery (80 gunners and drivers).
313 Rifles, Detachment, King's Royal Rifles.
202 „ „ 2-4th Battalion, Gurkha Rifles.
200 „ „ 12th Burma Regiment.
35 „ „ 43rd Gurkha Rifles.

The three columns reached Manipur within an hour or two of each other. The events which followed have been described at length in dealing with affairs in connection with Manipur.

To reduce the number of troops in Manipur, the following detachments marched between the 29th April and 16th May 1891 :

18th Bengal Infantry	To Silchar.
Surma Valley Light Horse	
Surma Valley Battalion, Military Police ...	
Pioneer Company, Calcutta Volunteers (*en route* to Calcutta)	
13th Bengal Infantry	To Kohima.
Nága Hills Battalion, Military Police	
42nd Gurkha Rifles	
2 guns, No. 2 Mountain Battery, King's Royal Rifles	To Tammu.
12th Burma Regiment	
2-4th Battalion, Gurkha Rifles	To India *viâ* Kohima.

Movement on account of uneasiness among the Ao Nágas.

166. On the 13th April 1891, in consequence of a reported uneasiness amongst the Ao Nágas, 100 Rifles, 36th Bengal Infantry (which Regiment, having arrived too late to join the column advancing from Kohima on Manipur, was halted at Golághát) were ordered to Sibságar ; 100 Rifles of the same Corps were also ordered to Dibrugarh.

Movements on account of the breaking up of the Manipur field force.

167. The following further movements of troops took place between the 29th April and 25th October 1891. In May the 13th Bengal Infantry at Kohima and Nichuguard were ordered back to India and headquarters, and four Companies of the 36th Bengal Infantry to Shillong, the detachment of the latter Corps at Sibságar having been ordered to stand fast, and that at Dibrugarh to be made up to three Companies. The 3rd Bengal Infantry were ordered to return to India from Silchar, and the detachment of the 13th Bengal Infantry, which had halted at Dergaon, also left for India. On the 24h September the 1-2nd Gurkha Rifles left Manipur for India. In consequence of the above movements, the Manipur field force was broken up on the 30th September 1891. In October the detachment of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles marched from Shillong to Kohima to join the headquarters of the regiment, and early in November a wing of this regiment was ordered to Manipur from Kohima. The detachment of the 36th Bengal Infantry at Dibrugarh, having been relieved by a wing of the 13th Bengal Infantry, returned to Delhi on the 25th October 1891. In November No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery marched from Manipur for service in Burma, and the 44th Gurkha Rifles left Manipur in two detachments for Shillong, where they arrived on the 9th December 1891.

Arrival of troops for employment on the Nichuguard-Kohima road.

168. In the latter part of October 1891, the following troops arrived at Nigriting for employment on the Nichuguard-Kohima road—

1st Madras Pioneers ;
1st Company (Queen's Own) Madras Sappers and Miners ;
4th „ (ditto) ditto ditto ;

and worked on the Nichuguard-Diphupani section of the road till the end of the year.

Movements on account of disturbance in the Lushai Hills.

169. To enable Mr. McCabe, Political Officer in the North Lushai Hills, to take offensive operations against the Eastern Lushais, Colonel Rennick, 18th Bengal Infantry, was ordered to reinforce the garrisons at Changsil and Aijal held by the Surma Valley Military Police. Three hundred men of the 18th Bengal Infantry were sent up in three detachments, the last of which left Silchar on the 9th March 1892, and were employed during the remainder of the year in offensive operations against the Eastern Lushais.

170. The usual guards, furnished by the 44th Gurkha Rifles, were despatched to Udalguri and Dewangiri in December 1891.

Ordinary movements.

171. The following was the distribution of the troops and volunteers in the province on the last day of the year under report :

Distribution of the troops and volunteers serving in Assam on the 31st March 1892.

Troops.	Stations.	Strength.			
		British Officers.	Volunteers.	Natives of all Ranks.	Mountain Guns.
Staff	Shillong ...	4	...	...	...
Shillong Volunteer Rifles ...		2	29	...	...
44th Gurkha Rifles		8	...	711	2
Detachment, 44th Gurkha Rifles ...	Udalguri ...	...	...	51	...
Ditto ditto	Dewangiri ...	...	...	51	...
Ditto ditto	Jowai ...	...	...	26	...
Assam Valley Mountain Rifles ...	Assam Valley ...	25	257	...	...
Wing, 13th Bengal Infantry ...	Dibrugarh ...	3	...	237	...
Detachment, 13th Bengal Infantry..	Sadiya ...	...	...	87	...
Surma Valley Light Horse ...	Silchar ...	21	220	...	...
18th Bengal Infantry	Ditto ...	3	...	270	...
Detachment, 18th Bengal Infantry ..	Monierkhal ...	...	...	33	...
Ditto ditto ...	Mynadhar ...	...	...	33	...
Ditto ditto ...	Lushai Hills ...	4	...	294	...
42nd Gurkha Rifles	Kohima ...	4	...	393	2
Wing, 42nd Gurkha Rifles ...	Manipur ...	4	...	326	...
Detachment, ditto ...	Maitipham ...	...	...	15	...
Ditto ditto ...	Khonoma ...	...	...	40	...
Ditto ditto ...	Maikal thána ...	...	...	18	...
Ditto ditto ...	Nichuguard ...	...	...	18	...
43rd Gurkha Rifles	Manipur ...	5	...	730	2
Detachment, 43rd Gurkha Rifles ...	Myangkhang ...	...	...	15	...
Ditto ditto ...	Kaithamabi ...	...	...	17	...
Ditto ditto ...	Kowpum ...	...	...	26	...

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

SECTION I.

WEATHER, CROPS, AND PRICES.

172. The statement below gives the rainfall in inches in each subdivision during 1891-92, and compares it with that of the three previous years and with the average rainfall of three periods of five years :

Rainfall.

No. of station.	District or subdivisional raingauge station.	Average of five years ending 1889-90.	Average of five years ending 1890-91.	Average of five years ending 1891-92.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Silchar	130·34	125·04	118·56	146·95	132·98	105·15	108·14
2	Hailákándi	120·12	116·59	107·56	140·91	121·97	86·19	88·58
3	Gunjong	51·39	45·33	39·65	62·54	36·57	21·34	35·69
4	Sylhet	167·61	168·73	156·79	164·17	167·79	179·21	118·18
5	Habiganj	93·44	93·06	90·41	109·36	92·14	89·45	93·87
6	Karimganj	163·68	153·57	142·76	174·51	147·77	120·45	134·01
7	South Sylhet	106·08	105·88	102·27	131·83	98·19	98·06	94·47
8	Sunámganj	215·49	217·31	210·25	206·56	232·23	225·16	185·63
9	Dhubri	95·78	100·34	98·01	100·57	100·68	111·95	72·34
10	Goálpára	90·25	94·38	86·76	74·75	106·78	100·53	60·37
11	Gauháti	65·69	62·77	58·03	60·39	61·88	61·42	46·62
12	Barpeta	96·13	102·48	99·52	91·47	121·79	113·89	69·16
13	Tezpur	65·81	64·18	60·76	51·77	67·38	64·16	60·13
14	Mangaldai	78·19	76·44	71·99	68·72	94·05	76·03	60·00
15	Nowgong	81·95	83·73	77·06	73·79	104·10	80·23	56·47
16	Sibságar	95·99	94·85	97·48	90·19	118·67	91·89	95·77
17	Jorhát	89·95	87·74	89·92	94·51	105·10	80·43	84·94
18	Golághát	84·77	81·69	81·73	83·56	112·27	67·18	72·51
19	Dibrugarh	107·03	110·16	108·07	93·86	130·71	114·08	98·90
20	North Lakhimpur ...	125·65	125·17	126·13	116·12	132·60	122·02	130·32
21	Kohima	75·54	75·36	76·83	69·38	75·13	75·44	89·34
22	Wokha	105·48	104·05	100·62	113·46	109·19	95·10	86·23
23	Mokokchang	.....	.....	.....	.....	41·30*	97·63	107·91
24	Shillong	78·05	78·58	72·97	53·64	88·55	76·66	68·7
25	Jowai	323·76	334·85	317·20	327·78	366·22	369·05	270·10
26	Cherra Punji	461·96	482·88	458·39	409·91	554·61	539·73	350·68
27	Tura	131·48	139·20	136·33	123·07	145·51	154·65	125·45
	Average total	126·98	127·86	122·53	124·60	139·41†	126·56	106·09

* From 1st August 1889 to 31st March 1890 only ; figures for the previous months were not available.
† Mokokchang is not included in this total.

In the Surma Valley, with the exception of Sylhet, South Sylhet, and Sunámganj, the rainfall was heavier than in the previous year, but everywhere, except in Habiganj, it was less than the average of any of the three periods of five years. In Sylhet the total rainfall was deficient, and seems to have had a prejudicial effect on ordinary crops, though not to a serious extent, whereas the steamy heat at the latter end of the rainy season had a beneficial effect on tea. In Cachar the rainfall was well distributed during the first six months of the year. The heavy showers of April and May were very beneficial to the *aus* crop. The weather, on the whole, was favourable for tea.

In the Brahmaputra Valley the rainfall, except in Sibságar, Jorhát, Golághát, and North Lakhimpur, was less than in the previous year. Compared with the average of any of the three periods of five years, North Lakhimpur shows a substantial increase. At Sibságar the fall was normal, while at all the other subdivisions it was below the average. The decrease is marked at Dhubri, Goálpára, Gauháti, Barpeta, Mangaldai, and Nowgong.

The following is a summary of the remarks of the Deputy Commissioners on the subject of rainfall in the Assam Valley :

Goálpára.—Every kind of crop suffered more or less for want of rain.

Kámrúp.—In May there was an unusually heavy rainfall (11·85 inches), which somewhat damaged the *áhu* crop. Towards the close of the year scarcity of water was felt in many places.

Darrang.—Mangaldai was more below its average rainfall than Tezpur, and in the southern part of that subdivision there was a considerable failure of crops due to drought.

Nowgong.—The rainfall during the year was not only unusually scanty, but it was also not well distributed.

Sibságar.—The rainfall was about normal, but was not well distributed, and was, therefore, unfavourable to the crops.

Lakhimpur.—There being no rainfall after October, all crops except sugarcane suffered, and the rice was in many places thin.

As regards the Hill districts, the rainfall was less than that of the preceding two years in the Gáro Hills, and was not well distributed ; it was above the average at the headquarters station (Kohima) in the Nága Hills, but was deficient in the subdivisional station of Wokha ; at Mokokchang the fall was very heavy. In the Khási and Jaintia Hills, Cherra Púnji, Jowai and Shillong received much less than their average share of rain.

Harvests.

173. *Cachar.*—The outturn of the early crop was much better than that of the late crop. Want of rain in October and November affected the late crop in the high lands to some extent, and the yield was one-fourth less than the average of an ordinary year.

Sylhet.—The year was one of prosperity. The outturn of crops was, on the whole, about equal to that of the preceding year.

Goálpára.—The outturn of the late rice was abnormally poor. The reports from the permanently-settled tracts were very unsatisfactory. The outturn is said to be four to six annas. In the Eastern Duárs the yield of all crops was an average one.

Kámrúp.—In the Gauháti subdivision the rainfall from February to April was sufficient, and but for the damage done by the unusual rainfall in May, *áhu* would have given a bumper crop. Owing to the abnormally scanty rainfall from May to December, the harvests of *sáli* rice, mustard, and *matikalai* were poor. For sugarcane the rainfall in April to June was sufficient, and the crop was a good one. It was a bad year for tea. In Barpeta *áhu* and sugarcane did fairly well.

Darrang.—The yield of *áhu*, mustard, and sugarcane was fair. In most places *sáli* suffered terribly, but there were some remarkable exceptions, due to particularly retentive soil. The year was not a brilliant one for tea.

Nowgong.—The year was a very unfavourable one for the cultivation of all staple crops of the district, except sugarcane. The outturn of all other crops was below the average.

Sibságar.—The general result was not a good one, the unequal distribution of rain having affected the prospects of the winter rice crop and *matikalai;* sugarcane also suffered from want of rain. The mustard harvest was an average one.

Lakhimpur.—The year was not favourable to crops. *Sáli dhán, matikalai,* and mustard fared badly for want of rain ; sugarcane did well.

Nága Hills.—The paddy crop in the Angámi country was a good one. In Wokha, owing to short rainfall, the crops obtained were not good. Potatoes did fairly well at Kohima during the year.

Khási and Jaintia Hills.—In the neighbourhood of Shillong the crops were very poor owing to short rainfall, but in Jowai the same cause had the opposite effect, as the crops were unusually good. Probably a difference of 100 inches or so of rain during the year in Jowai does not make as much difference to the crops as one of 10 inches would in the country about Shillong. The yield of oranges at Shella and other places at the foot of the hills on the south was very good.

Gáro Hills.—The cotton crop was undoubtedly a good one in nearly all parts of the district. Rice in the hills gave an average outturn. The *sáli dhán* of the plains portion of the district was very poor owing to want of sufficient rain in October. The plains *áhu dhán* was also below the average. Mustard and jute, however, yielded a fair outturn.

Storms and floods.

174. There is nothing to notice on the subject of storms or floods in the Hill districts or in the Surma Valley. In the Assam Valley the only storms of any consequence were one at Mangaldai on the 26th July 1891, and one at Nowgong on the night of the 29th March 1892. These did considerable damage to houses and trees. There was

no high flood. The highest flood point reached by the Brahmaputra at Gauháti in 1891 was 25·90 above zero on the 11th July. In each of the previous nine years the highest point was as follows :

1882	...	...	...	...	27·10, August 21st.
1883	...	...	...	...	29·20, „ 14th and 15th.
1884	...	...	...	...	25·50, July 14th.
1885	...	...	...	...	27·00, „ 16th and 18th.
1886	...	...	...	...	28·70, August 16th.
1887	...	...	...	...	26·50, September 10th.
1888	...	...	...	...	27·80, July 30th and 31st.
1889	...	...	...	...	29·70, August 3rd.
1890	...	...	...	...	28·80, September 5th.

The highest flood point in the year under report was, therefore, the lowest on record since 1884. In 1892, the lowest points were 3·25 on February 27th and 3·60 on March 19th. The lowest points registered in the previous eight years were—

1884	...	...	...	...	1·40, February 21st and 22nd.
1885	...	...	...	...	4·55, March 18th and 19th.
1886	...	...	...	...	2·70, February, fourth week.
1887	...	...	...	...	2·10, „ „ „
1888	...	...	...	...	6·30, „ second „
1889	...	...	...	...	4·08, „ 22nd.
1890	...	...	...	...	3·90, „ 20th.
1891	...	...	...	...	2·50, „ 27th.

Prices.

175. The following table shows the average price of common rice in the Surma Valley during the past five years :

Name of district or subdivision.	Quantity obtainable for Re. 1.									
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	S.	c.	S.	c.	S.	c.	S.	c.	S.	c.
Cachar	17	14	19	11	15	2	14	0	15	4
North Sylhet	19	15	21	1	15	1	13	13	15	10
Habiganj	17	10	18	4	14	1	14	2	15	9
Sunámganj	19	9	26	2	16	12	16	15	17	8
Karimganj	18	2	20	3	14	8	14	4	16	5
South Sylhet	14	2	22	7	17	0	16	5	15	8

In Sylhet the year was a favourable for one consumers. In Cachar the rice market was high at the outbreak of the disturbances in Manipur, but the large quantity imported by traders and by the Commissariat Department kept the market always stocked. The surplus of the previous year's crop also tended in a great measure to keep prices down.

The table below shows the mean prices-current of common rice in the different subdivisions in the Assam Valley during each of the last five years :

Station.	Quantity obtainable for Re. 1.									
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	S.	c.	S.	c.	S.	c.	S.	c.	S.	c.
Dhubri	18	0	16	12	13	15	13	1	11	13
Goálpára	17	8	16	11	14	9	13	5	12	1
Barpeta	22	13	24	2	22	1	18	7	17	3
Gauháti	19	11	19	14	16	6	16	0	14	9
Mangaldai	24	3	24	0	24	0	22	0	19	12
Tezpur	16	6	16	13	16	13	15	8	15	7
Nowgong	15	9	16	0	15	5	14	3	13	7
Golágháț	12	14	14	9	14	12	12	11	13	0
Jorhát	12	14	14	4	16	2	16	3	14	1
Sibságar	16	5	16	9	17	4	16	11	16	12
North Lakhimpur ...	16	1	16	2	13	14	14	15	14	4
Dibrugarh	14	13	14	14	12	5	11	15	11	15

The price rose in all subdivisions except Golágháț and Sibságar, in sympathy with the rise in Bengal. In Dibrugarh it was stationary. The demand for rice by the railway employés had some effect on prices in Gauháti. In Jorhát, the Commissariat Department bought up *dhán* for the troops. The Deputy Commissioner of Goálpára observes—

> The price at Dinajpur, one of the principal marts for our rice-supply, rose from Rs. 2-5 to nearly Rs. 4 per maund owing to scarcity in Cooch Behar and the neighbouring districts. But Serajganj, which gives us a large supply, was fortunately not as bad as Dinajpur, though the price there rose from Rs. 2-4 to nearly Rs. 3 a maund.

Rice from Barpeta was exported to Bengal towards the end of the year.

The following statement shows the variations in the prices of *matikalai*, mustard, and raw sugar (*gur*) during the last two years in the Assam Valley :

Station.	*Matikalai*, per maund.		Mustard, per maund.		Raw sugar, per maund.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dhubri	2 1 0	2 5 2	4 2 0	3 15 0	7 0 0	4 8 0
Goálpára		3 0 0	.....	4 0 0		7 0 0
Barpeta	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	8 2 0	7 4 0
Gauháti	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 10 6	3 11 6	8 10 0	7 14 0
Mangaldai	2 12 0	3 3 0	2 10 0	3 4 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
Tezpur	2 12 0	3 2 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	5 14 0	6 4 0
Nowgong	2 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	10 0 0	6 0 0
Golághát	2 6 0	3 2 0	2 11 4	2 8 0	6 5 4	7 8 0
Jorhát	2 13 1	3 3 3	2 10 8	2 10 0	7 0 0	Rs. 8 to Rs. 10
Sibságar	3 1 3	3 4 8	2 14 0	3 0 0	7 8 0	6 12 0
North Lakhimpur	2 13 1	3 1 5	2 12 0	2 14 0	7 0 0	6 0 0
Dibrugarh	2 13 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0

SECTION 2.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

CROP EXPERIMENTS.

176. Experiments were made during the year under report to ascertain the out-turn of—

Nature of crop experiments.

A.—Rice of various kinds.
B.—Sugarcane.
C.—Matikalai.
D.—Linseed.
E.—Rapeseed.
F.—Mung.
G.—Til.

The maund has been taken at 80 pounds and the *bigha* at one-third of an acre.

The statement below gives details as to the number of experiments carried out during each of the last two years. There was a falling off during 1891-92.

Crop.	Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Sáli	23	18	8	26	23	28	67	58	66	56	28	26
Ahu	21	...	15	7	4	4	58	...	10	9	12	...
Báo	6	1	11	1	3	2	57	48	...	...	1	1
Sáilbura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cane	...	1	7	4	7	18	51	35	31	15	14	12
Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rapeseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mung	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matikalai	10	10	1	27	12	17	61	54	39	31	12	14
Total	60	31	48	75	52	69	294	195	146	111	67	53

Crop.	Sylhet.		Cachar.		Gáro Hills.		Khási and Jaintia Hills.		Total for the province.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Sáli	26	25	3	2	.....	4	63	9	307	252
Ahu	2	7	...	.....	11	14	42	67	175	108
Báo	25	43	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	97
Sáilbura	18	11	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	11
Cane	10	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	95
Linseed	11	7	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7
Rapeseed	2	5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Mung	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Til	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7
Matikalai	3	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	157
Total...	97	111	4	4	11	18	105	76	884	743

Rice experiments in the Brahmaputra Valley.

177. The statement below gives the results of the rice experiments made during 1891-92, and compares the figures obtained with the net results of previous years :

Experiment.	Sáli.						Ahu.						Báo.					
	Lahi dhán.			Bor dhán.			Transplanted.			Broadcast			Transplanted.			Broadcast.		
	Before 1891-92 (three years).	In 1891-92.	Total (four years).	Before 1891-92 (three years).	In 1891-92.	Total (four years).	Before 1891-92 (four years).	In 1891-92.	Total (five years).	Before 1891-92 (four years).	In 1891-92.	Total (five years).	Before 1891-92 (three years).	In 1891-92.	Total (four years).	Before 1891-92 (four years).	In 1891-92.	Total (five years).
Number of experiments ..	175	36	211	654	176	830	120	1	121	559	19	578	9	4	13	290	49	339
Total area cut, in acres ..	54·92	11·13	66·05	213·39	54·16	267·55	42·57	·06	42·63	185·64	6·33	191·97	2·11	1·06	3·17	98·46	16·07	114·53
Total crop reaped, in pounds.	70,429	11,388	81,817	373,599	154,855	528,454	63,387	82	63,469	255,650	6,670	262,320	2,860	1,354	4,214	130,369	18,104	148,473
Maximum per acre, in pounds.	2,646	2,220	2,646	4,870	2,910	4,870	4,114	1,366	4,114	3,672	2,280	3,672	4,666	2,910	4,666	3,932	2,916	3,932
Minimum per acre, in pounds.	320	504	320	504	181	181	282	1,366	1,366	272	420	272	381	410	381	157	522	157
Average ...	1,282	1,025	1,238	1,750	2,859	1,975	1,489	1,366	1,489	1,377	1,053	1,366	1,355	1,277	1,329	1,324	1,126	1,296

Final results.

178. Experiments in the two kinds of *sáli* from the year 1883-84 up to the close of the year 1891-92 number 3,154. The area cut was 1,042·14 acres with a total crop of 1,680,904 pounds, and the average yield per acre comes out to be 1,612 pounds, or a little over 20 maunds.

The total number of experiments in *áhu dhán* (both transplanted and broadcast) has been 1,407, the total area cut 481·47 acres, the total crop reaped 652,260 pounds, and the average outturn per acre 1,354 pounds, or nearly 17 maunds.

The average outturn per acre of 352 experiments made with both varieties of *báo dhán* with a total crop of 152,687 pounds over an area of 117·70 acres is 1,298 pounds, or above 16 maunds.

Rice experiments in Sylhet.

179. The following statement gives details as to the rice experiments made in Sylhet :

Experiment.	Lowland áus.			Highland áus.						Murálí.			Sáil.		
				Transplanted.			Broadcast.								
	Before 1891-92 (three years).	In 1891-92.	Total (four years).	Before 1891-92 (three years).	In 1891-92.	Total (four years).	Before 1891-92 (three years).	In 1891-92.	Total (four years).	Before 1891-92 (three years).	In 1891-92.	Total (four years).	Before 1891-92 (eight years).	In 1891-92.	Total (nine years).
Number of experiments	14	..	14	19	..	19	17	7	24	7	..	7	276	25	301
Total area cut, in acres	4·57	..	4·57	5·13	..	5·13	4·45	1·91	6·36	1·73	..	1·73	78·56	6·60	85·16
Total crop reaped, in pounds	5,470	..	5,470	7,254	..	7,254	4,606	2,966	7,572	2,275	..	2,275	109,337	9,900	119,237
Maximum per acre, in pounds	3,218	..	3,218	2,432	..	2,432	3,786	2,160	3,786	2,152	..	2,152	4,271	2,948	4,271
Minimum per acre, in pounds	400	..	400	480	..	480	240	1,200	240	600	..	600	200	546	200
Average	1,196	..	1,196	1,414	..	1,414	1,035	1,552	1,190	1,315	..	1,315	1,391	1,500	1,400

Experiment.	Lowland áman.			Highland áman.						Kataria.			Sáilbura.		
				Transplanted.			Broadcast.								
	Before 1891-92 (three years).	In 1891-92.	Total (four years).	Before 1891-92 (three years).	In 1891-92.	Total (four years).	Before 1891-92 (three years).	In 1891-92.	Total (four years).	Before 1891-92 (three years).	In 1891-92.	Total (four years).	Before 1891-92 (eight years).	In 1891-92.	Total (nine years).
Number of experiments ..	69	27	96	9	..	9	54	14	68	20	2	22	196	11	207
Total area cut, in acres ..	19·77	8·82	28·59	1·84	..	1·84	15·63	4·55	20·18	5·47	·53	6·00	55·55	2·87	59·42
Total crop reaped, in pounds ..	23,930	13,254	37,184	3,780	..	3,780	27,036	7,708	34,744	8,021	900	8,921	89,697	6,188	95,885
Maximum per acre, in pounds ..	2,668	2,384	2,668	3,418	..	3,418	3,076	2,874	3,076	2,116	2,046	2,116	4,363	2,978	4,363
Minimum per acre, in pounds ..	500	552	500	1,200	..	1,200	198	884	198	640	1,280	640	240	1,124	240
Average	1,210	1,502	1,300	2,054	..	2,054	1,729	1,694	1,721	1,466	1,638	1,486	1,586	2,156	1,613

Final results.

180. Two hundred and sixty-one experiments with early rice (*áus* and *muráli*) have been made in Sylhet, the total area cut being 69·69 acres, the total crop reaped 81,070 pounds, and the average outturn per acre 1,163 pounds, or over 14 maunds.

Altogether there have been 485 experiments in the highland and lowland *áman* and *kataria* varieties taken together. The area cut has been 132·95 acres, the crop reaped 205,537 pounds, and the average outturn 1,546 pounds, or a little over 19 maunds per acre.

Rice experiments in Cachar.

181. In the statement below the results of experiments made in the principal varieties of rice known in Cachar are given :

Experiment.	Dumai.			Muráli.			Asra.			Sáil.		
	Before 1891-92 (three years).	In 1891-92.	Total (four years).	Before 1891-92 (three years).	In 1891-92.	Total (four years).	Before 1891-92 (three years).	In 1891-92.	Total (four years).	Before 1891-92 (eight years).	In 1891-92.	Total (nine years).
Number of experiments	10	....	10	26	....	26	5	1	6	134	2	136
Total area cut, in acres	2·51	....	2·51	7·53	....	7·53	1·56	·38	1·94	35·01	·42	35·43
Total crop reaped, in pounds	2,364	....	2,364	8,915	....	8,915	2,456	452	2,908	56,075	1,016	57,091
Maximum per acre, in pounds	1,200	....	1,200	1,974	....	1,974	1,800	1,189	1,800	2,856	2,672	2,856
Minimum per acre, in pounds	480	....	480	451	....	451	1,200	1,189	1,189	464	2,088	464
Average	941	....	941	1,183	....	1,183	1,574	1,189	1,494	1,601	2,419	1,611

In Cachar, the total experiments made with *dumai* and *muráli*, which have been taken together under the head of *áus* or early rice, was 98. The area cut was 25·54 acres, the total crop reaped was 31,318 pounds, and the average outturn per acre was 1,226 pounds, or about 15 maunds. *Aus, dumai,* and *muráli* correspond to the *áhu* or early rice of the Assam Valley ; *áman, ásrá,* and *kataria* correspond roughly with the *báo ;* and *sail* is the same as *sali ; sáilbura* has no counterpart amongst the varieties grown in the northern valley.

Rice experiments in Hill districts.

182. The following tables show the rice experiments in the Khási and Jaintia Hills and the Gáro Hills districts during the year under report :

Rice Experiments in the Khási and Jaintia Hills.

	Upland rice.		Lowland rice.	
	1891-92.	Total for the last ten years.	1891-92.	Total for the last ten years.
Number of experiments ...	67	355	9	546
Total area cut, in acres ...	16·75	88·80	3·09	137·43
„ crop reaped, in pounds ...	20,108	67,934	2,112	128,946
Maximum per acre, in pounds ...	2,264	2,264	2,974	3,400
Minimum „ „ ...	280	40	360	192
Average	1,200	765	683	938

Rice Experiments in the Gáro Hills.

	Sáli.		Asu.	
	1891-92.	Total for the last six years.	1891-92.	Total for the last six years.
Number of experiments ...	4	9	14	72
Total area cut, in acres ...	1·33	2·98	4·66	22·80
„ crop reaped, in pounds ...	1,894	4,258	4,078	20,200
Maximum per acre, in pounds ...	1,680	1,936	1,680	2,335
Minimum „ „ ...	1,200	738	196	160
Average	1,424	1,429	875	886

Cane experiments.

183. The net result of all sugarcane experiments made is given below :

(1) The weight of *gur* per acre is 1,466 pounds.
(2) Cane yields 47·46 per cent. of its weight of juice and 8·23 per cent. of its weight of *gur*.
(3) The juice yields 17·34 per cent. of its weight of *gur*.

184. The following statement shows the total number of experiments made in the case of crops other than those already enumerated :

Miscellaneous crops.

District.	Matikalai.								Linseed.		Rapeseed.	
	Goálpára.	Kámrúp.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sibságar.	Lakhimpur.	Sylhet.	Total up to date.	Sylhet.	Total up to date.	Sylhet.	Total up to date.
Year.	1891-92.	1891-92.	1891-92.	1891-92.	1891-92.	1891-92.	1891-92.	Nine years.	1891-92.	Seven years.	1891-92.	Seven years.
Number of experiments	10	27	17	54	31	14	4	1,376	7	58	5	24
Total area cut, in acres	3·33	8·33	4·03	18·00	6·72	2·80	1·09	44·49	1·47	27·68	1·09	13·50
Total crop reaped, in pounds	1,092	1,273	1,374	5,040	2,479	1,666	536	176,018	556	12,209	560	4,602
Maximum per acre, in pounds	632	300	480	930	800	1,200	636	1,936	680	2,390	704	1,928
Minimum „ „	72	60	96	54	40	75	360	18	150	60	120	36
Average	328	153	340	280	368	595	491	396	378	441	513	310

District.	Cotton, uncleaned.		Mung.		Til.		Jute.	Onion.	Potato.	Tobacco.
	Gáro Hills.	Total up to date (Nowgong and Sylhet).	Kámrúp.	Total up to date (Kámrúp, Darrang, and Lakhimpur).	In Goálpára 1 and Kámrúp 6.	Total up to date (Goálpára and Kámrúp).	Total of Kámrúp, Darrang, and Gáro Hills.	Cachar.	Total of Darrang.	Kámrúp.
Year.	1887-88.	Total (three years).	1891-92.	Seven years.	1891-92.	Six years.	Four years (up to 1890-91).	1886-87.	Two years (up to 1890-91).	1889-90.
Number of experiments	9	10	4	54	7	52	9	1	2	1
Total area cut, in acres	3·23	4·33	1·05	17·84	1·50	16·54	2·41	·98	·13	·16
Total crop reaped, in pounds	1,042	1,332	211	4,594	424	4,431	2,596	130	230	100
Maximum per acre, in pounds	516	885	255	786	510	1,058	2,500	1,625	3,333	625
Minimum „ „	144	78	73	60	75	75	423	1,625	1,300	625
Average	322	307	200	257	282	268	1,077	1,625	1,769	625

185. Experiments with a view to ascertain the outturn of mustard were discontinued in 1890 owing to the accumulation of a large quantity of evidence. But under recent instructions received from the Government of India, the figures showing the average outturn of all crops are to be periodically revised. District officers have accordingly been asked to have the mustard experiments resumed.

Mustard experiments.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPERIMENTS.

186. The small plantation of Malta oranges, citrons, and lemons near Theriaghat is reported to be doing well, but the time has not yet come for the trees to bear fruit.

Fruit trees.

187. During the year an attempt was made by Mr. Darrah, Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, to introduce the *eri* silk worm into England. As to the result of the attempt, Mr. Darrah writes :

Eri silk.

Having repeatedly failed in the endeavour to send live *eri* cocoons by parcel post to England, I took a few with me when proceeding on furlough, to see what could be done by personal supervision. To make sure of the cocoons being quite fresh, I obtained at Gauháti, on the 14th of February 1891, eleven *eri* worms said to be ready to spin. I took down some castor-oil leaves, and fed them for two or three days in a tin box. By the 21st, when I went on board the steamer at Calcutta, most of them had spun. On the 25th at sea only one worm was visible, the others having made themselves white cocoons. Five of these were put into another tin box, drilled with holes and placed in the ice room, the remainder being left where they were in the cabin. On the 6th of March the last worm was found to have spun. On the 20th I landed at Naples, and took the six cocoons with me across the continent, the five others going on in the steamer's ice room to London. I reached London on April 5th, the steamer having arrived a few days earlier. On the 13th instant both boxes reached the Assistant Director at Kew. Those in the box which had travelled in the ice room contained a few moths which had emerged in a crippled state, and died in the box. Those in the box which I had kept with me were all dead, cocoons being quite dry and shrivelled up. It is probable that in the ten or twelve days which elapsed between the arrival of the steamer in London and the delivery of the cocoons at Kew, the box which contained them was not kept near ice, and that the moths then emerged. Had there been no delay between their arrival and delivery at Kew, it is probable that some of the moths would have lived. It is difficult to suppose that the moths would have emerged in a temperature not much above freezing point, and it is clear that the cocoons retained their vitality notwithstanding the cold. It would seem, therefore, that living *eri* cocoons can be landed in England if carried there in a sufficiently cold temperature.

188. In February 1891 the Government of Queensland applied through the Government of India for some varieties of rice grown on land not usually flooded. Eleven varieties of *áhu* were collected, and forwarded at the close of last cold weather by the Deputy Commissioner of Kámrúp.

Rice for Queensland.

189. In the cold season of 1890-91 a consignment of 6½ maunds of potatoes was sent to the Commandant of the Nága Hills Frontier Police. He reported that the result was a fair crop, but that the tubers were small, and in many cases infested with grubs. A further consignment of selected large potatoes was sent to him in time for planting at the close of the rains of 1891. These failed, as the year was exceptionally dry.

Potatoes.

CATTLE-BREEDING AND VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

190. During the year a note was published dealing generally with the cattle of Assam. The statement below gives details as to the alleged mortality which occurred in the province during 1891-92 :

Cattle-disease.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
Name of district.	Rinderpest.		Foot-and-mouth disease.		Swelling of mouth and throat.		Diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera.		Anthrax.		Catarrh.		Other diseases.		Total.		Estimated value of cattle.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
																	Rs.	Rs.
Goálpára	9,477	5,937	995	8,487	1,787	7,883	..	3,890	..	691	..	928	..	6,527	12,259	34,343	49,036	1,45,621
Kámrúp	15,937	..	..	7,178	..	....	..	5,508	..	..	..	..	..	4,472	15,937	17,158	1,11,559	1,27,000
Darrang	..	..	..	2,793	..	4,752	12,834	5,843	..	..	..	..	..	3,012	12,834	13,200	1,18,459	1,19,116
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,404	9,331	..	..	..	..	3,869	4,147	13,273	13,478	92,911	97,846
Sibságar	..	..	..	690	..	..	1,769	1,732	..	..	..	..	..	3,509	1,769	5,931	19,459	65,241
Lakhimpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	679	873	..	..	..	..	..	..	679	873	6,790	8,730
Cachar	..	..	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	191	500	1,337	3,500
Sylhet	8,821	1,613	..	1,190	..	3,337	1,423	2,483	..	9	2,804	304	7,047	7,457	20,095	16,393	1,40,685	1,14,751
Khási and Jaintia Hills ..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	....	576
Nága Hills*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Gáro „	..	..	..	92	..	2	..	4	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	....	980
Total	34,235	7,550	1,186	20,502	1,787	12,974	26,109	29,464	..	700	2,804	1,232	10,916	29,624	77,037	1,02,046	5,40,236	6,83,361

The above figures are necessarily only approximate. In Goálpára a serious outbreak of disease was reported from some outposts, and the deaths are said to have greatly exceeded those of the preceding year. In Kámrúp, disease was prevalent through the greater part of the year, but was worse in March, when scarcity of water was greatly felt in some parts of the district. In Sibságar there was a slight outbreak of cholera and foot-and-mouth disease during the cold weather in the Golághát subdivision. In Nowgong there was no epidemic, though disease prevailed more or less throughout the year. In the Hill districts the cattle are few, as they are not required for ploughing. There was some foot-and-mouth disease in the neighbourhood of Shillong and Cherra Punji at the close of the year, and also in the Nága Hills during the rains. There are no cattle in the Gáro Hills, as the Gáros drink no milk and do not plough, but some deaths were reported from the plains portion of the district. In the Surma Valley the condition of the cattle was normal. Disease was more or less prevalent throughout the year, but was worst at the beginning and end of the rains, and more fatal in Sylhet than Cachar.

* Unable to furnish statistics.

191. Of the three Kenwaria bulls imported for breeding purposes, one is dead, one has been sent to the North Cachar Hills, and one is at Sibságar. The statement below gives details of the cost of keep of these animals :—

Cattle-breeding

District.	Wages of keeper.	Cost of food.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Darrang ...	17 9 9	6 6 3	0 4 0	24 4 0	This bull was sent to the Sonthal colony in June 1891, and died of rinderpest in June 1892.
Sibságar ...	80 0 0	65 0 6	2 0 0	147 0 6	This bull covered 16 cows, against 38 last year.
Cachar ...	.....	99 0 3	.....	99 0 3	This bull covered 34 cows, against 38 last year.
Total ...	97 9 9	170 7 0	2 4 0	270 4 9	

From information received respecting the four Kenwaria bulls owned by private individuals in the Mangaldai subdivision, it seems that their progeny now number 172. No record of coverings was kept, but the calves were counted.

SECTION 3.

FORESTS.

192. The following statement exhibits the total area of the different classes of Government forests at the close of the year, and the alterations that occurred during the year :

Total area of forests.

Classes of forests.	Area in square miles.			
	At commencement of year.	Additions.	Exclusions.	At close of year.
Reserved forests	3,602	10	.....	3,612
Protected ,, ...	916	.....	4	912
Unclassed ,, ...	5,470	17	52	5,435
Total	9,988	27	56	9,959

193. No large additions took place under the head of either reserved or protected or unclassed forests during the year under report, the only additions having been 10 square miles under reserved and 17 square miles under unclassed forests. On the other hand, 52 square miles were excluded during the year under the head of unclassed forests, and 4 square miles were excluded under protected forests. The general result, therefore, as regards all classes of forests taken together was a net decrease of 29 square miles (from 9,988 to 9,959 square miles), the percentage of forest area to the total area of the province remaining at the same figure as in the previous year, that is 22. The increase in the reserved area was confined to the districts of Cachar, Nowgong, and the Khási Hills; but, in addition to this increase, no less than 252,918 acres, or 395 square miles, situated in the districts of Nowgong and Sibságar, were notified during the year as proposed reserves, the settlement enquiry in regard to which is still in progress.

Reserved, protected, and unclassed forests.

194. The work done in this connection is detailed in the following statement. The average cost of the maintenance of the existing demarcation was Rs. 3-11-1 per mile, as compared with Rs. 3-9-11 in the preceding year :

Boundaries.

Divisions.	Total length of artificial boundaries and demarcated natural boundaries.	Length of artificial boundaries and demarcated natural boundaries in 1891-92.	Total number of boundary mounds.	Number of boundary mounds repaired in 1891-92.	Length of artificial boundaries and demarcated natural boundaries inspected by the Divisional Officer.
	Miles.	Miles.			Miles.
Cachar...	70	68	650	650	54
Goálpára	108	108	425	425	108
Kámrúp	380	380	1,760	1,760	65
Darrang	33	33	137	137	13
Nowgong	124	123	1,062	1,034	105
Sibságar	135	121	296	296	47
Lakhimpur ...	115	71	348	292	31
Khási and Jaintia Hills	27	27	92	81	.....
Gáro Hills ...	172	172	315	315	150
Total	1,164	1,103	5,085	4,990	573

195. The survey of the Goálpára *Sál* forests was continued with the following results.

Surveys and working plans.

An area of 180 square miles was topographically surveyed on the 4-inch scale, and a record prepared of the distribution of the forests and classification of soils over that area. Triangulation was extended over an area of 1,106 square miles, and the positions of most of the pillars on the Bhutan boundary, from No. 50 to No. 66, were determined by trigonometrical fixings. The area

traversed was 61 square miles. The total expenditure of the year ending 30th September 1891 on this work was Rs. 21,186. In the above forests also the work of collecting statistics on which to base the future working of these reserves made considerable progress. The classification of types was completed, and a commencement was made in enumerating stock in the forests of Panbari, Sankos, Ripu, Charaidoka, and Guma. The work was much delayed by the Plans Officer having to re-open 126 miles of old class line demarcation that should have been surveyed and completed during the previous season. The total amount expended under this head was Rs. 15,693, compared with Rs. 21,997 in 1890-91.

Forest offences.

196. The number of prosecutions for forest offences was 171, as compared with 115 in the preceding year. Including 16 cases pending at the close of 1890-91, the total number of cases for disposal was 187, in 141 of which convictions were obtained, in 38 the accused were acquitted, leaving 8 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions obtained was 78, against 73 in the previous year. Besides the above, 260 cases were compounded by Forest Officers under section 67 of the Forest Act, the fines realised from which amounted to Rs. 2,292, or an average of Rs. 8-13-1 for each case. It is noteworthy that in the year under report, as in the preceding year, cases of injury to forests by fire, dealt with under section 67 of the Act, were confined to the Goálpára, Kámrúp, and Gáro Hills Forest Divisions. In regard to the use of this section, generally, the large majority of cases (234 out of 260) related to the illicit removal of forest produce, and were, therefore, probably cases which the section was designed to meet.

Fire protection.

197. The results shown under the head of protection of forests from fire cannot be regarded as satisfactory, the total area over which special protective measures were adopted having been 730,556 acres, against 730,549 in the previous year, of which 642,000 acres, or 88 per cent., were successfully protected, against 685,196 acres, or 93·79 per cent., in 1890-91. The percentage of failures to area attempted increased in every district except Darrang, the increase being especially marked in the case of Goálpára (from 10·16 to 18·83). The year was exceptionally unfavourable, owing to the short rainfall and its early cessation, while these climatic conditions were accentuated under the peculiar circumstances of the forests in the Goálpára district. On the other hand, the fact that out of the total forest area (79,556 acres) burnt in the district last mentioned, no less than 31,460 acres were burnt from preventible causes, that is, accidents in line tracing, while in "several cases" the fires are ascribed to a breach of rules in connection with the burning of lines, indicates laxity on the part of the local officers. Indeed, this laxity cannot be said to have been confined to the officer or officers in charge of the Goálpára Division, as much as 40 per cent. of all the fires which occurred during the season under review throughout the province being reported to be directly due to carelessness on the part of firing parties. No doubt it is difficult for the superior officers to control such parties, but it is altogether impossible to avoid the conclusion that very much more might be done than has been hitherto done in this direction. The want of success during the year under report throughout the province generally cannot be ascribed to any material curtailment of expenditure, the total expenditure under this head having been Rs. 19,483, against Rs. 20,872 in 1890-91 and Rs. 12,368 in 1889-90, the cost per square mile being Rs. 19-6-9, Rs. 19-7-11, and Rs. 18 respectively in each year.

The following statement gives in abstract form the details of the fires that occurred in each district:

District.	To line-burning accidents.		Crossing from outside.		To *jhúm* cultivation.		Incendiarism.		Unknown causes.		Total.			
	Number of fires.	Area burnt.	Number of fires.	Area burnt.	Number of fires.	Area burnt.	Number of fires.	Area burnt.	Number of fires.	Area burnt.	Number of fires.	Area burnt.	Area attempted.	Percentage of failures.
		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	
Goálpára	4	31,460	3	25,696	..	..	..	..	1	22,400	8	79,556	422,549	18·83
Kámrúp	1	500	1	2,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,650	114,865	2·31
Darrang	1	10	1	50	..	..	2	110	..	..	4	170	18,542	0·90
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	1	1,440	..	..	2	1,449	3	2,889	84,760	3·40
Khási Hills	2	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	128	4,585	2·79
Gáro „	4	552	6	2,610	1	1	..	..	..	..	11	3,163	85,255	3·71
Total	12	32,650	11	30,506	2	1,441	2	110	3	23,849	30	88,556	730,556	12·12

Plantation.

198. In the Charduar rubber plantation 175 acres of extension were put out with 2,502 plants, and 664 vacancies, or the equivalent of 39 acres, were replanted with supplies. An additional area of 50 acres was also opened out and prepared for planting in the season of 1892. But the season was unfavourable, and the work done was not satisfactory. In compartment 17, comprising the above 175 acres, 90 per cent. of the plants failed, while in compartments 12 and 16 the failures amounted to 75 and 25 per cent. respectively. The cost of the work amounted to Rs. 4,898.

Attempts to sow up old *jhúm* lands were continued, but with very moderate success, as the conditions in Assam are by no means favourable to this experiment, which to be successful demands a certain amount of earth-hunger on the part of the cultivators employed on the work—a condition non-existent at present in this province.

199. The following statement shows the charges incurred on roads and buildings during the year. No new roads or buildings of any importance were made or commenced, and the expenditure was incurred almost entirely on the upkeep of existing works and communications :

Buildings and roads.

	Roads.			Buildings.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Direction Division	.....			1	4	0
Cachar „	515	10	6	1,028	11	0
Sylhet „	.....			492	4	6
Goálpára „	33	4	0	1,256	10	7
Kámrúp „	1,012	14	3	1,423	6	0
Darrang „	1,513	6	3	289	7	0
Nowgong „	24	8	0	231	14	0
Sibságar „	452	6	0	815	7	9
Lakhimpur „	187	3	0	2,058	2	0
Khási and Jaintia Hills Division	.....			70	5	4
Gáro Hills Division	1,084	2	7	.....		
Total	4,823	6	7	8,916	11	9

200. The total outturn from Government forests of all classes expressed in cubic feet, increased from 4,554,708 to 4,855,278, or by 300,570 cubic feet, as shown in the subjoined table :

Yield of forests.

Class of forests.	Timber Cubic feet.	Fuel. Cubic feet.	Bamboos. No.
RESERVED FORESTS—			
By Government agency	56,135	192	729
„ purchasers	763,976	27,965	1,196,236
„ free grants	50,457	403,768	122,700
Total	870,568	431,925	1,319,665
PROTECTED FORESTS—			
By Government agency	.....	.....	.....
„ purchasers	27,719	6,546	452,922
„ free grants	11,636	783,294	1,340,000
Total	39,355	789,840	1,792,922
UNCLASSED STATE FORESTS—			
By Government agency	17,337	5,310	525
„ purchasers	834,178	160,151	466,631
„ free grants	484,852	1,221,762	570,308
Total	1,336,367	1,387,223	1,037,464
TOTAL—			
By Government agency	73,472	5,502	1,254
„ purchasers	1,625,873	194,662	2,115,789
„ free grants	546,945	2,408,824	2,033,008
Grand total	2,246,290	2,608,988	4,150,051
Grand total of 1890-91	1,928,035	2,626,673	4,036,536
Increase or decrease in 1891-92	+318,255	—17,685	+113,485

The increase which occurred under reserved and protected forests is attributed to a greater demand on these classes of forests in consequence partly of a development of departmental operations, but principally of largely increased removal of timber and fuel by purchasers. The revival of the timber trade thus indicated, which is said to have outstripped that of any former year, is satisfactory. The smaller demand on the unclassed forests was more than covered by a net decrease under free grants, amounting to 62,228 cubic feet.

The following statement shows that 2,9,55,769 cubic feet of timber, &c., or 62,228 cubic feet less than in the previous year, were removed from the forests free of payment, the decrease representing the net result of considerable fluctuations in nearly all divisions :

Name of division.	1890-91. Cubic feet.	1891-92. Cubic feet.	Increase. Cubic feet.	Decrease. Cubic feet.
Cachar Division	68,764	102,264	33,500	.....
Sylhet „	768,012	941,212	173,200	.....
Goálpára „	651,080	525,800	.....	125,280
Kámrúp „	241,585	156,223	.....	85,362
Darrang „	401,364	287,752	.....	113,612
Nowgong „	100,590	414,108	313,518	.....
Sibságar „	762,354	431,142	.....	331,212
Lakhimpur „	23,528	96,268	72,740	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills Division	.....	1,000	1,000	.....
Garo Hills Division	720	.....	.....	720
Total	3,017,997	2,955,769	593,958	656,186

The estimated value of the free grants was Rs. 85,067, as compared with Rs. 84,909 in the previous year.

The value of the minor forest produce removed during the year was Rs. 78,415, as compared with Rs. 74,913 in 1890-91. This revenue was derived principally from the following products :

	Rs.
Gurkati permits	12,427
Bamboos	13,821
Grazing	5,630
Grass	9,081
Canes and reeds	10,727
Rubber	25,591
Other sources	1,138
Total	78,415

201. The following figures show the financial results during the year under report, as compared with those of the two previous years :

Financial results.

Year.	Receipts. Rs.	Charges Rs.	Surplus. Rs.	Proportion of surplus to gross revenue.
1891-92	3,36,129	2,67,525	68,604	20
1890-91	3,26,793	2,83,853	42,940	13
1889-90	3,79,498	2,57,129	1,22,369	32

The net result of the year's operations was, therefore, an increased surplus, the increase representing nearly 60 per cent. over the surplus of the previous year, which was due to enhanced receipts and reduced expenditure.

The table below compares in detail the receipts and expenditure of the past two years :

RECEIPTS.

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Timber from Government forests	2,08,343	2,09,644
„ „ other forests	12,207	13,870
Fuel	2,675	3,224
Bamboos	5,533	6,019
Grazing	2,833	5,573
Minor forest produce	41,845	42,265
Gurkati passes	13,825	12,559
Miscellaneous	39,532	42,975
Total	3,26,793	3,36,129

EXPENDITURE.

A—Conservancy and Works.

	1890-91. Rs. a. p.	1891-92. Rs. a. p.	Increase. Rs. a. p.	Decrease. Rs. a. p.
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency ...	8,052 8 10	8,165 5 8	112 12 10	.....
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers	13,341 5 10	15,390 13 11	2,049 8 1	.....
III.—Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce	215 1 2	233 13 3	18 12 1	.....
IV.—Revenue from forests not managed by Government.	583 3 3	852 12 9	269 9 6	.....
V.—Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI.—Live and dead stock ...	22,146 4 1	16,206 11 8	.....	5,939 8 5
VII.—Communications and buildings	11,717 8 2	14,181 7 10	2,463 15 8	.....
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement, and extension of forests..	74,801 5 8	72,425 1 11	.....	2,376 3 9
IX.—Miscellaneous ...	14,030 5 0	4,240 9 3	.....	9,789 11 9
Total A—Conservancy and Works	1,44,887 10 0	1,31,696 12 3	4,914 10 2	18,105 7 11
		Net decrease ...	13,190 13 9	

B—Establishments.

I.—Salaries	1,14,273 9 1	1,10,263 7 6	.....	4,010 1 7
II.—Travelling allowances ...	19,190 14 1	20,172 11 5	981 13 4	.....
III.—Contingencies	5,500 8 9	5,391 11 2	.....	108 13 7
Total B—Establishments ...	1,38,964 15 11	1,35,827 14 1	981 13 4	4,118 15 2
		Net decrease ...	3,137 1 10	
Grand total of expenditure ...	2,83,852 9 11	2,67,524 10 4	5,896 7 6	22,224 7 1
		Net decrease ...	16,327 15 7	

Compared with the figures of the preceding year, the receipts of 1891-92 under head *gurkati* passes show a decline of Rs. 1,266, which is reported to be due to the early cessation of the rains. There was an increase, however, in receipts under other heads, notably under "Grazing" (Rs. 2,740), which is attributed to the collection of a duty of annas 8 a head on buffaloes belonging to professional dairy-keepers, who graze their animals in the reserved forests. The other figures call for no special remarks.

Notwithstanding increased charges under heads A-II, A-VII, and B-II, there was, on the whole, a net decrease in the expenditure during 1891-92 of Rs. 16,328, which was mainly due to the reductions effected under heads A-VI, A-VIII, A-IX, and B-I. Consequent on the increase in the export of forest produce, a larger amount of commission was paid to the vendors of forest passes, and the temporary establishment employed in protective work was also increased. These swelled the expenditure under A-II. The increase under A-VII was due to the Dambu and Dhekrigaon roads in the Gáro Hills and Darrang districts requiring extensive repairs, and that under B-II resulted from the higher rate of travelling allowance drawn by Extra Assistant Conservators, who received promotion during the year under report. The Chief Commissioner has invited the Conservator's renewed attention to the necessity for exercising a careful control over all forest charges in the province.

SECTION 4.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Lime quarries.

202. The only revenue-producing lime quarries in the province are those situated in the Khási and Jaintia Hills district, the operations in which were confined to the quarries worked during the preceding year. The revenue from this source amounted to Rs. 17,820, as compared with Rs. 17,646 in 1890-91, and thus showed a slight increase of Rs. 174.

Coal mines and mineral oils.

203. During the year under report the receipts from coal mines and mineral oils amounted to Rs. 31,110, compared with Rs. 29,473 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 1,637 was due entirely to the larger quantity of coal extracted from the Makum coal mines in the district of Lakhimpur. These mines were leased in 1881-82 to the Assam Railways and Trading Company, who also obtained during the

following year the concession to extract petroleum and other mineral oils therefrom. The Company are reported to have carried on continued operations in connection with boring for oil up to date. The general results of the Company's operations in connection with coal will be seen from the following figures :

Year.	Outturn. Tons.	Revenue. Rs.
1884-85	18,032	3,381
1885-86	45,823	8,487
1886-87	70,461	13,212
1887-88	90,414	16,952
1888-89	103,455	19,398
1889-90	119,709	22,445
1890-91	146,590	27,486
1891-92	162,212	29,158

In the Khási and Jaintia Hills district a sum of Rs. 90 was realized from a tea planter on account of royalty on 718 maunds of coal quarried by him as an experimental measure.

SECTION 5.

MANUFACTURES.

204. The only manufacture of importance in the province is that of tea. The total number of tea gardens borne on the registers at the close of 1891 was 828, against 867 at the close of 1890, and thus showed a decrease of 39, which will be explained by the following statement:

Gardens opened and closed, extensions and relinquishments.

District.	Number of gardens newly opened.	Number of gardens. Closed or removed.	Amalgamated with other gardens.	Abandoned.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
Cachar	1	...	...	...	...	+ 1
Sylhet	4	1	...	...	1	+ 3
Kámrúp	...	13*	2	28	43	—43
Darrang	1	4	...	...	4	— 3
Nowgong	...	...	2	1	3	— 3
Sibságar	12†	2	...	...	2	+ 10
Lakhimpur	3	4	3	...	7	— 4
Total	21	24	7	29	60	—39

The apparent increase of ten gardens in Sibságar is due to the inclusion during the year under report of nine small gardens in Jorhát, which were excluded in previous years owing to the managers not having supplied the necessary statistics in those years. The decrease is largest in Kámrúp, where 28 abandoned gardens have been struck off the register during 1891. Besides these, 13 gardens in this district, which were not worked owing to depression of trade and were hitherto shown under head "Estimated," have been excluded in accordance with a suggestion made by the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts. Assuming that the above 13 gardens were included among the 22 shown as unworked in the preceding year, and excluding the 9 gardens in Sibságar included for the first time in 1891 and referred to above, the actual reduction in the number of gardens in the whole province would amount to 35.

205. The table below compares the number of gardens in each district and the area of land comprised in them for the past two years:

Number of gardens and area of land held by tea planters.

District.	Number of tea gardens. 1890.	1891.	Increase or decrease.	Area of land held by tea planters, in acres. 1890.	1891.	Increase or decrease, in acres.
Cachar	181	182	+ 1	277,958	280,308	+ 2,350
Sylhet	117	120	+ 3	186,249	186,675	+ 426
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	1	1	...	100	100	.....
Goálpára	4	4	...	1,378	1,370	—8
Kámrúp	89	46	—43	24,297	21,701	—2,596
Darrang	88	85	— 3	100,531	100,121	—410
Nowgong	61	58	— 3	59,750	59,633	—117
Sibságar	177	187	+ 10	222,298	223,376	+ 1,078
Lakhimpur	149	145	— 4	121,936	123,462	+ 1,526
Total	867	828	—39	994,497	996,746	+ 2,249

The large increase in Cachar is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to an attempt made to include in the tea register the areas that have been newly taken up annually by tea planters. In the Brahmaputra Valley, Kámrúp shows a considerable decrease in the area held by tea planters,

* Unworked gardens.
† Include nine shown for the first time during the year under report, although they were in existence before.

which is due to 41 gardens having been removed from the register during the year (13 unworked and 28 abandoned). The decrease in Darrang is accounted for by the four gardens closed, and that in Nowgong is due to the re-adjustment of the boundaries of the waste land grants by the cadastral survey, no new land having been taken up during the year. The increase in Sibságar has not been explained, while that in Lakhimpur is attributed to the new gardens opened during the year.

Returns and estimates.

206. It is satisfactory to notice that there has been considerable improvement in the furnishing of information by the agents or managers during the year under report. The figures for 752 gardens have been furnished by the agents or managers, and for 76 (against 126 in the previous year) estimates have been framed, based on the preceding year's returns. The gardens for which the figures had to be estimated are distributed as follows:—Cachar 36, Nowgong 5, Kámrúp 3, Sibságar 15, Sylhet 6, and Darrang 11. It is unfortunate that in the case of Cachar, the most important tea district in the province, estimates had to be made for 36 gardens (19 in the sadr and 17 in Hailákándi). All the gardens in Lakhimpur have furnished returns this year, whilst in 1890 eight gardens had to be estimated for.

Area under mature and immature plants.

207. The statement below gives for the last six years the areas under mature and immature tea plants and the total area held by tea planters:

Year.	Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area of land held by tea planters.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1886	170,138	33,855	934,134
1887	177,900	33,179	950,171
1888	188,329	28,347	955,499
1889	196,689	30,560	1,000,665
1890	200,658	30,380	994,497
1891	208,407	33,416	996,746

The above shows an increase under both the heads, that in area under mature plants being steady. The increase in area under mature plants, which has been general in the Surma Valley and in the upper districts of the Brahmaputra Valley, is due to "immature" plants passing to the category of "mature" after their fourth year of growth. Silchar, Habiganj, Gauháti, Nowgong, Sibságar, and Golághát show a decrease in area under immature plants, which is due partly to the above reason and partly to extensions not keeping pace with the progress of plants from immature to the mature stage.

Area under cultivation in each district.

208. In the statement below figures are given showing the total area under cultivation for the last two years:

District.	Total area under mature and immature plants. 1890.	1891.	Increase or decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cachar	56,562	58,793	+ 2,231
Sylhet	43,196	46,428	+ 3,232
Khási and Jaintia Hills	30	30	.....
Goálpára	397	425	+ 28
Kámrúp	6,361	5,131	—1,230
Darrang	21,327	23,134	+ 1,807
Nowgong	11,868	11,886	+ 18
Sibságar	54,940	58,370	+ 3,430
Lakhimpur	36,357	37,626	+ 1,269
Total	231,038	241,823	+ 10,785

The increase in Cachar, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur is due to recent extensions. The Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet attributes the large increase in his district to the extensive areas put under tea year by year in all subdivisions, which have now come under the category of "mature." No reason has been given for the increase in Darrang, except that the figures are only approximate, estimates having to be made for 11 gardens, some of which have not furnished returns for many years. The variations in other districts have not been sufficiently accounted for.

Total outturn of the province.

209. The total outturn of tea in 1891 is reported as 90,399,362 lbs., being an increase of 8,280,110 lbs., or 10·08 per cent., over the previous year's figures.

The following table compares the figures furnished by the Indian Tea Association and the Trade Returns with those reported by the Deputy Commissioners:

	1890.			1891.		
	Brahmaputra Valley.	Surma Valley.	Total	Brahmaputra Valley.	Surma Valley.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Outturn according to Indian Tea Association ...	45,416,721	31,472,703	76,889,424	50,967,373	38,696,664	89,664,037
" " " Trade Returns ...	46,703,973	32,016,795	78,720,768	46,418,277	34,563,950	80,982,227
" " " Annual Tea Report ...	48,144,401	33,974,851	82,119,252	50,643,374	39,755,988	90,399,362

The Trade Return figures are, as usual, the lowest, and those furnished by the district officers the highest. The difference between the latter and the Indian Tea Association figures is not, however, so large this year, being only 735,325 lbs, against 5,229,828 lbs. in 1890. All the three sets of figures point to a growth in production, which, moreover, has been continuous for some years.

Outturn by districts.

210. The following table gives the outturn of each district for the past two years:

District.	Rate of outturn per acre.		Total yield.		Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.		
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Cachar	336	373	16,966,008	19,793,551	+2,827,543	+16·67
Sylhet	454	519	17,005,843	19,959,437	+2,953,594	+17·37
Khási and Jaintia Hills	100	100	3,000	3,000	.....	.....
Goálpára	265	311	93,464	120,974	+27,510	+29·43
Kámrúp	194	209	1,152,086	1,019,378	−132,708	−11·52
Darrang	467	490	8,433,809	9,683,683	+1,249,874	+14·82
Nowgong	360	310	3,823,377	3,375,417	−447,960	−11·72
Sibságar	413	414	19,083,484	20,464,596	+1,381,112	+7·24
Lakhimpur	493	506	15,558,181	15,979,326	+421,145	+2·71
Total	409	434	82,119,252	90,399,362	+8,280,110	+10·08

Thus, the yield in all districts, except the Khási and Jaintia Hills, Kámrúp, and Nowgong, has increased. Darrang, which showed a slight falling off in 1890, has much improved during the year under report, while the decrease in Kámrúp, which is attributed to short rainfall and want of labour, still continues. The same reason is given for the decrease in Nowgong. The large increase in Goálpára, *viz.*, 29·43 per cent., against 1·49 per cent. in 1890, is rather curiously explained. For instance, while one manager puts it down to the "peculiarity of the season" and "uneven distribution of rainfall," another says "the season has been an exceptionally good one, and has increased the yield." The Deputy Commissioner adds as his own opinion—

> I believe the season was a very bad one for want of sufficient rain throughout the year. The increase in the yield may have been caused by the increase in the number of mature plants.

The above explanations show that the state of things varies considerably in different parts of the same district. This statement is borne out by two other conflicting remarks quoted below. With reference to the outturn for his district, the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang writes:

> In spite of the dry season, many of the gardens near the hills did fairly well. Many of these are new gardens, on which young bushes come under the fingers of the plucker in increased numbers year by year.

One of the leading planters in the district, however, says:

> The tea season of 1891, as far as southern Mangaldai is concerned, has been the worst on record for many years as far as yield, and may without doubt be put down to the scanty rainfall right through the season.

The Deputy Commissioner of Kámrúp quotes a manager, whose account, too, of the past tea season is very desponding, from which the following is an extract:

> I may mention that, on account of an unusual drought, this season has been, for yield and quality of teas, the worst experienced by me during seventeen years.

In the case of Sylhet, the reason given above for the increase in area under mature and immature plants applies also as an explanation of the increased yield.

The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar attributes the increase in his district to the new extensions lately made on richer lands now beginning to yield.

On the whole, the year under report does not appear to have been favourable for the growth of tea throughout the province. Blight was not prevalent to any great extent, but hailstorms did considerable damage to some gardens in Cachar and Lakhimpur. The rainfall was most unevenly distributed, and caused the season to close much earlier than usual.

Yield per acre.

211. The average yield per acre for the whole province shows a steady increase, the figures for the past three years being 391 lbs., 409 lbs., and 434 lbs. respectively. The figures according to the district returns are—

	Yield per acre.	
	1890.	1891.
	lbs.	lbs.
Surma Valley	386	434
Brahmaputra Valley	427	433
For the whole province	409	434

The increase is shared by both valleys, but is greater, as usual, in the Surma Valley, which is accounted for by the new extensions on richer lands. In Cachar, Hailákándi is ahead of the sadr subdivision as regards yield. Habiganj continues to be the foremost of the subdivisions as regards production, whilst Sylhet has been the most productive among the districts during the year under report.

The figures for acreage yield, as supplied by the Indian Tea Association, are given below:

	Yield per acre.	
	1890.	1891.
	lbs.	lbs.
Surma Valley	358	423
Brahmaputra Valley	403	436
For the whole province	383	430

The difference between the figures furnished by the district officers and those supplied by the Indian Tea Association is very small, especially in the case of the Brahmaputra Valley as also in that of the two valleys taken together.

Tea seed.

212. The district reports give but meagre information under this head. The following figures are reproduced from the trade returns:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Surma Valley	292	...	862	1,379
Brahmaputra Valley	...	130	1,620	2,647
For the whole province	292	130	2,482	4,026

During the year under review there was no importation of tea seed into the Surma Valley owing to disturbances in Manipur and the Lushai Hills—the two main sources of supply. Although the above figures appear to indicate a considerable increase in the export of tea seeds, outside demand is said to be steadily decreasing, local requirements running in favour of indigenous Manipuri seed. The seed is, however, produced locally in some gardens, and is said to command good prices; but the enterprise does not seem to be gaining in popularity. The following remarks by one of the leading planters of Assam, while illustrating the depression in the seed trade, may be interesting:

> A few years ago when these gardens in the * * valley were young, they yielded very good returns from their seed, but bushes, when they pass a certain age, do not yield so freely; and this has led us to keep our bushes new for leafing. Bushes from four to six years old let run for seed only, will give enormous crops at times. When I tell you that a third of an acre of * * (plantation) gave me 45 maunds of seed, you will, I fancy, hardly believe me. This is at the rate of about 5 tons of seed to the acre. This, of course, was a particularly exceptional crop, and only off a small area. The plants suffered terribly, and did not yield much for several years afterwards. In consequence of so many gardens having given up seed-growing, the supply only about equals the demand; and the result is that the price has fallen as much as one would have expected. Ten to fifteen years ago indigenous seed sold at Rs. 150 per maund, and in one or two seasons as high as Rs. 200 per maund. The same seed now sells from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120. Assam hybrid seed, which sold years ago at about Rs. 80, is hardly saleable now, as very few gardens plant anything but really good *jats* of plants.

Cost of production.

213. There has been no improvement in the furnishing of figures under this head. The method of calculating the cost of manufacture or cultivation varies so much as to make the figures in most cases unreliable, and accordingly estimates have to be depended on. The estimates submitted by Deputy Commissioners are as below:

District.	Cost of cultivation per acre.	Cost of production of 1 lb. of tea laid down in Calcutta. Rs. a. p.
Cachar	Rs. 54	0 5 6
Sylhet	„ 60	0 3 1
Goálpára	Not given.	0 5 0
Kámrúp	Rs. 30 to Rs. 90	0 3 0 to 0 6 4
Darrang	„ 90 „ 120	0 1 0 to 0 7 0
Nowgong	Rs. 75	0 5 0
Sibságar	Rs. 60 to Rs. 72	0 5 3 to 0 6 1
Lakhimpur	Re. 1 „ 150	0 1 6 to 0 8 0

Prices.

214. Few of the district reports give any correct information under this head,—a result which is owing chiefly to the fact that in many gardens much of the tea was unsold when the reports were submitted. The figures kindly furnished by the Secretary, Indian Tea Association, are—

Assam Valley teas	Annas 7 per pound.
Surma „ „	„ 6 to annas 6-4 per pound.

These prices are somewhat lower than those for the previous year, which were—

Assam Valley teas	Annas 7-5 per pound.
Surma „ „	„ 6-8 to annas 6-9 per pound.

The complaint is almost general that the tea market is very dull, prices having in some cases gone down as much as 4 annas per pound.

The following remarks by one of the leading planters of Lakhimpur may be quoted:

Prices, however, have been very disappointing. The market opened well, but almost immediately prices gave way, and the tendency has been steadily downwards until now, when ordinary teas are selling at abnormally low rates.

The Superintendent of Jokai Assam Tea Company, Limited, a very large concern in Lakhimpur, writes:

Prices have touched the lowest point ever known; some say ordinary teas are fetching 2 annas per pound less than Indian tea of the same quality has ever sold for.

The competition with Ceylon tea is supposed to be one of the principal causes of the depression in the market.

SECTION 6.

TRADE.

PART I.—FOREIGN TRADE.

215. The countries with which trade was carried on during the year are the following:

Foreign countries with which trade is carried on.

(1) Bhutan Proper.
(2) Towang.
(3) Dafla and Aka Hills.
(4) Abor, Mishmi, Khampti, Singpho, and Naga Hills.
(5) Lushai Hills.
(6) Hill Tippera.

It will be seen that the name of Manipur does not appear in the list of countries during the year under review. Owing to disturbances there, which began at the close of the previous year, there was no trade with that country for the greater part of 1891-92; and although it was opened at the latter part of the year, no statistics were collected. Arrangements are again being made for the registration of this traffic.

216. The following statement compares the total value of the import and export trade of the province with the neighbouring non-British territories for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92:

Total value of trade.

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into Assam from—				
Bhutan	26,286	1,45,635	1,19,349	.....
Towang	25,576	26,846	1,270	.....
Dafla Hills	2,214	6,720	4,506	.....
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	1,10,229	81,534	.....	28,695
Manipur	54,224	.....	.....	54,224
Lushai Hills	10,069	18,732	8,663	.....
Hill Tippera	4,14,187	4,68,327	54,140	.....
Total	6,42,785	7,47,794	1,87,928	82,919
Increase			1,05,008	
Exports from Assam to—				
Bhutan	27,728	92,745	65,017	.....
Towang	19,246	10,667	.....	8,579
Dafla Hills	908	2,850	1,942	.....
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	11,946	13,093	1,147	.....
Manipur	97,311	.....	.....	97,311
Lushai Hills	9,057	6,133	.....	2,924
Hill Tippera	24,368	28,472	4,104	.....
Total	1,90,564	1,53,960	72,210	1,08,814
Decrease			36,604	
Grand total	8,33,349	9,01,754	68,405 Net increase.	

There was a slight falling off in the value of the total exports, but a noticeable increase in that of the imports, the result being a net increase of 8 per cent. in the total value of the trade done. The increase was due to the traffic with Bhutan, the Dafla Hills, and Hill Tippera. The value of imports from the Lushai Hills also contributed to this to a certain extent. The increase in the trade with the Bhutias was very marked during the year, especially with those of them who came down to Kámrúp. The Deputy Commissioner attributes this to the fact that they appear to have come down to that district with larger supplies of articles for barter and more with the object of honest trade than for the purpose of extortion. Against the latter special precautions were taken, and the results were satisfactory. Had it not been for a complete cessation of the trade with Manipur, the increase in the total value of the foreign trade of the province would have been more marked.

217. The statement below gives details of the main staples which formed the bulk of the import trade during the past two years :

Main imports.

Name of article.	Denomination.	1890-91.			1891-92.			Results.			
								Increase.		Decrease.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Source of main supply.	Quantity.	Value	Source of main supply.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
Horses, ponies, and mules.	Number ..	473	23,557	Towang ..	581	34,838	Bhutan ...	108	11,281	..	..
Cattle	„ ..	262	13,610	Manipur ..	1,124	35,788	Ditto ..	862	22,178	..	..
Sheep and goats ..	„ ..	801	1,616	Bhutan ..	1,305	2,932	Ditto ..	504	1,316	..	..
Canes and rattans ..	Maunds ..	6,298	8,528	Hill Tippera ..	21,777	31,342	Hill Tippera ..	15,479	22,814	..	..
Caoutchouc ..	„ ..	1,747	1,00,427	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.	1,676	82,619	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.	..	..	71	17,808
Cotton, raw	„ ..	1,830	13,843	Hill Tippera ..	8,833	56,105	Hill Tippera ..	7,003	42,262	..	..
Cotton-piece goods (Indian)	Yards ..	1,979	1,922	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.	930	847	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.	..	..	1,049	1,075
Ivory	Maunds ..	3	1,395	Ditto ..	3	1,450	Ditto ..	..	55	..	..
Lac—											
Stick	„ ..	172	1,940	Bhutan ..	142	1,652	Bhutan ..	..	..	30	288
Musk	Ounces ..	103	1,098	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.	174	1,812	Ditto ..	71	714	..	..
Salt	Maunds ..	586	2,897	Towang ..	930	,921	Ditto* ..	344	2,024	..	..
Seeds—											
Til or jinjili	„ ..	2,141	12,306	Hill Tippera ..	2,563	8,514	Hill Tippera ..	422	..	..	3,792
Spices other than betel-nuts	„ ..	764	3,841	Towang ..	1,947	14,536	Bhutan* ..	1,183	10,695	..	..
Wax	„	185	5,944	Bhutan ..	622	15,693	Ditto ..	437	9,749	..	..
Timber	Number ..	9,782	1,83,384	Hill Tippera ..	17,148	1,99,044	Hill Tippera	7,366	15,660	..	..
Bamboos	„	4,817,150	1,82,015	Ditto ..	4,292,973	1,62,642	Ditto ..	..	..	524,177	19,373
Blankets	„ ..	3,309	7,985	Bhutan .	19,550	45,946	Bhutan ..	16,241	37,961	..	..
Gold	Value ..	....	2,780	Towang ..	.....	9,504	Ditto. ..	..	6,724	..	..

The total value of the imports shows an increase of 16 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. The rise was mainly under the heads ponies, cattle, canes, raw cotton, timber, blankets, and gold. The increase was in value as well as in quantity. The items the traffic in which fell off were bamboos, rubber, and *til*-seed. The decline in the importation of rubber was due to a decrease in the imports from the Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills. The Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur attributes this to the rubber *mahál* having been leased during the year and the trade in the commodity consequently not having been free.

218. In the following table details are given as to the main staples which formed the bulk of the export trade during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 :

Main exports.

Name of article.	Denomination.	1890-91.			1891-92.			Results.			
								Increase.		Decrease.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Country to which main supply sent.	Quantity.	Value.	Country to which main supply sent.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn (European).	Maunds ..	230	14,005	Manipur ..	104	4,282	Bhutan ..	....	....	126	9,723
Cotton piece-goods (European).	Yards ..	289,955	53,201	„ ..	68,348	13,009	„ ..	....	....	221,607	40,192
Gram and pulse ..	Maunds ..	548	1,826	Hill Tippera ..	680	2,129	Hill Tippera ..	132	303	....	....
Rice, husked ..	„ ..	5,418	10,515	Towang ..	6,509	12,549	Bhutan ..	1,091	2,034	....	....
„ unhusked ..	„ ..	4,658	4,869	„ ..	5,791	5,978	„ ..	1,133	1,109	....	....
Metals { Brass and copper	„ ..	285	12,674	Bhutan ..	290	13,406	„ ..	5	732	....	....
Metals { Iron ..	„ ..	105	1,723	Lushai Hills† ..	187	1,686	Lushai Hills ..	82	....	....	37
Mineral oils ..	„ ..	1,310	5,970	Manipur ..	328	1,290	Hill Tippera ..	....	....	982	4,680
Opium	„ ..	4	6,921	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.	2	4,937	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.	....	....	2	1,984
Fish, dry	„ ..	801	4,106	Hill Tippera ..	396	3,126	Hill Tippera ..	....	....	405	980
Salt	„ ..	2,719	11,530	„ „ ..	2,834	11,662	„ „ ..	115	132	....	....
Silk . { Raw ..	Yards ..	15	2,775	Bhutan ..	158	23,445	Bhutan ..	143	20,670	....	....
Silk . { Manufactured ..	„ ..	10,626	16,259	„ ..	19,147	29,890	„ ..	8,521	13,631	....	....
Betel-nuts	Maunds ..	4,760	19,580	Manipur ..	449	1,387	Hill Tippera† ..	....	....	4,311	18,193
Tobacco	„ ..	343	3,841	Hill Tippera ..	407	5,350	„ „ ..	64	1,509	....	....

* In point of quantity Towang. † In point of weight Manipur. † In point of weight Bhutan.

There was a decrease of 19 per cent. in the total value of exports during the year, against a rise of about 25 per cent. in the previous year. The entire absence of Manipur trade was principally responsible for this, the decrease in the exports to Towang and the Lushai Hills having been slight. The articles that exhibit a falling off are cotton twist and piece-goods of European manufacture, mineral oils, opium, and betel-nuts. The decline in the opium trade is probably due to the rise in the price of the drug from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 a seer.

Abstract of the year's trade.

219. The following table shows concisely the main features of the trade of the year :

Name of country.	Total value of trade of the country.	Main imports from	Percentage which this import bears to the total imports from the country.	Percentage which this import bears to the total imports of this commodity into the province.	Main exports to	Percentage which this export bears to the total exports to the country.	Percentage which this export bears to the total exports of this commodity from the province.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.						
1. Hill Tippera ...	4,96,799	Timber	40	93	Salt	19	47
2. Bhutan	2,38,380	Blankets	30	95	Raw silk ...	25	100
3. Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	94,627	Rubber	90	89	Opium	37	100
4. Towang	37,513	Horses, ponies, and mules.	49	38	Rice	58	33
5. Lushai Hills ...	24,865	Timber	80	7	Brass and copper ...	29	13
6. Dafla „ ...	9,570	Rubber	98	8	Manufactured silk ...	78	7

In the first column of the above statement the non-British territories with which trade is carried on have been arranged in the order of the importance of their trade with the province. The entries in other columns are sufficiently clear from the headings. It will be seen from column 4 that 90 per cent. of the total value of the imports from the Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills, and 98 per cent. of those from the Dafla Hills consisted of rubber ; that 80 per cent. of the imports from the Lushai Hills was timber, and that the value of the ponies amounted to about half of the total imports from Towang. From column 5 it would appear that the entire quantity of the timber imported into the province comes from the Lushai Hills and Hill Tippera ; that very little rubber comes from any other country but the Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ; and that almost the only source of supply of blankets is Bhutan. Columns 6, 7, and 8 will show that more than half the value of the exports to Towang was formed by the value of rice ; that more than three quarters of the value of the exports to the Daflas was due to silk ; and that raw silk was taken only by the Bhutias, and opium only by the tribes inhabiting the Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.

PART II.—INTER-PROVINCIAL TRADE.

Trade with Bengal blocks.

220. The inter-provincial traffic of the province was, as in previous years, carried on chiefly with the seven Bengal blocks noted below in the order of their importance as regards their total traffic with Assam :

1. Calcutta	59·66 per cent.
2. Eastern Bengal	19·51 „
3. Dacca	13·51 „
4. Northern Bengal	7·00 „
5. Behar	·27 „
6. Patna city	·04 „
7. Western Bengal	·01 „

Trade with Calcutta.

221. Calcutta is by far the most important of the Bengal blocks, occupying the first position among them in the value both of its imports and exports and of its total trade with Assam. The total value of the trade during the year under report was 59·66 per cent. of the whole traffic of the province. Sixty-two per cent. of the total imports were received by the Brahmaputra Valley, which, in return, exported 67 per cent. of the total value of the commodities taken by Calcutta. Steamers were the chief means of conveyance employed, 81 per cent. of the imports and 96 per cent. of the exports being carried by them.

The chief imports from Calcutta were manufactured cotton, wheat, husked rice, gram and pulse, gunny bags, leather (manufactured), liquors, metals, oils, ghi, salt, betel-nuts, sugar, tobacco, and wool. Ninety per cent. of the cotton twist of European manufacture, 91 per cent. of that of Indian manufacture, 81 per cent. of the salt, 79 per cent. of the ghi, 82 per cent. of the metals, 72 per cent. of the kerosine-oil, 75 per cent. of the gunny bags, and 62 per cent. of the liquors imported into Assam came from this port.

The principal exports to the city were coal, raw cotton, raw jute, stick-lac, linseed, mustard, *til*, castor-oil seed, tea, and oranges. Of these, 80 per cent. of the coal, 98 per cent. of the linseed, 83 per cent. of the tea, and 62 per cent of the rape and mustard sent out of the province were taken by Calcutta. Coal, raw cotton, and stick-lac were exported chiefly from the Brahmaputra, and oranges and linseed from the Surma Valley.

The main staples which entered into the trade of the past year were the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, gram and pulse, rice (husked), brass and copper (wrought and unwrought), iron, kerosine-oil, salt, sugar (refined and unrefined), and tobacco among imports, and tea, rice (unhusked), mustard, oranges, potatoes, lime, timber, jute (raw), cotton (raw), and coal among exports.

There was an increase both in the value and quantity of cotton twist and yarn imported into the province, which was due to a greater demand. The imports for 1891-92 were 22,875 maunds, against 21,148 maunds in the previous year.

The total imports of cotton piece-goods continue to indicate, by the rise both in value (Rs. 89,92,252, against Rs. 86,76,964 in 1890-91) and quantity (132,173 maunds, against 122,568 maunds in 1890-91), the steady growth of the trade.

Rice is an import into the Brahmaputra and an export from the Surma Valley. The late or winter crop, which is the most important one, having partially failed in most of the Brahmaputra Valley districts, owing to the comparatively dry autumn of 1891, a larger quantity of rice (3¾ lakhs of maunds) had to be imported into the Assam Valley than in the previous year (2¼ lakhs of maunds). In 1889-90, 2½ lakhs of maunds were imported, and it seems probable that but for the dry autumn of 1891, there would have been another decrease in 1891-92.

By far the most important article of export from the province is tea. There was a rise in the quantity exported from each valley; and notwithstanding a fall in price, the total value of the exports increased from 339¾ lakhs of rupees in the previous year to 347½ lakhs of rupees during the year under report.

Figures showing the quantity exported during each of the last twelve years are given in the statement below. It is apparent that the increase in each valley has been very large, and that the outturn of the gardens which send their tea down the Surma is approaching that of those which use the Brahmaputra Valley:

	From Brahmaputra Valley.	From Surma Valley.
	Mds.	Mds.
1880-81	303,609	167,836
1881-82	288,754	183,886
1882-83	384,478	209,653
1883-84	337,717	196,954
1884-85	365,443	189,171
1885-86	428,021	176,748
1886-87	353,473	293,542
1887-88	461,499	313,123
1888-89	521,275	318,653
1889-90	545,378	369,019
1890-91	544,364	383,261
1891-92	576,130	442,577

The export of mustard, the cultivation of which is practically confined to the Brahmaputra Valley, shows a considerable increase, the figures being 130 lakhs of maunds during the year under report, against 9 lakhs in 1890-91. This large increase was due to the outturn of the latter year having been particularly good, as the exports of any particular year are mainly the product of the crop of the previous year.

As noticed in paragraph 201 of the report for 1890-91, the export trade in coal from the Brahmaputra Valley is speedily expanding. The exports during the year under report amounted to 26½ lakhs of maunds, against 18½ lakhs during the previous year. The demand for Assam coal is increasing, as its excellent quality and comparative cheapness are becoming more widely known.

Trade of the Brahmaputra Valley.

222. The following statements show the nature of the trade carried on the Brahmaputra river between Assam and Bengal. Specie, which amounted to Rs. 16,66,661 during the year under report and to Rs. 24,67,436 in 1890-91, has been omitted from the figures of both years:

Imports.

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
By steamer	1,12,74,808	1,26,64,269	13,89,461	.....
„ boat	20,17,138	34,59,165	14,42,027	.....
Total	1,32,91,946	1,61,23,434	28,31,488	Net increase.

Exports.

By steamer	2,40,26,896	2,45,38,664	5,11,768	.....
„ boat	47,02,664	69,47,681	22,45,017	.....
Total	2,87,29,560	3,14,86,345	27,56,785	Net increase.

There was a general increase this year in the trade of the Brahmaputra Valley in imports as well as in exports, and in the boat as well as in the steamer traffic. The increase in the value of the commodities carried by country boats was very remarkable, as an impression prevailed for some years that steamers would absorb almost the whole trade owing to the difficulties connected with navigating the comparatively rapid stream and perpetually changing bed of the Brahmaputra. The value of the imports increased by no less than 21 per cent., and that of the exports by 9 per cent.

Steamer *versus* boat.

223. The following statement shows separately the value of the boat and steamer traffic (exclusive of specie) for the last ten years :

	Steamer. Rs.	Boat. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1882-83	2,63,23,895	44,12,969	3,07,36,864
1883-84	2,87,04,323	46,11,837	3,33,16,160
1884-85	3,15,98,909	45,69,995	3,61,68,904
1885-86	3,58,53,666	51,38,372	4,09,92,038
1886-87	2,63,47,151	51,77,513	3,15,24,664
1887-88	3,31,75,777	58,77,170	3,90,52,947
1888-89	3,48,57,364	64,90,218	4,13,47,582
1889-90	3,72,11,510	74,42,132	4,46,53,642
1890-91	3,53,01,704	67,19,802	4,20,21,506
1891-92	3,72,02,933	1,04,06,846	4,76,09,779

It is interesting to note the percentage of the whole trade of the valley which was carried by boat and steamer respectively during the last seven years. The change in the relations of the two rival means of carriage is significant.

	Percentage of the whole trade carried by	
	Steamer.	Boat.
1885-86	87·46	12·54
1886-87	83·58	16·42
1887-88	84·93	15·07
1888-89	84·30	15·70
1889-90	83·33	16·67
1890-91	84·01	15·99
1891-92	78·15	21·85

Details of imports.

224. The statement below compares the quantities of the principal articles imported into the Brahmaputra Valley during the last two years by boat and steamer :

Name of article.	Denomination.	Boat Traffic.		Steamer Traffic.		Total.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Cotton twist and yarn ...	Maunds ...	265	270	19,287	20,814	19,552	21,084
„ piece-goods (European) ...	„ ...	93	92	46,875	54,015	46,968	54,107
Rice not in the husk ...	„ ...	20,047	85,963	203,774	295,750	223,821	381,713
Gram and pulse	„ ...	5,674	10,533	183,363	199,336	189,037	209,869
Gunny bags and cloths ...	„ ...	1,738	2,006	7,712	11,071	9,450	13,077
Manufactured leather ...	„ ...	.....	.....	1,298	1,561	1,298	1,561
Liquors	„ ...	.....	.....	10,921	11,663	10,921	11,663
Brass and copper	„ ...	1,064	1,481	11,207	10,216	12,271	11,697
Iron	„ ...	8,846	8,216	132,915	126,079	141,761	134,295
Other metals	„ ...	4,812	4,960	51,683	70,165	56,495	75,125
Kerosine-oil	„ ...	50,105	81,793	59,866	90,747	109,971	172,540
Castor-oil	„ ...	60	150	11,340	4,400	11,370	4,550
Oils other than castor, kerosine, and cocoanut oil ...	„ ...	37,947	43,521	7,217	12,362	45,164	55,883
Opium	„ ...	.....	.....	1,509	1,290	1,509	1,290
Ghi	„ ...	390	491	10,510	10,049	10,900	10,540
Dried fruits and nuts ...	„ ...	7,821	17,571	872	548	8,693	18,119
Other provisions	„ ...	6,726	16,554	67,374	79,079	74,100	95,633
Salt	„ ...	77,546	113,419	252,553	256,603	330,099	370,022
Betel-nuts	„ ...	1,451	2,597	2,252	1,748	3,703	4,345
Stone and lime	„ ...	13,705	18,034	10,765	10,256	24,470	28,290
Sugar, refined	„ ...	5,757	10,516	25,810	24,615	31,567	35,121
„ unrefined	„ ...	53,173	97,616	8,562	5,250	61,735	102,866
Tobacco (unmanufactured) ...	„ ...	24,311	44,908	4,380	7,988	28,691	52,896

Of the 23 commodities enumerated above, only one, *viz.*, iron, shows a considerable decrease, while in four others there was only a slight falling off. Even in the case of iron the decrease was only 5·27 per cent. Under every other head there was a more or less marked increase.

The articles that were more largely carried by boat than by steamer were tobacco, unrefined sugar, stone, lime, betel-nuts, dried fruits, nuts, and oils other than kerosine, cocoanut, and castor-oil. The bulk of the other articles and sometimes, as in the case of liquors and opium, the entire supply came by steamer, which, owing to the character of the river, must always be the chief means of conveyance for trade on the Brahmaputra.

Details of exports.

225. The following statement shows succinctly the principal articles exported from the Brahmaputra Valley during the past two years both by boat and steamer :

Name of article.	Denomination.	Boat Traffic.		Steamer Traffic.		Total.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Coal and coke	Maunds ...	1,000	.....	1,859,846	2,663,318	1,860,846	2,663,318
Cotton, raw	„ ...	13,313	12,382	13,681	13,637	26,994	26,019
Rice in the husk	„ ...	282,587	428,017	.....	.....	282,587	428,017
Raw hides of cattle ...	„ ...	1,795	4,567	536	243	2,331	4,810
Raw jute	„ ...	223,622	147,745	109,323	65,256	332,945	213,001
Lac	„ ...	124	694	9,213	14,059	9,337	14,753
Rape and mustard	„ ...	216,108	587,447	653,463	689,770	869,571	1,277,217
Til (sesamum)	„ ...	3,935	14,515	8,185	8,772	12,120	23,287
Raw silk	„ ...	.....	.....	1,494	1,778	1,494	1,778
Tea	„ ...	.....	.....	544,364	576,130	544,364	576,130
Canes and rattans	„ ...	9,185	7,079	482	255	9,667	7,334
Rubber	„ ...	.....	.....	4,824	5,886	4,824	5,886
Ivory	„ ...	.....	.....	26	31	26	31
Tea seed	„ ...	.....	.....	1,642	2,668	1,642	2,668
Wax	„ ...	.....	.....	583	325	583	325
Timber	„ ...	772,498	754,354	22	1,244	772,520	755,598

Raw cotton, canes, and jute alone exhibit a decrease ; and of these, the falling off in the first was slight, while the second is a comparatively unimportant export. As to jute, the fall in price last year very probably led to a decrease in the area sown, and, therefore, to a decrease in the amount exported. The quantity of raw hides exported from the valley more than doubled, while that of the paddy rose by 51 per cent. and of *til*-seed by 92 per cent. The rise in the exports of mustard-seed and coal was also considerable.

The only article the conveyance of which was confined to country boats alone was paddy. Of the others, boats carried nearly half the mustard, 69 per cent. of the jute, 62 per cent. of the *til*, and almost all the cane and timber. Of the other articles, the whole of the coal, raw silk, tea, rubber, ivory, tea-seed, and wax were carried by steamers.

Trade of the Surma Valley.

226. In the statement below the value of the trade carried on the Megna between Assam and Bengal is compared for the last two years. The value of specie (amounting in 1891-92 to Rs. 2,08,400) has, as usual, been omitted from the figures of both years :

Imports.

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
By steamer	70,25,273	72,52,436	2,27,163	.....
„ boat	67,93,208	74,73,336	6,80,128	.....
Total	1,38,18,481	1,47,25,772	9,07,291	Net increase.

Exports.

By steamer	1,44,86,199	1,53,58,039	8,71,840	.....
„ boat	51,31,827	56,02,381	4,70,554	.....
Total	1,96,18,026	2,09,60,420	13,42,394	Net increase.

As was the case with the Brahmaputra Valley, the trade of the Surma Valley rose considerably during the year. The rise was in imports as well as in exports, and in trade by steamers as well as in that carried by country boats. The increase in both imports and exports amounted to 6 per cent.

Steamer *versus* boat.

227. The relative values of the boat and steamer traffic of the Surma since 1883-84, as well as the percentage of the total trade carried by each, are given in the following statement :

	Steamer. Rs.	Percentage.	Boat. Rs.	Percentage.	Total. Rs.
1883-84	1,46,07,193	54·50	1,21,94,320	45·50	2,68,01,513
1884-85	1,79,92,795	56·89	1,36,37,657	43·11	3,16,30,452
1885-86	1,69,19,394	57·60	1,24,56,048	42·40	2,93,75,442
1886-87	1,93,57,942	61·58	1,20,74,032	38·42	3,14,31,974
1887-88	1,98,44,420	55·42	1,59,64,467	44·58	3,58,08,887
1888-89	1,85,17,466	60·05	1,23,16,161	39·95	3,08,33,627
1889-90	2,10,41,601	64·73	1,14,63,169	35·27	3,25,04,770
1890-91	2,15,11,472	64·34	1,19,25,035	35·66	3,34,36,507
1891-92	2,26,10,475	63·36	1,30,75,717	36·64	3,56,86,192

The above figures indicate that there is practically no change now going on in the relations between the two systems of water carriage employed for the trade of the Surma. The southern block with its numberless channels and creeks filled the greater part of the year with water almost undisturbed by currents, presents the greatest facilities for the use of native boats, and it is improbable that the traffic they carry will ever very sensibly diminish.

228. Details as to the more important imports into the valley by boat and steamer are given below for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92:

Details of imports.

Name of article.	Denomination.	Boat Traffic.		Steamer Traffic.		Total.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Coal and coke	Maunds ...	19,350	7,000	117,455	157,906	136,805	164,906
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	„ ...	1,899	3,991	71,860	72,579	73,759	76,570
Wheat	„ ...	4,295	2,339	2,412	3,228	6,707	5,567
Rice not in the husk ...	„ ...	8,256	4,975	2,139	313	10,395	5,288
Gram and pulse	„ ...	147,888	165,540	51,906	27,494	199,794	193,034
Liquors	„ ...	403	1,260	4,605	4,865	5,008	6,125
Brass and copper	„ ...	3,194	1,740	3,154	4,079	6,348	5,819
Iron	„ ...	17,719	14,639	46,325	56,418	64,044	71,057
Other metals	„ ...	5,816	5,125	28,788	40,158	34,604	45,283
Kerosine-oil	„ ...	112,825	113,494	27,535	13,219	140,360	126,713
Oils other than castor, cocoanut and kerosine	„ ...	33,683	38,250	8,858	6,346	42,541	44,596
Opium	„ ...	.....	.....	37	75	37	75
Dried fruits and nuts ...	„ ...	16,771	29,049	20	59	16,791	29,108
Provisions other than ghi and dried fruits and nuts ...	„ ...	36,579	43,655	9,864	11,595	46,443	55,250
Salt	„ ...	250,458	320,762	51,648	38,921	302,106	359,683
Betel-nuts	„ ...	16,275	13,644	5	.....	16,280	13,644
Sugar, refined	„ ...	51,429	49,410	1,888	736	53,317	50,146
„ unrefined	„ ...	147,282	168,039	2,822	2,545	150,104	170,584
Tobacco (unmanufactured) ...	„ ...	83,084	80,166	189	843	83,273	81,009

Twelve of the above articles showed an increase, and seven a decrease, in the total weight imported. The increase was most noticeable under the heads of iron, provisions other than ghi, salt and unrefined sugar. Among the commodities of which the imports fell off most, were husked rice, wheat, and kerosine-oil.

229. Details of the main exports are given in the statement below for the last two years:

Details of exports.

Name of article.	Denomination.	Boat Traffic.		Steamer Traffic.		Total.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Rice in the husk	Maunds ...	2,098,833	2,366,188	2	53	2,098,835	2,366,241
Rice not in the husk ...	„ ...	10,158	61,940	345	3,261	10,503	65,201
Raw hides of cattle ...	„ ...	5,405	12,200	221	179	5,626	12,379
Raw jute	„ ...	7,733	7,640	.....	3,954	7,733	11,594
Linseed	„ ...	65,100	56,630	68,184	29,401	133,284	86,031
Ghi	„ ...	1,302	1,195	5	39	1,307	1,234
Provisions other than ghi and dried fruits and nuts ...	„ ...	137,182	184,188	121	64	137,303	184,252
Tea	„ ...	100	.....	383,161	442,577	383,261	442,577
Lime	„ ...	1,804,197	1,826,675	.....	.....	1,804,197	1,826,675
Rubber	„ ...	.....	.....	20	17	20	17
Oranges	„ ...	106,854	113,671	.....	23	106,854	113,694
Potatoes	„ ...	11,896	25,775	120	.....	12,016	25,775
Ivory	„ ...	.....	.....	38	31	38	31
Dried fish	„ ...	18,432	44,743	1	.....	18,433	44,743
Tea-seed	„ ...	.....	.....	1,174	1,147	1,174	1,147
Timber	„ ...	1,804	4,586	248	312	2,052	4,898
Bamboos	„ ...	101,866	72,900	.....	.....	101,866	72,900

With the exception of linseed and bamboos, there was no more than a nominal decrease under any head, while the bulk of the commodities show a marked quickening in the trade. The more striking rise was under the heads of rice, hides, jute, tea, potatoes, dried fish, and timber.

230. The arrangement that prevailed in the past year for registering the traffic between Assam and Bengal which passes by road continued during the year under review. The figures, which are collected by the police, who receive no extra pay for this work, are not very reliable, but are given here for what they are worth. The following statement compares the total trade of the year with that of the previous twelve months:

Road traffic.

1.—Sidli.

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Imports	86,375	67,700	.....	18,675
Exports	1,866	800	.....	1,066
Total	88,241	68,500	Net decrease ...	19,741

2.—*Baida.*

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Imports	3,78,080	3,31,858	.....	46,222
Exports	2,78,349	3,60,791	82,442	.....
Total	6,56,429	6,92,649	36,220	Net increase.

Total trade and synopsis of imports and exports for the province.

231. The total value of the imports was 308½ lakhs, and of the exports 524 lakhs, as compared with 271 and 483½ lakhs respectively in the previous year. There was thus an increase in value both in imports and exports, and a rise of 10 per cent. in the total value of the trade. The following statements show the more important features of the trade of the year:

Synopsis of Imports.

Name of block in order of value of the total import trade of the province.	Total value of imports. Into the Brahmaputra Valley.	Total value of imports. Into the Surma Valley.	Main imports into the Brahmaputra Valley from the block.	Brahmaputra Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total imports from the block into the Brahmaputra Valley.	Brahmaputra Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total imports of the commodity into the Brahmaputra Valley.	Main imports into the Surma Valley from the block.	Surma Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total imports from the block into the Surma Valley.	Surma Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total imports of the commodity into the Surma Valley.
	Rs.	Rs.						
Calcutta	94,10,510	57,49,829	Cotton piece-goods (European).	21·23	54·30	Cotton piece-goods (European).	34·22	37·79
Eastern Bengal	37,57,173	45,63,812	Ditto	44·12	45·05	Ditto	67·52	59·18
Dacca block	4,32,698	40,81,465	Dried fruits and nuts ..	26·93	33·85	Spices other than betel-nuts, pepper, ginger, chillies, and cardamoms.	19·20	94·84
Northern Bengal	25,09,430	1,05,044	Oils other than kerosine, castor, and cocoanut oil.	19·93	77·84	Tobacco (unmanufactured).	70·56	10·30
Behar block	13,255	1,90,516	Manufactured tobacco other than cigars.	54·31	35·55	Provisions other than ghi and dried fruits and nuts.	18·97	6·88
Patna city	368	31,306	Gram and pulse ..	100·00	0·07	Ditto ..	33·33	1·99
Western Bengal	.....	3,800	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ..	100·00	0·72

Synopsis of Exports.

Name of block in order of value of the total export trade of the province.	Total value of exports. From the Brahmaputra Valley.	Total value of exports. From the Surma Valley.	Main exports from the Brahmaputra Valley to the block.	Brahmaputra Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total exports to the block from the Brahmaputra Valley.	Brahmaputra Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total exports of the commodity from the Brahmaputra Valley.	Main exports from the Surma Valley to the block.	Surma Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total exports to the block from the Surma Valley.	Surma Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total exports of the commodity from the Surma Valley.
	Rs.	Rs.						
Calcutta	2,33,74,882	1,11,52,585	Tea	80·33	95·50	Tea	90·98	67·18
Eastern Bengal	26,72,900	52,57,931	Ditto	33·03	4·49	Ditto	94·08	32·81
Dacca block	24,59,694	42,81,078	Rice in the husk ..	7·07	29·57	Rice in the husk ..	70·73	93·06
Northern Bengal ..	29,78,834	2,36,556	Rape and mustard ..	26·72	19·17	Ditto ..	44·08	3·21
Behar block	35	22,934	Timber	100·00	0·001	Rice not in the husk ..	56·05	7·16
Western Bengal ..	.....	4,702	.....	.....	.....	Rice in the husk ..	37·52	0·05
Patna city	.....	4,634	.....	.....	.....	Spices other than betel-nuts, pepper, ginger, chillies, and cardamoms.	91·36	8·51

SECTION 7.

PART I.—PUBLIC WORKS.

232. The expenditure of the year, as compared with the budget grant, is as follows :

Expenditure under detailed budget heads.

Items.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. IMPERIAL.					
(a) Military Works.					
Original Works	57,700	22,821	18,735	4,086	.....
Repairs	60,000	60,000	60,937	.....	937
Establishment	27,100	19,073	17,688	1,385	.....
Tools and Plant	1,700	1,206	1,153	53	.....
Barrack Department	1,000	1,000	1,023	.....	23
Total Imperial Military Works	1,47,500	1,04,100	99,536	4,564	.....
(b) Civil Works.					
Original Works	.....	2,75,600	2,45,402	30,198	.....
Repairs	8,500	8,400	9,654	.....	1,254
Establishment	2,000	59,600	58,663	937	.....
Tools and Plant	100	4,100	3,826	274	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	6,049	.....	6,049
Total Imperial Civil Works	10,600	3,47,700	3,23,594	24,106	.....
Grand total Imperial	1,58,100	4,51,800	4,23,130	28,670	.....
II. PROVINCIAL.					
(a) Civil Works.					
Original Works—					
Civil Buildings	77,950	99,176	1,10,207	.....	11,031
Communications	1,57,950	2,66,650	2,06,002	60,648	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	19,000	21,699	24,630	.....	2,931
Total	2,54,900	3,87,525	3,40 839	46,686	.....
Repairs—					
Civil Buildings	63,000	62,659	60,857	1,802	.....
Communications	2,90,000	2,99,626	3,05,119	.....	5,493
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	400	400	397	3	.....
Total	3,53,400	3,62,685	3,66,373	.....	3,688
Establishment	3,74,700	3,75,790	3,24,395	51,395	.....
Tools and Plant	7,000	7,000	22,392	.....	15,392
Suspense	5,000	5,000	*—4,104*	9,104	.....
Total Provincial Civil Works	9,95,000	11,38,000	10,49,895	88,105	.....

Items.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.—PROVINCIAL—*contd.*					
(*b*) *Jorhát State Railway, Capital.*					
Preliminary Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction of lines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ballast and Permanent-way	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stations and Buildings	.....	4,100	4,097	3	.....
Plant	6,600	3,020	3,017	3	.....
Rolling Stock	3,400	2,800	1,916	884	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense Accounts	4,000	*—5,920*	*—6,305*	385	.....
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	14,000	4,000	2,725	1,275	.....
(*c*) *Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, Capital.*					
Preliminary Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Formation	4,016	.....	407	.....	407
Ballast and Permanent-way	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stations and Buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plant	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rolling Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Charges	924	650	666	.....	16
Suspense Accounts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Accounts	.....	*—1,050*	*—1,050*	.....	.....
Total	5,000	*—400*	23	.....	423
(*d*) *Jorhát State Railway, Revenue.*					
Maintenance of Way and Works, &c. ...	14,520	16,000	15,845	155	.....
Locomotive Expenses	12,300	15,000	14,963	37	.....
Carriage and Wagon Expenses	4,700	5,600	5,654	.....	54
Traffic Expenses	15,100	15,700	15,677	23	.....
General Charges	8,760	8,600	7,971	629	.....
Steamboat Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special and Miscellaneous Expenses	620	600	589	11	.....
Suspense	.....	*—1,500*	206	.....	1,706
Total	56,000	60,000	60,905	.....	905

Items.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II. PROVINCIAL—*concld.*					
(*e*) *Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, Revenue.*					
Maintenance of Way and Works, &c.	2,530	2,900	2,800	100	.....
Locomotive Expenses	6,300	5,850	5,813	37	.....
Carriage and Wagon Expenses	1,850	1,900	1,848	52	.....
Traffic Expenses	4,950	4,975	4,962	13	.....
General Charges	4,170	3,700	3,493	207	.....
Steamboat Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special and Miscellaneous Expenses	200	175	152	23	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	25	.....	25
Total	20,000	19,500	19,093	407	.....
(*f*) *Subsidised Railways*	1,01,000	1,01,000	1,00,700	300	.....
Grand total Provincial.	11,91,000	13,22,100	12,33,341	88,759	.....
LOCAL.					
Original Works—					
Civil Buildings	1,000	2,005	1,143	862	.....
Communications	3,01,010	2,51,053	2,10,171	40,882	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	43,280	43,310	30,422	12,888	.....
Total	3,45,290	2,96,368	2,41,736	54,632	.....
Repairs—					
Civil Buildings	1,360	1,727	1,529	198	.....
Communications	2,10,195	2,16,625	2,13,272	3,353	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	17,335	18,157	16,564	1,593	.....
Total	2,28,890	2,36,509	2,31,365	5,144	.....
Tools and Plant	2,330	2,230	.....	2,230	.....
Establishment	48,490	49,893	45,945	3,948	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total Local	6,25,000	5,85,000	5,19,046	65,954	.....
Grand total Expenditure, Imperial, Provincial, and Local...	19,74,100	23,58,900	21,75,517	1,83,383	.....

233. The following abstract shows the gross expenditure, amounting to Rs. 21,75,517, during the year :

Abstract of the expenditure of the year.

	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL—		
Military	99,536	
Civil Works	3,23,594	
Total		4,23,130
PROVINCIAL—		
Civil Works	10,49,895	
Jorhát State Railway, Capital	2,725	
Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, Capital	23	
Jorhát State Railway, Revenue	60,905	
Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, Revenue	19,093	
Subsidised Railways	1,00,700	
Total		12,33,341
Local		5,19,046
Grand total		21,75,517

234. The table given below details the establishment charges of the year and the expenditure by divisions on Imperial, Provincial, and Local Works supervised by this establishment :

Distribution of outlay on works and establishment charges.

Divisions.	Cost of establishment.	Expenditure on works and repairs, excluding cost of establishment, suspense, and tools and plant.				Percentage of establishment to outlay.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction and Accounts	1,04,357*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cachar	34,760*	9,605	83,473	37,445	1,30,523	26·63
Sylhet	36,735	2,217	68,141	1,43,497	2,13,855	17·17
Lower Assam	50,134*	1,013	92,994	97,392	1,91,399	26·19
Central „	44,404*	1,142	67,786	75,216	1,44,144	30·80
Sibságar	39,118*	7,324	43,380	71,787	1,22,491	31·93
Lakhimpur	32,507*	14,012	78,966	47,764	1,40,745	23·09
Khási and Jaintia Hills	39,331*	9,239	1,77,762	.....	1,87,001	21·03
Nága Hills	36,361*	37,008	65,286	.....	1,02,294	35·54
Gáro „	8,201*	25	18,071	.....	18,096	45·32
Jorhát State Railway	.....	.....	9,030	.....	9,030	.....
Cherra-Companyganj State Railway ...	666†	.....	407	.....	407	163·64
Civil Officers	.....	.....	11,257	.....	11,257	.....
Examiner's Office	.....	.....	93	.....	93	.....
No. I Division, Nichuguard-Manipur Road ...	12,928	2,30,287	.....	.....	2,30,287	5·61
No. II ditto ditto	7,944	23,790	.....	.....	23,790	33·39
Total	4,47,446	3,35,662	7,16,649	4,73,101	15,25,412	29·33

* Exclusive of the percentages debited to other provinces and departments.
† Represents cost of temporary establishment still maintained to keep watch over the rails and sleepers now being ripped up on the hill incline section.

A brief account of the several important operations of the year is given under the respective budget heads :

IMPERIAL—MILITARY.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

CACHAR.

Imperial—Military Works.

235. There were no Imperial original works in hand in this division, but important and urgent works were carried out by the Public Works staff in connection with the advance of the Cachar column to Manipur and its return to Silchar. The expenditure on these works was charged directly to the Military Department, and was not passed through the Public Works accounts.

LAKHIMPUR.

In 1890 the Government of India sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 4,480 for metalling the cantonment road at Dibrugarh, but for want of funds the work could not be completed in that year. It has now been finished at an outlay of Rs. 4,265.

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

A new rifle-range was constructed at Shillong in the valley beyond the village of Laban and near the old range to replace the latter, which had become unsuitable for long range practices, upon the regiment stationed at Shillong being armed with the Martini-Henry rifle. The cost of the work was Rs. 2,438.

NÁGA HILLS.

The work in the hill section of the cart road from Golághát to Kohima, commencing from Nichuguard, was under the Executive Engineer, Nága Hills Division, till the 31st October 1891, when a new circle under a Superintendent of Works (the Nichuguard-Manipur Road Circle) was opened. During the time from April 1891 to the end of October 1891 a great deal of work, not only to the road but also to the camping grounds, had to be done in connection with the advance of the Kohima column to Manipur, and extensive provision had to be made for the accommodation of the Commissariat and Transport Departments. The expenditure incurred on these works up to the 30th September 1891 was debited direct to the Military Department, and only the outlay after that date, amounting to Rs. 11,905, has been entered in the Public Works accounts. The work done on this line by the Madras Pioneers and Sappers and Miners will be detailed further on, as well as the work done by other agencies.

REPAIRS.

All the Military buildings and roads in the province were kept in a thorough state of repair during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 60,937.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

The operations of the year under this head are of a minor character, and comprise mainly the supply of furniture to the Military hospitals at Silchar, Dibrugarh, Shillong, and Kohima.

IMPERIAL—CIVIL.

ORIGINAL WORKS—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

SIBSÁGAR.

Imperial—Civil Works.

236. *Reconstructing telegraph signallers' quarters at Golághát.*—The old building being a temporary structure, and unsuitable for present requirements, the Director General of Telegraphs sanctioned the construction of new substantial quarters for the signallers at Golághát at an estimated outlay of Rs. 6,848. As the sanction was received at the close of the year, only Rs. 1,054 could be spent in collecting timber and other materials.

COMMUNICATIONS.

SIBSÁGAR.

Opening out fair-weather cart road from Dergaon to Chaklághát.—This road was opened as a fair-weather bridle path in 1890-91. As the cold-weather steamer ghát had shifted from Shikarighát to Chaklághát, five miles down stream, it became necessary to make a direct road from Chaklághát to Dergaon on the Golághát road to avoid going up five miles by boat or feeder steamer. To facilitate the return of the Kohima column of the Manipur expedition, the road was widened into a cart road at a cost of Rs. 3,927.

NICHUGUARD-KOHIMA-MANIPUR CART ROAD.

From 1st April to 1st November 1891 the road was a Military Imperial one, and construction was going on only from Nichuguard to Kohima. The work was then in the Nága Hills Division. As it was decided to continue the cart road to Manipur, a circle was established under a Superintendent of Works in November 1891, it being divided into two divisions, one from Nichuguard to Mao thána, 62 miles, and the other from Mao thána to Manipur, 68 miles long, the former being entirely in British and the latter in Manipur territory. The expenditure was then debited to Civil Imperial instead of to Military Imperial.

In November 1891, the 1st Madras Pioneers and Nos. 1 and 4 Companies (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners came from Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Mandalay, and Fort White, and stayed until the end of March, during which time they made the road through the Diphupani Gorge from Nichuguard to the Kuki river, *i.e.*, for about 4 miles.

The following is the expenditure on the first division of the road from its commencement in 1887 to 31st March 1892 :

	Rs.
Up to 31st March 1891	1,55,888
From 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892	2,13,592*
Total	3,69,480

The total quantity of excavation done on this length was as follows :

	c. ft.	c. ft.
Up to the end of 1890-91		59,55,119
During 1891-92	By troops 45,90,810 / By others 21,56,587	67,47,397
Total		1,27,02,516

In the second division one party surveyed an entirely new line between Mao thána and the "Saddle above Kairong," and another from Kairong to Sengmai, also along a new alignment. These surveys were incomplete on 31st March 1892, but have since been finished. The whole of the outdoor work on the survey between Kohima and Manipur was completed in July 1892. The distance of this length is 92 miles.*

	Miles.
* Kohima to Mao thána	22
Mao thána to Manipur ..	70

MILITARY BUILDINGS.

MANIPUR.

No buildings of a permanent nature were erected, but the wing of the 42nd Gurkha Regiment and the whole of the 43rd Gurkha Regiment built temporary lines, and were aided by Manipuri labour and by grants from Government funds.

Draining and levelling Manipur Cantonment.—This work was commenced, and 900,000 square feet were levelled and drained at a cost of Rs. 1,013. An estimate for the same was under preparation at the close of the year.

REPAIRS.

All the telegraph, postal, and meteorological buildings were kept in thorough repair during the year, and call for no remarks.

PROVINCIAL—CIVIL WORKS.

ORIGINAL WORKS—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

CACHAR.

Provincial services.

237. *Constructing a new Court-house at Silchar.*—During the year, the original estimate amounting to Rs. 13,173 had to be revised, as the addition of a south verandah to the court-house had become necessary. In consequence of this, the estimated cost of the work increased to Rs. 16,257, against which, up to the end of the year, an outlay of Rs. 16,285 was incurred. The building is practically completed, but is still too damp to be occupied.

Improving Government School Building at Silchar.—An estimate for roofing the old school building with corrugated iron and adding two rooms to it was sanctioned for Rs. 11,111, but before work was put in hand the building was accidentally burnt down, leaving only the brick walls standing, which will necessitate the preparation of a fresh estimate. The expenditure to the end of the year is Rs. 5,150, for which corrugated iron, timber, and bricks have been obtained.

Reconstructing Subdivisional Officer's Residence at Hailákándi.—The completion of this work has been delayed greatly by want of labour and other unforeseen circumstances, but is now nearing completion. The outlay on it was Rs. 5,256, against an estimate amounting to Rs. 6,585.

Constructing Subdivisional Residence at Gunjong.—This building was commenced in 1890-91, and was completed during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 4,647, the estimated amount being Rs. 4,831.

Middle Class English School at Hailákándi.—The estimate for this work was sanctioned in 1890-91 for Rs. 3,045, and the building was finished at a cost of Rs. 2,433. The saving is due to the use of old but sound timber posts.

SYLHET.

Forest Office Building at Sylhet.—A new forest office building at Sylhet was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,719, but shortly after the work had been commenced, it was stopped by order of the Chief Commissioner. Subsequently a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 4,434 for a somewhat larger building was approved. The outlay on the work during the year under review was Rs. 1,572.

* Of which Rs. 53,674 were spent by the Executive Engineer, Nága Hills Division, before November 1891.

Cutcherry for the Town and Sadr Police in the Station of Sylhet.—This is an incomplete work from last year. It has now to be finished at a cost of Rs. 2,980, against an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,943.

Adding a room to the Revenue Record-room at Sylhet.—This also was an incomplete work of 1890-91, which has been completed for Rs. 3,966, the estimate amounting to Rs. 3,440. The excess was due to the larger cost of English materials and to some extra work which was found necessary during the construction.

Munsif's Court at Karimganj.—An estimate for this work was sanctioned for Rs. 5,530, but the foundering of a boat conveying the roofing slabs for the building delayed its completion. The outlay during the year was Rs. 4,045.

CENTRAL ASSAM DIVISION.

Additions and improvements to the Jail Buildings at Tezpur.—During the year the criminal and *hajut* wards of this jail were destroyed by fire, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 14,000 was sanctioned for their reconstruction and also for providing a new hospital ward for female prisoners, a new iron entrance gate, and renewing the inner wooden gate. All the buildings will have brick walls and corrugated iron roofs to prevent similar accidents. Since the estimate has been sanctioned, the walls of the criminal and *hajut* wards were raised to the required height and plastered, and the roofs nearly completed. The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 10,682.

Converting the Nowgong Dâk Bungalow into Deputy Commissioner's Residence.—In February 1892 an estimate for converting the Nowgong dâk bungalow into a dwelling house for the Deputy Commissioner was sanctioned for Rs. 5,600. The work was taken in hand, and materials were collected at a cost of Rs. 1,007.

LAKHIMPUR.

Constructing a Quarterguard and Armourer's Shop for the Military Police at Dibrugarh.—This was an incomplete work of 1890-91. It was finished during the year under report, the total cost being Rs. 6,951, against an estimate amounting to Rs. 6,944.

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

Roofing with corrugated iron the out-houses attached to Government House.—Most of the out-houses in Government House compound were roofed with thatch; and as this description of roof is very expensive to maintain, besides being very liable to catch fire, it was decided to remove the thatch and substitute corrugated iron. Ten out-houses were accordingly re-roofed with this material at a cost of Rs. 6,224.

Supplying new record racks in the General Secretariat, Shillong.—The iron racks ordered from Calcutta in 1890-91 were fixed during the year under review, the cost of the work being Rs. 9,597.

Additions and alterations to the Comptroller's Office, Shillong.—Certain additions and alterations had become necessary to the office building occupied by the Comptroller in order to provide for the more convenient distribution of his office establishments and records. The work done consisted of the removal of a cross wall between an office room and the record room and providing the latter with racks, also constructing a covered passage at the back of the building, constructing additional chimneys, closing doorways, altering windows, &c. The work was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,524.

NÁGA HILLS.

Assistant Surgeon's Quarters at Kohima.—This is an incomplete work from 1890-91. It was finished during the year, the total cost being Rs. 2,729.

Constructing a new Jail at Kohima.—The work on this building was greatly retarded by the Manipur expedition, and by an epidemic of cholera and small-pox. During April, May, and part of June 1891, all labour was withdrawn from the work, and put on to completing barracks and temporary accommodation for the various departments attached to the Manipur Field Force. Subsequently cholera broke out, and finally small-pox in a virulent epidemic form raged during October and spread to Kohima and all the villages in the vicinity. Several cases also occurred in the Military Police lines, and for four months of the year Nága labourers were prohibited from working in the station. These causes combined greatly to delay the work, and it was only possible to level the site for the building, excavate the foundations, and complete the manufacture and importation of all materials at a cost of Rs. 4,892.

Military Police lines, Kohima.—This work consists of the erection of ten barracks, each 76′ × 25′, having corrugated iron roofs. Four barracks were nearly finished, when the small-pox epidemic put a stop to the work for two months. The Nága contractors died, and no labour could be obtained to carry on operations till the police themselves were able to come forward and help. With their aid it was possible to complete five barracks thoroughly, and the sixth was nearly ready for occupation by the close of the year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CACHAR.

Completing Chatlahaor Road from the 11th to the 18th mile.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 16,615 has been sanctioned for this work, against which an expenditure of Rs. 6,689 was incurred up to the end of 1890-91. There was a failure in obtaining a sufficient number of coolies owing to the sudden death of the contractor. The progress made was 15⅓ lakhs of earthwork in embankments and half a lakh in cutting on the diversion line in the hills at the end of the 12th and the

beginning of the 13th miles. The diversion line has been partly opened out, and the embankment from the 14th to the 18th mile has been raised to its full height and dressed. No turfing on the side slopes has been done, and it is hoped that grass will grow up of itself during the rains. Rs. 1,529 were spent in addition for the purchase and freight of drain pipes to be used in lieu of the present temporary jungle-wood bridges.

Dhuarband-Aijal Road.—A rough estimate was prepared for this road through unsurveyed country, amounting to Rs. 50,400, and both the surveying and construction were started in 1890-91. The works were brought to a sudden close in March 1891 on the receipt of the news of the rising in Manipur. The total length of the road from Dhuarband to Aijal is 122 miles, of which about one quarter has been opened out to a width of 8 feet, the remainder is from 5 to 6 feet wide, and of this about 15 miles require re-grading. All the minor watercourses have been bridged temporarily. The expenditure shown in the Public Works books to the end of 1891-92 is Rs. 55,477, and a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 1,14,684 has been sanctioned. The large increase in the revised estimate provides for the following additional work:—Increasing the width of the road, clearing jungle for a greater distance above the road as suggested by the General Officer Commanding the Assam District, water-supply, and buildings at camping grounds not provided for in the original estimate, and the extension of the road from Changsil to Aijal, a distance of about 27 miles.

Improving the first 16 miles of the Manipur Road.—There was no budget provision for this work, although to the close of 1890-91 Rs. 19,340 had been spent, against an estimate of Rs. 23,683. Towards the close of the year the work was, however, taken up again, but no payment was made. In the budget for 1892-93 provision has been made for the completion of this road.

SYLHET.

Patharkandi-Sillua Road.—An estimate was sanctioned for this road in 1890-91, amounting to Rs. 7,632, against which an expenditure of Rs. 6,296 had been incurred up to the end of the year under review. The road was intended to provide communication along the frontier, but has become useless for this purpose since the occupation of the Lushai Hills. The work has been stopped, and the road has been handed over to the Sunámganj Local Board.

Improving Cachar Trunk Road.—Bricks for building bridges and culverts on the first 6 miles to replace the temporary structures were burnt, and the flood breaches closed by new embankments. New drainage cuts were also opened to divert local drainage, because the new dyke along the bank of the Surma river has shut out the flood spills of that river completely. The outlay amounted to Rs. 2,987.

LOWER ASSAM DIVISION.

Constructing an iron girder Bridge over the Singra river on the 43rd mile of the Assam Trunk Road.—A full description of this work was given in the Administration Report of the previous year, and it was stated that the bridge was nearly completed. It was opened for traffic on the 21st May 1891. The total cost was Rs. 88,659, against an estimate of Rs. 1,00,258. The bridge is a good substantial work, and consists of iron girders resting on iron screw pile piers and a flooring of Westwood and Baillie's trough plates overlaid with concrete.

Constructing Bridge over the Krishnai river on the 74th mile of the Assam Trunk Road.—This bridge, consisting of one span of 80 feet, two spans of 60 feet, and two land spans of 20 feet, was completed early in the year at a total cost of Rs. 85,338. The supports of the bridge consist of one land span abutment founded on wells and of two piers having eight 5-inch steel piles well screwed into firm soil. The land span abutment at the west side is of masonry and at the east side of screw piles, as proper foundation for a masonry abutment could not be obtained without going to great expense. The superstructure consists of pin-connected lattice girders and wrought iron cross girders, which support Westwood and Baillie's trough plates with concrete flooring.

Providing a rough brick flooring to the Gara Bridge, 107th mile, Assam Trunk Road.—In order to prevent any further scour taking place at this bridge, which had recently had the piles of its pier screwed further down, it was determined to make a rough brick flooring at a cost of Rs. 2,478.

CENTRAL ASSAM DIVISION.

Constructing a timber Bridge over the Patsankajan, 33rd mile, Assam Trunk Road.—The Patsanka stream crosses the Assam Trunk road in the Nowgong subdivision in the 42nd mile from Gauháti on the west and in the 33rd mile from Nowgong on the east. The stream was originally 78 feet wide, and was spanned by a timber bridge. In the course of time the east bank of the river was scoured away, increasing the width to 134 feet. A bamboo bridge was added to the timber structure, but in 1891 the whole fabric was in such a dangerous condition that an estimate for dismantling and reconstructing the bridge with four central spans of 16 feet each and six side spans of 10 feet each was sanctioned in September 1891 for Rs. 5,919. The work was taken in hand in January 1892, and at the close of the official year all the sál piles were driven, and the other materials collected at an outlay of Rs. 3,532.

Dák Bungalow, Nowgong.—In 1890 a proposal was sanctioned to convert the old dák bungalow at Nowgong into a residence for the Deputy Commissioner of the district, and to purchase a building, known as Mr. Fullerton's bungalow, for a new dák bungalow. This house was bought for Rs. 1,300, and its repairs and the construction of new out-houses and stables cost Rs. 1,595, so that a total outlay of Rs. 2,895 was incurred on the work.

SIBSÁGAR.

Constructing Masmarajan Bridge.—This is a bridge on the Assam Trunk road in the Dergaon subdivision. The estimate amounted to Rs. 3,042. The bridge consists of two spans of 20 feet each rolled iron joists resting on timber piles with 14 gauge corrugated iron roadway covered with concrete. It was taken in hand, and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,052.

LAKHIMPUR DIVISION.

Improving and bridging Northern Trunk Road from Kolabari to North Lakhimpur subdivisional Station.—The estimate for this work, amounting to Rs. 1,27,569, was sanctioned in 1885, and the work has been carried on gradually, as far as funds were available. Up to the 31st March 1892 the total outlay on the work amounted to Rs. 54,569, of which Rs. 5,070 were spent during the year under review. The road is now completed as a *kutcha* cart road from North Lakhimpur station to the Laluk rest-house, a distance of 14 miles, and the section from Laluk to Bipuria junction, 7 miles in length, has, although not yet completed, been so far improved that it can be used by carts. No work has as yet been done to the third section from Bipuria to Kolabari.

Completing Garamur Road.—As stated in last year's Administration Report, a supplementary estimate for the completion of this road was sanctioned for Rs. 63,354. The expenditure last year amounted to Rs. 28,626, and that incurred in 1891-92 to Rs. 20,354, giving a total expenditure up to 31st March 1892 of Rs. 48,980.

Metalling three quarters of the 4th mile, Assam Trunk Road.—The work consisted in placing a layer of metal 6 inches thick over a soling of bricks 3 inches thick. The cost was Rs. 11,684.

Reconstructing Rest-house at Tinsukia.—The old building was blown down, and had to be reconstructed at an outlay of Rs. 3,219.

Constructing deviation line on the 3rd mile of the Northern Trunk Road.—A portion of the road had been cut away by the Ranganadi. A deviation had to be made in order to keep up communication. The estimated cost of the work amounted to Rs. 3,554, and the actual outlay to Rs. 3,568.

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

Constructing an iron Bridge over the Digru river at Barnihat, Shillong-Gauháti Cart Road.—During the previous year the materials for a lattice girder bridge consisting of four spans of 60 feet each to be carried on braced wrought iron screw pile piers were obtained from England through the Secretary of State for India. The actual construction of the bridge was commenced in November 1891, and was practically completed by the end of the year. The piles were screwed down to an average depth of 20 feet into the river bed. With the exception of the roadway, which is formed of sâl planks 4 inches in thickness, the bridge material is wrought iron. The estimate for this work was sanctioned for Rs. 74,563, and the cost to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 70,528.

Completing Companyganj-Salutikar Road.—The estimate for this road was sanctioned in 1887 for Rs. 1,15,054. The actual construction of the road was commenced in December of 1884, and was carried on to the year 1889-90, when the work was temporarily stopped for financial reasons, the outlay then amounting to Rs. 1,17,557. The work was taken in hand again in November 1891. With the exception of a short length on the third mile, the whole road, which is 9 miles long, was raised and completed to the full height and width provided for in the estimate. The outlay during the year was Rs. 22,860, and the total cost to end of March 1892 was Rs. 1,41,853.

NÁGA HILLS.

Constructing Kohima-Cheswejuma Road.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 17,588 for constructing a bridle road between the abovenamed places was sanctioned in February 1891. During the year 15 miles of the path were cut, and the stone dams finished at a cost of Rs. 7,924.

Constructing Mokokchang-Wokha Bridle Road.—As stated in last year's report, this path, with the exception of the steel link suspension bridge over the Doyang river and the sectioning of a few miles of road, was completed. During the year under review 11 miles were sectioned, and the whole of the materials for the bridge were obtained from England and delivered at site. The outlay incurred was Rs. 10,427.

REPAIRS.

The various buildings and roads were repaired during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 60,857 and Rs. 3,05,119 respectively. In addition to the work carried out by the departmental officers, the district roads and rest-houses in North Cachar and in the Khási and Jaintia Hills were maintained under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioners.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Clearing obstructions in the Kushiara river between Fenchuganj and Karimganj.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 31,280 was sanctioned for clearing obstructions in the Kushiara river between Fenchuganj and Karimganj to enable steamers to run up to the latter place during the dry season, when the water at the few shoals and over the rocks become shallow and therefore dangerous to navigation. It was proposed to blast away the rocky obstructions, and, in order to deepen the shoals, to construct longitudinal stone walls from 3 to 5 feet high, parallel to the river bank and connected with them by similar cross walls, leaving a free but contracted channel 60 feet wide. More than

60,000 cubic feet of stone walls were constructed; and explosives were obtained; but it was found that the shoals, although scoured away between the stone walls, re-appeared lower down the river, and the project was given up, as it would have been impossible to treat the whole length of the river in this manner. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 4,761. The stones above the water level were removed to the banks of the river for future use on other works.

Kushiara dyke.—A new dyke, estimated to cost Rs. 23,930, along the right bank of the Kushiara river has been nearly completed. The dyke starts from a point opposite to Fenchuganj, is 14 miles long, and terminates opposite Thakurbari. Thirteen miles have been thrown up at a cost of Rs. 16,850. The crest of the embankment is 2 feet above the highest flood level and 8 feet broad, having side slopes of 2 to 1. The dressing and turfing of the embankment are in progress. The 13th mile, being the highest ground in the whole length, has not yet been embanked; but even in the case of an extraordinary flood it will not be more than one foot below the highest flood level. It is hoped that this dyke will considerably reduce the injurious action of the flood spills against the Fenchuganj road.

238. These workshop accounts opened with a credit balance of Rs. 42-2-0, and closed with a credit balance of Rs. 13-14-3, due to daily labour. The net profit made up of percentage charges on the operations during the year amounted to Rs. 435-11-3 as per margin,* against which there was a set off of Rs. 298-10-4 on account of loss on coal, and the balance, amounting to Rs. 137-0-11, was credited to provincial revenues in the accounts for March 1892.

Gauhâti workshops.

	Rs.	a.	p.
* 25 per cent. on labour and materials	367	4	5
10 „ „ stock issues ..	68	6	10
Total	435	11	3

No permanent establishment was employed during the year. The only works amongst those executed in the workshops calling for special remarks are—

(1) Record racks for the office of the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam.
(2) Repairs to steamer *Kestrel.*
(3) Ditto *Dove.*
(4) Barge, &c., Gauhâti waterworks.

Most of the machinery, &c., belonging to the workshops having been transferred to the Bengal-Assam Railway at a valuation, the workshops have been closed.

239. The length of railway open for traffic at the end of 1890-91 was 28·40 miles. This mileage was reduced to 25·20 on the 17th April 1891 for the whole of the rainy season, and on the 9th November 1891 the mileage was again increased to 28·40.

Jorhât State Railway.

Principal events.—There were no particular events except the encroaching of the river Brahmaputra on the south bank of the south stream, which necessitated the construction of a siding entailing a considerable amount of earthwork.

Works in progress, executed at the cost of "Revenue."—The principal work during the year was the re-opening of the *char* line, which is an extension of the main line across the *char* between the north and south streams of the river Brahmaputra. This is done annually when the rains are over and when the river steamer ghat is shifted to the northern stream on account of the falling of the river to its lowest level.

Capital.—A new building for the Traffic Inspector was constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,116, as the old one had been condemned as unhealthy.

Brakes.—None of the rolling stock of the railway is fitted with brakes, with the exception of two third-class passenger carriages, which are fitted with handbrakes on the tram-car principle.

Rolling-stock adapted for military purposes.—The rolling stock of the railway is not adapted for military purposes.

Traffic Working.—The gross earnings increased from Rs. 61,967 in 1890 to Rs. 64,583 in 1891, and the working expenses increased from Rs. 55,805 in 1890 to Rs. 63,100 in 1891. The net earnings for the year 1891 were Rs. 1,483, against the earnings of Rs. 6,162 in 1890.

The number of passengers decreased from 57,943 in 1890 to 55,565 in 1891, and the earnings also from Rs. 10,292 to Rs. 9,455, showing a loss of Rs. 837 under "Coaching." The falling off is due to the construction by the Local Board of a bridle path just parallel to the railway line, which is resorted to by a multitude of people owing to the short distance between the steamer ghat and the town of Jorhât. The tonnage of goods rose from 9,145 in 1890 to 9,563 in 1891, and the earnings from Rs. 50,196 to Rs. 53,969. The improvement in the goods traffic occurred chiefly under "Grains," "Metals," "Oils," and "Salt," and is due to the larger imports of those staples by Marwari dealers.

The fluctuations shown below in the working expenses show an increase of Rs. 7,295 under all heads except "G—Special and Miscellaneous," under which there was a decrease of Rs. 140:

	Rs.
Maintenance	1,221
Locomotive	445
Carriage and Wagon	2,064
Traffic	1,776
General charges	1,929

The increase under "Maintenance" is due to heavy repairs done to the line.

The increase under "Locomotive" is due to almost all the engines having had to be repaired.

The increase under "Carriage and Wagons" is due to heavy repairs having had to be done to the wagons to keep them in running condition.

The increase under "Traffic Expenses" is due partly to the employment of extra porters for the lifting of increased goods traffic, and partly to hire of boats for transhipment of goods over the Gossaigaon Suti.

The increase under "General Charges" is due to increased charges under "Controlling office," "Audit and accounts," and to refund of the late Deputy Examiner's local allowance, retrenched on a previous occasion, and to the payment of an unforeseen charge of Rs. 640 under "Medical."

There was no alteration in the train service.

Fares and rates.—No alteration of fares and rates took place during the year.

Fuel consumption.—The coal used during the year was obtained from the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, and cost Rs. 14 per ton delivered at the steamer ghat. The coal supplied was of a fairly good character.

Wood mixed with coal was tried as an experiment, but the idea was given up, as serious accidents were apprehended on account of the sparks caused by wood falling on the wagons covered with tarpaulins.

Flood Damages.—The river Brahmaputra rose as high as usual, and continued its scouring action, which necessitated the construction of a diversion siding at Gossaigaon.

Accidents.—There was no accident of any consequence, nor was there any damage to rolling stock or permanent way on the railway during the year.

Cherra-Companyganj State Railway.

240. The length of the railway open for traffic on the 31st March 1892 was 8 miles, including the siding to the Komora quarry, which is ·64 miles. An additional length of ·53 miles of siding from the Komora quarry was sanctioned and commenced towards the close of the year 1891-92.

Works in progress.—The construction of the additional siding to the Komora quarry was taken in hand during the year, and completed since its close. The object of constructing this siding is to facilitate and increase the limestone traffic on the railway, as hitherto the above consignors conveyed their limestone by a private siding to the railway, paying only Rs. 22 for freight instead of Rs. 33, per 1,000 maunds, which latter will be the new freight paid by them on completion of this siding.

Stores and Rolling Stock.—The stores for the use of the railway are purchased only as required, and, while unspent, are in charge of the Loco. Foreman. At the close of the year the value of stores on the books of the railway was *nil*.

The rolling stock consists of—

4	Engines	Value Rs. 43,935
4	Passenger carriages	
118	Low-sided trucks	
2	Timber ditto	,, ,, 48,978
19	Tank ditto	

Two of the engines were intended for the Mausmai section, but as that section has been abandoned, they are now used on the Companyganj section.

Traffic Working.—The mean mileage worked during 1891 was the same, that is, 8 miles. The gross earnings increased from Rs. 17,490 in 1890 to Rs. 18,472, or by Rs. 982, and the working expenses were reduced from Rs. 20,346 to Rs. 19,078, or by Rs. 1,268. The net loss was reduced by Rs. 2,250, and stood at Rs. 606 only.

The increase in the number of passengers carried and in the earnings was from 24,407 to 27,938 and from Rs. 1,861 to Rs. 2,054 respectively. The number of upper class passengers, although showing a small decrease, was compensated by an increase in the number of lower class passengers, resulting in an increase in earnings under coaching traffic generally of Rs. 193. This improvement may be ascribed to the general development of passenger traffic consequent on the railway becoming more popular. The tonnage of goods, consisting principally of limestone, carried during the year fell from 25,018·94 tons to 24,514 tons, and the earnings rose from Rs. 15,118 to Rs. 15,957.

The increase both in passengers and goods traffic, although not quite satisfactory, may be considered hopeful when compared with the results of the previous year. The improvement in the goods traffic occurred chiefly under limestone, and is due to the better facilities offered to consignors by the provision of the sidings to their quarries and economy in working.

Rates and Fares.—The following special reduced rates were introduced on the line during the year, with a view to giving encouragement to the traders, who used to resort to boats, which cost them less than the present reduced rates:

Rice at one anna per maund from Companyganj to Theriaghat.

,, half anna from Companyganj to Bholaganj.

Sawn timber at one anna and six pie instead of two annas and six pie per maund from Theria to Companyganj.

Tezpatta (bay leaves) first class instead of second class.

Fuel Consumption.—The coal used on the railway during the year under review was obtained from Mausmai. The rate per ton was Rs. 11-0-6 delivered at the Theriaghat station. The coal supplied by the contractor has been of good quality, and the arrangements for delivery were satisfactory.

Dibru-Sadiya Railway.

241. *Open mileage and extension of the line sanctioned.*—The total length of the line was 78 miles, including 23 miles of the branch line. There were no additions and alterations in length during the past year.

Important works completed or in progress.—No important works were done during the year.

Principal events.—No remarkable events occurred during the year.

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Works in progress.—The principal works done during the year were—

(1) 15¾ miles stone ballasting on main and branch lines.
(2) Extension of carriage shed and the foundry at workshop.
(3) New permanent smith's shop.
(4) New station buildings at Tingrai and Talap ; and the building of a large goods shed at Dibrugarh is in progress.
(5) Sidings at workshop, Nadua, Panitola, Dibrugarh, Dinjan, and Digboi were put in.
(6) New additions to the rolling stock.

Lines under survey or projected.—Since the opening of the line in 1883 no survey has been made.

Collieries.—The railway has no collieries of its own, but independent collieries are owned and worked by the same Company, though forming a separate venture.

Brakes.—Screw brakes were fitted to the rolling stock, no other brakes having been introduced.

Rolling stock adapted for Military purposes.—There are no special carriages for military purposes. The ordinary carriages were used to meet the military requirements.

Couplings.—Centre buffer and hook couplings were fitted to the rolling stock. No other couplings were introduced.

Traffic Working.—The gross earnings decreased from Rs. 5,14,266 in 1890 to Rs. 4,98,682, or by Rs. 15,584, and the working expenses from Rs. 3,37,306 in 1890 to Rs. 3,28,156, or by Rs. 9,150. The net earnings decreased by Rs. 6,434.

The decrease on the gross earnings is due to the reduction of coal freight from Rs. 2 to Re. 1-7-3 per ton, and that on the working expenses is due principally to the reduction of establishment and to a less consumption of oil, stores, and coal on running vehicles and engines in shunting.

The increase in the earnings from passengers amounted to Rs. 70,762, against Rs. 57,885 in 1890. This improvement is due to a general development of passenger traffic.

The tonnage of goods carried rose from 162,737 tons in 1890 to 178,443 tons, or by 15,706 tons, and the earnings decreased from Rs. 4,41,130 to Rs. 3,97,802, or by Rs. 43,328. The decrease in receipts, against an increase in quantity, is mainly due to reduction of coal freight.

The noticeable increases under "General merchandise" occurred in the traffic in "Grain," "Timber," and "All other articles of merchandise," the increase in the quantity carried and the earnings being 1,873 tons and Rs. 6,121, 1,872 tons and Rs. 5,503, and 2,178 tons and Rs. 6,963 respectively. The increase in grain was due to increased demands for rice from tea gardens and the Company's Colliery Department. The increase in the timber traffic was due to the erection of sawmills in tea gardens near the railway line and the Company's sawmill at Margherita. There was also an increase in most of the remaining commodities classified under this heading, due chiefly to the fluctuation of the general traffic.

The principal fluctuations in the working expenses were as follows :

Maintenance of Way, Works, and Stations.—The total expenditure on the line was Rs. 1,29 326, against Rs. 1,22,894 of the previous year. The increase is due to the cost of renewal of a boiler of the steamer *Wallace* being debited to the Company under the Local Government's instructions.

The decrease under the heads "Locomotive Expenses," "Carriage and Wagon," "Traffic," and "Special and miscellaneous expenditure" was Rs. 6,170, Rs. 3,569, Rs. 6,523, and Rs. 529 respectively.

The decrease under "Locomotive Expenses" was due principally to the vacant post of the Locomotive Foreman not having been filled up during the year and to a less consumption of coal in shunting and other miscellaneous work, and also to the substitution of petroleum oil from the Company's wells instead of castor oil.

Carriage and Wagon Expenses.—The decrease under this head was due to less consumption of oil and stores on running vehicles.

Traffic expenses also showed some decrease in stores, printing, and other charges during the year.

The increase under the head "General charges" from Rs. 67,219 in 1890 to Rs. 78,429, or by Rs. 11,210, was due to separation of railway accounts and establishment from the other ventures of the Company, and to the proper allocation of the telegraph charges under orders of the Local Government.

The decrease under head "Special and miscellaneous expenditure" is due to law charges.

Coaching.—There were no additions and alterations in the passenger fares. The fares for first, second, and third class passengers were 18, 9, and 4 pies per mile respectively, and for return journey first and second class 27 and 13½ pies per mile.

Goods.—The rates for first, second, and third-class goods were 1, 2, and 3 pies per maund per mile. The special rate on coal was 4½ pies per ton per mile. Special rate on first-class goods from Steamerghat and Dibrugarh to Bara Hapjan was 4 annas and 3 annas 6 pies per maund respectively.

Special rate on Bricks was Rs. 4 per thousand for all distances, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 2 for any quantity less than five hundred.

Special rates on Thatch was for Company's Colliery Department Rs. 5 per wagon, and for the public Rs. 12 from 1st May to 31st October and Rs. 8 from 1st November to 30th April.

Special rates on Timber.—(1) For any distance not exceeding 10 miles the rate is 9 pies per cubic foot. (2) Any distance over 10 miles and not exceeding 25 miles, one anna per cubic foot. (3) Any distance over 25 miles, one anna and six pies per cubic foot.

Sandstone Ballast.—In a full wagon load of 162 maunds, annas 4 per wagon up to 25 miles, with a minimum charge of Rs. 3 and annas 3 per mile for any distance over 25 miles (terminals excluded).

Lime.—In full a wagon load of 81 maunds ¾ pie per maund per mile, exclusive of terminals.

Fuel Consumption.—The Makum coal used during the year was obtained from the Company's collieries at the rate of annas 5 per maund. The consumption of this coal per train mile was only 24·24 lbs., which compares most favourably with other metregauge railways.

Flood Damages.—No noticeable events happened during the year, excepting that on the 16th July the ghat line was flooded and damaged by a sudden rising of the Brahmaputra river, and, owing to constant cutting of the river bank, the ghat line, station, and sidings were shifted from one place to another.

Accidents.—On the 26th of September 1891 three women were killed by the down passenger train at the 40th mile, near Chota Hapjan tea garden, when they were trespassing on the line. On the 20th October 1891 damage was done to the up goods train No. 7 at the 16th mile branch line by the falling of a large tree across the line. The engine, 3 timber trucks, 2 covered goods, 2 high-sided wagons, and 1 saloon carriage were derailed and greatly damaged. Drivers and others narrowly escaped. On the 22nd November 1891 one coolie woman was injured, and her left leg and hand were cut by the No. 2 down goods train. She was hiding underneath a loaded wagon, and had not been noticed.

PART II.—WORKING OF LOCAL BOARDS FOR 1891-92.

PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE.

Budget grant and expenditure.

242. The expenditure of the year, compared with the final grants under the main budget heads, was as follows :

Heads.	Original grant. Rs.	Final grant. Rs.	Outlay. Rs.	Unexpended. Rs.
Original Works	3,45,290	2,96,368	2,41,736	54,632
Repairs	2,28,890	2,36,509	2,31,365	5,144
Establishment	48,490	49,893	45,945	3,948
Tools and plant	2,330	2,230	.....	2,230
Grand total	6,25,000	5,85,000	5,19,046	65,954

The details of the above expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 5,19,046, by Local Boards stand thus :

Board.	Original Works.				Repairs.				Establishments.	Tools and plant.	Grand total.
	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silchar	.....	13,234	350	13,584	.....	11,845	250	12,095	3,323	.....	29,002
Hailákándi	.....	6,524	192	6,716	.....	4,972	78	5,050	1,550	.....	13,316
North Sylhet	.....	18,699	3,072	21,771	.....	10,161	921	11,072	2,667	.....	35,510
Sunámganj	.....	7,867	2,456	10,323	.....	3,803	236	4,039	2,274	.....	16,636
Habiganj	.....	11,281	3,383	14,664	59	9,096	1,002	10,157	2,617	.....	27,438
South Sylhet	.....	22,353	1,307	23,660	.....	11,965	847	12,812	2,160	.....	38,632
Karimganj	.....	16,946	2,541	19,487	133	14,721	659	15,513	2,260	.....	37,260
Dhubri	.....	22,447	1,995	24,442	300	10,018	.....	10,318	4,455	.....	39,215
Goálpára	140	7,019	1,057	8,076	.....	8,886	371	9,257	1,933	.....	19,266
Barpeta	.....	.....	.....	140	386	11,986	150	12,522	1,037	.....	13,699
Gauháti	.....	13,637	781	14,418	177	15,728	2,314	18,219	3,139	.....	35,776
Mangaldai	.....	6,398	2,625	9,023	.....	14,337	108	14,445	1,014	.....	24,482
Tezpur	.....	7,122	2,256	9,378	.....	13,652	1,519	15,171	4,985	.....	29,534
Nowgong	.....	6,040	2,472	8,512	.....	13,053	634	18,687	2,991	.....	30,190
Golághát	255	9,520	205	9,980	150	8,187	331	8,668	1,715	.....	20,363
Jorhát	748	9,404	4	10,156	201	10,026	4,815	15,042	1,859	.....	27,057
Sibságar	.....	6,979	516	7,495	23	18,138	2,284	20,445	1,630	.....	29,630
North Lakhimpur	.....	12,503	3,098	15,601	100	5,005	.....	5,105	1,062	.....	21,768
Dibrugarh	.....	12,198	2,112	14,310	.....	12,703	45	12,748	3,214	.....	30,272
Total	1,143	2,10,171	30,422	2,41,736	1,529	2,13,272	16,564	2,31,365	45,945	.....	5,19,064

The charge for establishment shown in the above statement includes only the purely local establishment under each Board, as the regular Provincial Public Works Department establishment, through whose agency all main and important Local Works are now being carried out, is lent to the Local Boards free of cost.

The following is a brief account of the working of each Local Board during the year under report.

SILCHAR.

243. *Constructing Salgunga Bridge.*—This was an incomplete work of last year; it was finished during the working season at a cost of Rs. 4,967, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,034. The excess is chiefly due to an irrecoverable advance and loss on lime debitable to the work.

Original works.

Improving Tarapur Road.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 16,166 has been sanctioned for this road, and in the budget Rs. 2,000 were allotted for the work, but only Rs. 1,101 were spent in throwing up 1,43,000 cubic feet of earthwork.

Constructing Boaljore Bridge.—The estimate for this bridge amounts to Rs. 3,143. Materials were obtained, and the piles driven at a cost of Rs. 2,139.

Constructing Arong Bridge.—The materials were obtained at a cost of Rs. 2,549, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,758.

Raising and improving Durganagar Road.—The sanctioned estimate for this road amounts to Rs. 20,624, and the original grant made in the budget of 1891-92 to Rs. 4,556, of which only Rs. 1,854 have been utilised for 2,09,822 cubic feet of earthwork in the 7th and 8th miles of the road.

The remaining works were all minor ones, and require no special notice. The Board spent Rs. 13,234 on original works, against a final grant of Rs. 17,850.

244. All the buildings and roads, including ferries, in charge of the Board were kept in good order during the year at an expenditure of Rs. 11,845.

Repairs.

HAILÁKÁNDI.

245. *Raising East Hailákándi Road.*—The estimate for the road amounts to Rs. 5,339, and the grant for the year under review was Rs. 3,000. On account of the scarcity of labour only two lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork could be done at an outlay of Rs. 905.

Original works.

Completing Lalu Road.—This road was nearly finished in 1890-91, and was quite completed during the current year. The accounts could, however, not be closed, as there is still a small sum payable for compensation for land taken up for the road.

Raising Koyah Road.—The estimate for this road, amounting to Rs. 11,334, was sanctioned in 1890-91, and in that year Rs. 5,499 were spent on it. During the year under review the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,284, and this sum was utilised for improving the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd miles of the road and in raising the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 10th miles. The earthwork executed was 6,69,556 cubic feet. The 4th and 5th miles are not yet completed, but will be finished next cold season.

The total expenditure on original works carried out under the Board was Rs. 6,524, against a grant of Rs. 11,602.

246. The usual annual repairs to buildings, roads, and ferries were executed at a cost of Rs. 4,792, and call for no special remarks.

Repairs

NORTH SYLHET.

247. *Improving Sylhet-Fenchuganj Road.*—The estimate, amounting to Rs. 64,770, was sanctioned in 1886-87, and the work has been going on from year to year. This estimate, however, only provides for the earthwork, which was completed during the year, the total cost amounting to Rs. 62,013.

Original works.

Constructing Sylhet-Muktapurghat Road.—This road, 26½ miles long, is estimated to cost Rs. 1,34,667. It commences from the Goalicherra bridge, forming the boundary of the Sylhet Municipality, and runs towards Jaintiapur and Muktapurghat. The total expenditure on the project up to the end of March 1891 was Rs. 24,176, and for this sum the first 12½ miles and the 21st and 22nd miles have been raised and completed according to the sanctioned estimate. During the current year four miles of a low road, average 3 feet high, have been thrown up at a cost of Rs. 5,554, but the turfing yet remains to be done. Three miles of a similar line are still wanted to reach Jaintiapur. The total outlay to the close of the year was Rs. 29,730.

Improving Sylhet-Govindaganj Road.—The estimate for this road, which is 13 miles long, amounting to Rs. 13,051, was sanctioned in 1888-89. During the year under report the earthwork required for the last three miles was completed, but the turfing of the embankment remains to be done. The year's expenditure was Rs. 4,412, and the cost of the work up to the 31st March 1892 amounted to Rs. 12,144.

248. All the buildings and roads, including ferries belonging to the Board, were kept in repair. The total length of the roads maintained by the Board was 89 miles, of which 55 miles are main roads, and 34 miles secondary village roads. Besides this, the tow paths and cold-weather tracks were kept passable during the year.

Repairs.

SUNÁMGANJ.

249. *Sunámganj-Pagla Road.*—This work has been in progress since 1887, and is carried out as funds are available. The sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs. 1,01,978, and during the year Rs. 631 were spent in filling up gaps, &c., the total outlay to the end of 1891-92 being Rs. 61,849.

Original works.

Pagla-Govindaganj Road.—This road is a prolongation of the Sunámganj-Pagla road estimated to cost Rs. 88,577. The total length is 15¾ miles, of which 4½ miles at the Pagla end were done in 1888-89 and 1889-90. During 1890-91, 2 miles were completed on the Govindaganj end, and during the year under report only 1¼ miles have been finished in continuation of the latter, thus leaving a gap, 8 miles long, in the middle. The final grant for the year was Rs. 6,000, of which Rs. 5,288 were spent. The total expenditure up to the close of the year was Rs. 34,927.

250. Twenty-five miles of main and three miles of village roads, also the rest-houses at Sunámganj, Laur, and Pagla, were maintained in good condition, and the Board spent Rs. 3,803 on these works.

Repairs.

HABIGANJ.

251. *Improving River face Road in the Station of Habiganj.*—An estimate for this work was sanctioned for Rs. 6,083, and nearly half of the work was done in 1890-91. There was no grant for the work in 1891-92, but when the allotment for metalling this road was made, it was partly spent, with the approval of the Board, in raising and completing the embankment, the outlay amounting to Rs. 1,462.

Original works.

Metalling the River face Road in the station of Habiganj.—Sanction was given to an estimate for Rs. 5,586 for metalling the river face road at Habiganj, and in the budget a grant of Rs. 4,401 was provided. As the raising and improving of the road itself had, however, not been completed, part of the grant was utilised for that purpose, and only the portion of the road opposite the dâk bungalow and subdivisional court houses and bungalow, a distance of 2,098 feet, was metalled, the metal being 8 feet wide and 4 inches thick. The outlay was Rs. 796.

Improving Dhullakhal-Mirpur Road.—This road is part of the project of connecting Sylhet with Habiganj, and the estimate for it, amounting to Rs. 18,811, was sanctioned in the latter part of 1889-90, and the work taken in hand. During the year Rs. 4,224 were spent on earthwork, and Rs. 5,438 on compensation for land taken up for the road. The work has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 15,571.

252. The buildings, roads, and ferries under the Board were kept in good order and repair during the year, the cost of maintenance amounting to Rs. 9,145.

Repairs.

SOUTH SYLHET.

253. *Improving Fenchuganj-Kamalganj Road.*—An estimate, amounting to Rs. 77,446, was sanctioned in 1885-86 for the whole length of the road from Fenchuganj to Kamalganj, a distance of 30 miles, with a crest 12 feet wide and side slopes 2 to 1. Of this distance, 6½ miles from Fenchuganj were finished four years ago by the North Sylhet Local Board as its share of the work, the cost being Rs. 22,544. The new alignment follows as much as possible the watershed of the hills, whereby the crossing of 14 streams, having a total waterway of 650 feet, is avoided. The South Sylhet Local Board has, since the estimate was sanctioned, allotted a few thousand rupees annually to their portion of the road, and consequently the work has progressed slowly. The road has now been opened from end to end, but on the 22nd mile about three-fourths of a lakh of cubic feet remains to be done. The year's expenditure was Rs. 10,731, and the total outlay to the end of March 1892 amounted to Rs. 57,854.

Original works.

Improving Kamalganj-Srimangal Road.—This is another section of the road connecting Sylhet with Habiganj. It is 7 miles long, and is constructed with an 8-foot crest. The estimate, amounting to Rs. 21,836, was sanctioned in 1887-88, and during the preceding three years the line from Kamalganj to the boundary of the Bharaura tea estate was completed, but further progress was stopped owing to the objection taken by the manager of that garden to the line going through that property. Lately, however, the strip of land required has been marked out, and the tea bushes counted in the presence of the manager, and there is now hope that the work will be soon completed. The year's expenditure was Rs. 5,063, and the total outlay was Rs. 15,052.

Improving Srimangal-Kandupara Road.—This section is 9 miles long, and has an 8-foot formation. It begins from Srimangal, and joins the road from Habiganj in the middle of the Satgaon hills. An estimate for Rs. 19,732 has been sanctioned for this work, and the line has been completed at a cost of Rs. 17,246. The year's outlay was Rs. 1,272, which was spent on earthwork, turfing, and log wood bridges.

Constructing permanent bridges on the first 6 miles of the Srimangal Road.—An estimate, amounting to Rs. 25,309, was sanctioned for replacing the temporary bridges on the first 6 miles of the road beginning from Maulvi Bázár by more permanent structures. One concrete culvert was built in the 1st mile, and a 30-foot girder bridge on the 2nd mile was commenced, and about half of it completed, the foundation for the southern abutment delaying the work. The year's outlay was Rs. 3,346.

254. This Board has no civil buildings. About 145 miles of main and secondary roads and 42 miles of village roads were kept in good order during the year, the cost being Rs. 11,965.

Repairs.

KARIMGANJ.

255. The only important work carried on by this Board is the Latu-Hingajiya road. An estimate amounting to Rs. 47,216 had been sanctioned in 1887-88 for constructing a new road from Latu to Jangerai, a distance of 19½ miles, which is only a portion, although the longer one, of the Latu-Hingajiya road, and is situated in the Karimganj subdivision. The other portion, for which an estimate has also been sanctioned, lies within the Maulvi Bázár subdivision, and the Local Board of that subdivision has not been able to do anything to it as yet. The work has been in progress since 1889-90, and 14 miles were completed to the end of March 1891, and during last cold season 4¼ miles of embankment were finished, leaving only 1¼ miles to be done next year. The year's expenditure was Rs. 14,345, of which Rs. 7,568 were paid on account of compensation for land and the balance for work, making the total outlay on the work Rs. 37,331.

Original works.

256. All buildings and roads, including ferries, were maintained satisfactorily by the Board at a cost of Rs. 133 and Rs. 14,721 respectively, and call for no remarks.

Repairs.

DHUBRI.

257. *Completing Gauripur-Roha Road, first and second Sections.*—The sanctioned estimate for the first section amounts to Rs. 25,214, and that for the second section to Rs. 80,028. The work has been in progress for several years, and during the year under review a sum of Rs. 6,033 was expended on the first and Rs. 11,966 on the second section. The work executed consisted of earthwork, drain pipes, and driving of piles. All the piles required for the permanent bridges on the second section were driven, and the saddles for the girders obtained from Calcutta. The total outlay on the road to the end of March 1892 was Rs. 41,715.

Original works.

Constructing Agamani-Chatrasal Road.—An estimate for the road 3¼ miles long with 14-foot formation was sanctioned in December 1890 for Rs. 5,767. The work was executed under the direct supervision of the Board, and the expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 2,507.

258. The buildings, roads, ferries, and rest-houses were kept in good order during the year at a cost of Rs. 10,317.

Repairs.

GOÁLPÁRA.

259. The major original works in progress during the year under this Local Board were the third and fourth sections of the Gauripur-Roha road. On the third section some earthwork was done in connection with hill-cuttings, but the larger part of the grant was spent in driving all the piles for the permanent bridges on the fourth section, getting saddles for the piles, and putting in drain pipes. The work done on the fourth section is of a permanent nature; and as money becomes available from time to time, the iron superstructure of the bridges can be obtained and fitted. The outlay during the year on the third section was Rs. 211 and on the fourth section Rs. 2,803. The sanctioned estimate for the third section amounts to Rs. 66,355, and that for the fourth to Rs. 31,692, the total outlay against them to the end of March 1892 being respectively Rs. 5,323 and Rs. 11,352.

Original works.

260. All buildings and roads, including ferries, were maintained in good order during the year at a cost of Rs. 8,886. They require no special notice.

Repairs.

BARPETA.

261. The grant for original works under this Board was Rs. 2,014, from which Rs. 1,697 were transferred to the Local Board building, and the balance was allowed to lapse.

Original works.

262. During the year under review 174¾ miles of roads were maintained. The Board's godown, ferry-*máns*, and rest-houses were also thoroughly repaired at a total cost of Rs. 12,372.

Repairs.

GAUHÁTI.

263. The only major original work taken up by this Board is the deviation of the Kulsi road to Loharghat. An estimate amounting to Rs. 2,875 was sanctioned for this work in 1890-91, and during that year Rs. 1,000 were spent on it. During the year under report the road, which is 3 miles long, was completed, and required the throwing up of embankments containing 7,45,500 cubic feet of earthwork. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,608 and the total cost Rs. 3,608. Four timber bridges on this road were constructed at the cost of the Forest Department.

Original works.

264. During the year the usual repairs to civil buildings Nos. 1 and 2 and to 258 miles of roads were executed, and they were kept in good condition at a cost of Rs. 15,905.

Repairs.

MANGALDAI.

265. This Board completed during the year one major original work, *viz.*, constructing eight timber bridges on the Ramhari-Paneri road. The original bridges on the road were all rough timber structures, which were found very inconvenient and expensive on account of the constant repairs required. They have been gradually replaced by iron bridges carried on sâl piles. An estimate amounting to Rs. 15,903 for constructing eight of such bridges on this road between the 12th and 25th miles was sanctioned in 1888-89, and up to the end of 1890-91 six of the bridges were completed. During the year under review the rest were finished. The total cost amounted to Rs. 15,742.

Original works.

266. During the year under report 383 miles of road were repaired and maintained by the Board.

Repairs.

TEZPUR.

267. *Metalling Balipara Road.*—An estimate for metalling the worst portion of the Balipara road was sanctioned during the year for Rs. 3,122. About one mile of the road was metalled, *viz.*, half a mile near the Huncherra turning in the 13th and about the same length near the Addabari turning in the 14th mile. The bulk of the tea of the district passes along this road, which, in three places, owing to the soft nature of the soil, becomes almost impassable. The road is well raised and well drained, and the only remedy possible is metalling.

Original works.

Raising and widening the Bokala-Panpur Road.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 10,454 was sanctioned in 1890-91, but for want of funds only 5,00,000 cubic feet of earthwork could be done during that year at a cost of Rs. 2,000. During the year under report Rs. 4,000 were spent in executing 14,36,269 cubic feet of earthwork. The road is of much importance to many of the tea gardens which ship their tea at Tezpur.

268. There are no civil buildings belonging to this Board. The roads, including ferries, were satisfactorily maintained by the Board during the year at a total cost of Rs. 13,652.

Repairs.

NOWGONG.

269. The only major original work undertaken by the Board was the construction of a timber bridge over the Solmarijan on the 8th mile of the Doboka road. The work was taken in hand during the year, and completed.

Original works.

270. During the year under report 332 miles of road were maintained by the Board in good order. The maintenance of these roads, including rest-houses and ferry-*mârs*, absorbed Rs. 18,115.

Repairs.

GOLÁGHÁT.

271. *Constructing Makrung Bridge.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 5,763 was sanctioned for constructing a bridge over the Makrung river on the Giladhari Ali according to the standard plan of bridges, having an iron superstructure supported on timber piles. The bridge has two spans of 30 feet each and one span of 24 feet. The work was commenced and completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 5,614.

Original works.

Raising and improving the Kamarbandha Ali.—This work has been in progress since 1886-87, when an estimate amounting to Rs. 6,711 was sanctioned, but for want of funds it has not been possible to push on the work vigorously. A sum of Rs. 1,603 was provided for it during the year, but only Rs. 786 were spent on the road, the balance being required for the completion of the Makrung bridge. The total outlay up to the 31st March 1892 was Rs. 4,057.

272. All buildings and roads, including ferries, in charge of this Board were thoroughly repaired during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 8,337.

Repairs.

JORHÁT

273. *Constructing Kakodanga Bridge on the Kamarbandha Ali.*—This is a bridge of 5 spans, 3 of 30 and 2 of 25 feet, supported on timber pile piers and abutments. The superstructure sanctioned consists of iron lattice girders carrying a planked roadway. It was estimated to cost Rs. 9,031, and was completed in May 1891 at a total cost of Rs. 8,992. The outlay of the year was Rs. 2,964.

Original works.

Constructing Halongajan Bridge on the Dhodar Ali.—This is a bridge of two spans of 20 feet each, resting on timber pile piers and abutments. The road superstructure consists of rolled iron beams supporting a concrete roadway laid on Westwood and Baillie's trough plates. The railings are made of angle iron, rivetted to the trough plates. A wooden 9-inch square wheel guard is supported on brackets fastened to the angle iron sides of the roadway two inches above it, so as to admit of free discharge of water. The bridge was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,958.

274. All buildings and roads, including ferries and rest-houses, in charge of the Board were thoroughly repaired during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 10,226.

Repairs.

SIBSÁGAR.

275. *Raising and improving Dhodar Ali.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,522 was sanctioned in 1889-90 for raising certain low parts of this road in the 78th, 83rd, and 84th miles. During the year under report earthwork was done on half a mile of the road at a place known as the Bejilipathar near the Baruasali garden and in other low places between Dolbojan and Sepakati. The work provided in the estimate has been completed, and the whole amount expended, but there are still places between Dolbojan and Sonari which require raising.

Original works.

Raising and improving Salaguri Ali.—Salaguri Ali is an old road starting from the Nazira Ali and ending at the Deroi river on the boundary of the Lakhimpur district, the length of the road being about 14 miles. The total expenditure on the work up to the end of 1891-92 was Rs. 4,956, against an estimate amounting to Rs. 12,970 sanctioned in 1886-87 to raise this road above flood level. About 1½ lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork have been done during the year on 8 miles, comprising the second and third sections of the road at a cost of Rs. 1,331.

Constructing Khorikotia Ali.—Several years ago an estimate amounting to Rs. 7,692 was sanctioned for this work, but little progress has been made on it for want of funds, the total outlay to the end of 1891-92 being only Rs. 2,115. During the year nearly a lakh of cubic feet of earthwork were done in raising the 5th mile of the road and widening the 10th and 11th miles, the outlay being Rs. 510.

Constructing Bursellajan Bridge on the Khorikotia Ali.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,750 was sanctioned in 1890-91 for an iron bridge over the Bursellajan, a small hill stream, but in that year bricks only could be burnt. During the year under review the work was in progress, but was not completed. The outlay during the year 1891-92 was Rs. 2,838, and the total cost to the 31st March 1892 was Rs. 3,309.

276. The length of the roads maintained by the Board during the year was 234 miles. The ferry-*mdrs* and rest-houses were also kept in good order, the amount spent on repairs being Rs. 18,161.

Repairs.

NORTH LAKHIMPUR.

277. *Improving Dhakuakhana Road.*—An estimate for the first section of the road to the Ghojar river, amounting to Rs. 15,000, was sanctioned last year, and during that year Rs. 2,557 were spent on earthwork, turfing, and jungle-clearing. During the year under report the greater part of the earthwork has been completed. In addition, posts and beams were collected for a timber bridge over the Dhal river. The outlay during the year was Rs. 10,000, and the cost up to the 31st March 1892 was Rs. 12,557.

Original works.

Constructing two timber Bridges over the Kadom and Kakai Rivers.—These two rivers cross the Gogamukh road, for the improvement of which an estimate amounting to more than one lakh of rupees has been submitted. The estimate for the construction of these bridges, amounting to Rs. 4,208, was sanctioned in December 1891. Only Rs. 2,100 were available during the year under report, which have been spent in driving the piles and completing the woodwork up to beam level.

278. All buildings, roads, ferries, and rest-houses were thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 5,104.

Repairs.

DIBRUGARH.

279. *Improving Hungrijan Road.*—This is an old project, which has been in progress for the last eight years. It was started in 1885-86 on a sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 33,615 for improving the old mauzadári road from Gujan, the terminus of the Rangagora road, to the junction of the Jaipur road, a distance of 20 miles. The estimate provides for deviations, to shorten the old winding path, to raise the embankment where it was too low, to provide substantial timber bridges over the watercourses, to supply drainage culverts, and to clear the jungle from the sides of the road. The money for carrying out the work was given as funds were available, and the work is now approaching completion. The outlay on the work during the year under report was Rs. 3,496. The total cost of the road to the end of March 1892 was Rs. 33,321.

Original works.

Constructing a timber bridge over the Sessa River on the Khowang Road.—The estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 4,500, and the bridge was completed at the estimated cost, and opened for traffic in February 1892. The structure measures 154 feet from bank to bank, and consists of five 20-foot spans, two 15-foot spans, and two land spans of 10 feet each. The roadway is 10 feet clear between the hand railings.

280. The usual annual repairs have been executed to the roads, ferries, and rest-houses in charge of the Board at a cost of Rs. 12,703.

Repairs.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

281. The total budget grants made by all Local Boards for miscellaneous public improvements, which include also village sanitation, amounted for original works to Rs. 42,608 and for repairs to Rs. 19,052 as per annexed statement :

Local Board.	Original Works.		Repairs.	
	Grant. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Grant. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
Silchar	1,750	350	250	250
Hailákándi	420	192	100	78
North Sylhet	4,450	3,072	1,260	921
Sunámganj	3,338	2,456	1,000	226
Habiganj	4,654	3,383	1,000	1,002
South Sylhet	1,500	1,307	1,000	847
Karimganj	2,600	2,541	681	659
Dhubri	2,000	1,995	.....	.....
Goálpára	2,000	1,057	1,050	371
Barpeta	.....	.....	.....	150
Gauháti	1,000	781	3,550	2,314
Mangaldai	3,680	2,625	177	108
Tezpur	2,317	2,256	1,583	1,519
Nowgong	2,757	2,472	638	634
Golághát	.....	205	300	331
Jorhát	1,300	4	3,500	,815
Sibságar	2,689	516	2,713	4,284
North Lakhimpur	3,100	3,098	.....	.....
Dibrugarh	3,053	2,112	250	45
Total	42,608	30,422	19,052	16,564

All the works belonged to the category of minor works, and the more important ones from amongst them undertaken by each Board are shown below :

Silchar.—The works that were executed by this Board are of minor importance, and call for no remarks.

Hailákándi.—The original works consisted of completing the well which was commenced in 1890-91 near the subdivisional cutcherry, planting trees along roads, and improving tanks, &c. The *khas* bázár of the station of Hailákándi was thoroughly repaired.

North Sylhet.—The works done under the head "Original works" were Digli tank, Lakhipasa tank, Jaintiapur drainage, Haripur well, and Thakubari well. Under "Repairs" were river gauge, dyke bank, and village sanitation at Balaganj.

Sunámganj.—A tank measuring 225′ × 125′ × 10′ in the station was undertaken by the Board at the latter part of the year, but, owing to the early setting in of the rains, the work could not be finished. Besides, a tank 140′ × 100′ × 10′ at Thanpur was commenced and completed during the year. The dispensary and the lock-up tanks and public latrines of the subdivision were also improved. Rank vegetation was removed in three places specially selected for introducing sanitary works. Old tanks, wells, and station drains were kept in good order.

Habiganj.—Various works of minor importance were undertaken by this Board during the year. They consisted in clearing and digging tanks and sinking wells and repairing certain spurs on the Khowai river.

South Sylhet.—The Board carried out some sanitary works, of which three earthenware ring-wells at the three inspection bungalows at Kamalganj, Srimangal, and Kajaldhara call for notice. These wells, made by Dacca workmen, who were brought up for the purpose, were sunk, and they appear to be a success, and should prove very useful both to travellers passing and to officers residing at those bungalows, and also, in the case of Kajaldhara and Kamalganj, to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood and frequenters of the station bázár.

Karimganj.—Very few minor sanitary works were executed by this Board, and consequently they call for no remarks.

Dhubri.—During the year under report three brickwork wells were sunk in connection with the village sanitation works at Chatrasal, Banskata, and Latka. The wells sunk in previous years with Raniganj pottery well-rings having failed to supply the necessary water, and the greater number of them having proved quite useless, as they become almost dry during March and April, when the necessity for them is the greatest, the Board, in lieu of these pottery wells, dug the above wells of sufficient depth.

Goálpára.—Ten wells were put down at several places of the subdivision, of which six wells are convenient for travellers by the roads and for the villagers in the neighbourhood. The water of these wells is much purer than that of the ordinary waterholes used by the villagers. Old wells were thoroughly repaired, and the drainage system of the station of Goálpára was properly maintained.

Barpeta.—Some old wells were protected by railings, and two new ones were constructed, and drainages were opened in certain villages adjacent to the subdivision.

Gauháti.—Under "Original works" the following were executed by the Board :

(1) Excavating water channel near Ajra and Kahikuchi, which is estimated to benefit 5,000 people.

(2) Improving and strengthening the *bund* near the Puthimari river (Barnadi), as its floods caused much damage to crops and villages.

(3) Constructing spurs and *bund* on the bank of the Noanadi, which threatened to carry away the important village of Nalbari.

(4) Improving the *bund* near Tambulpur so as to carry water to certain villages where there is scarcity of water.

Under "Repairs" the protections to the Brahmaputra river bank were kept up ; certain spurs and edges of slopes were repaired, and fences to protect the edge of the river bank were made. The drainage scheme of Gauháti was properly maintained. Urbasi pillar and Brahmaputra gauge were repaired, and, besides, old tanks and wells were kept in good order.

Mangaldai.—In connection with village sanitation some of the old tanks in the midst of well-populated villages, where good potable water was not procurable, were cleared and deepened. The several *hât* sheds, *bunds*, tanks, &c., were also thoroughly repaired.

Tezpur.—Three old tanks were cleared and deepened during the year, but the water having turned out to be bad, it is proposed to have wells dug in their places. A *hât* shed was built at Balipara, and necessary repairs to the Kharoi *bund*, wells, &c., were executed.

Nowgong.—The Board constructed certain *hât* sheds, excavated tanks, and sunk wells in regard to village sanitation, and repaired old *hâts* and wells.

Golághát and Jorhát.—The original works undertaken by these Boards during the year, being of minor importance, do not call for remarks. The old *bunds* and *hât* sheds and tanks were kept in good order.

Sibságar.—Of the few minor works executed by the Board, one, *viz.*, constructing diversion of Desang *bund*, deserves notice. The river Desang encroached upon the *bund* near Duara village between the Trunk road and Salaguri, and threatened much damage to cultivation ; hence the diversion, about one quarter of a mile long, was made. Tanks, *bunds*, &c., were thoroughly repaired.

North Lakhimpur.—Nine wells were sunk in some villages of the subdivision. They were made of Raniganj earthenware rings cemented with Portland cement. Besides these, certain *hâts*, bázár, and serais were also constructed.

Dibrugarh.—The works executed by the Board were all of minor importance, and call for no remarks.

SECTION 8.

POST OFFICE.

Number of post offices.

282. There was an increase of two post offices in the total number of Imperial offices over the number existing on the 31st March 1891. Five Imperial post offices were opened. Of these, four were originally opened as a temporary measure on account of the Lushai expedition, *viz.*, Fort Aijal, Changsil, Jhalnacherra, and Dhuarband. The first three are also telegraph offices. Rangapara, in the Darrang district, was opened during the year under report ; it is also a telegraph office. Two Imperial branch offices, *viz.*, Hatiputi in the Sibságar district and Lauta in the Cachar postal division, were closed during the year. One office at Tammu, originally attached to this circle, was transferred to the Burma Postal Circle. The following five district dák post offices were opened during the year under report, *viz.*, Udalguri in the Darrang district, Jogighopa and Garubhasa in the Goálpára district, Ganakpukhri in the Sibságar district, and Hussainpur in the Sylhet district. One district post office at Kaliganj, in the Karimganj subdivision, was closed. The total number of post offices in the Assam Circle on the 31st March 1892 stood thus :

Imperial	221
District	61
Total	282

Number of postmen.

283. Four Imperial village postmen were entertained during the year, *viz.*, two at Manipur on account of the increase of work caused by the number of troops quartered there ; one at Jaldhup on the closure of the Lauta office, so that correspondence for the Lauta village and the neighbourhood might not be delayed ; and one was added to the new office at Dhuarband. Owing to a change of designation from "village postmen" to "postmen," four village postmen were abolished, *viz.*, two at Sylhet and two at Jorhát. One village postman at Jorhát was transferred to Cinnamara as a postman, and one at Lauta was abolished as the office was closed. Sixteen district dák village postmen were entertained, and one was abolished during the year. Nine Imperial postmen were entertained, and one was transferred to the Burma Circle with the Tammu office.

284. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase during the year under report of 7·7 per cent. over the articles received for delivery.

Increase in the number of articles received.

285. At the close of 1890-91 the balance at credit of the depositors was Rs. 14,31,998-9-4, and at the close of 1891-92 it was Rs. 16,64,603-5-1, an increase of 16 per cent.

Postal Savings Banks.

286. The commission on money orders issued in 1890-91 was Rs. 64,503-14, and in 1891-92 it was Rs. 76,725-13, being an increase of over 18 per cent., and there was an increase of over 9 per cent. in the value of money orders paid.

Money orders.

287. The following is a comparative statement showing the operations of the Postal Department, Assam Circle, during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 :

Comparative statement of operations.

Number of Imperial offices.		Number of district dâk offices.		Number of Imperial village postmen.		Number of district village postmen.		Number of Imperial postmen.		Number of district dâk postmen.		Approximate number of articles received for delivery in post offices in the Assam Circle.		Remarks.
1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92	
219	221	57	61	226	224	55	70	96	104	*Nil*	*Nil*	5,533,400	5,961,180	Increase at the rate of 7·7 per cent.

SECTION 9.

TELEGRAPHS.

288. The mileage of telegraph lines in the province at the close of the previous year was 1,499. Deducting for this 21 miles owing to remeasurement of the Manipur-Tammu and Hailákándi-Aijal line, 1,478 miles of telegraph lines were open at the close of the year under report. The mileage of wires was 2,516, against 2,171 in 1890-91. Five new offices were opened during the year, of which three were combined offices (*i.e.*, worked by postal agency), one a railway office (on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway), and one of the class not open for paid telegrams. On the other hand, one Government and four Railway offices (one on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway and three on the Cherra-Companyganj Railway) were closed during the year. The total number of telegraph offices in the province, *viz.*, 86, thus remained unchanged. An extra wire to connect Gauháti with Calcutta was erected from Dhubri as far as Goálpára. Extra wires were also put up between—

Telegraphs.

Gauháti and Mangaldai. | Gauháti and Sylhet.
Golághát and Manipur.

The line was extended from Balipara to Rangapara, and the extension of the line from Tezpur to Behali has been commenced. The following lines were permanently reconstructed during the year :

Manipur-Tammu. | Hailákándi-Jhalnacherra.
Jorhát-Amguri. | Kalighat-Habiganj.

The extension of the line from Silchar to Kumbhir was sanctioned, but has not been taken in hand. The number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices was 147,570, or an increase of 53,298 over the previous year. The Indian share of the collections amounted to Rs. 2,77,324-15-2, against Rs. 99,956-8-5 in 1890-91. This large increase is due to the increased work thrown on the department by the Manipur and Lushai expeditions.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

FINANCE—IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL.

(*a*)—IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.

289. The following statements show separately the receipts and expenditure of the province of Assam during the financial year 1891-92. The figures for the year 1890-91 are given in adjacent columns so as to admit of easy comparison of the accounts of the two years.

Receipts and expenditure.

Receipts.

1890-91.				Heads of Account.	1891-92.				Total for 1891-92, compared with that for 1890-91.	
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,82,165	34,46,387	.....	45,28,552	I.—Land Revenue	8,93,217	37,75,778	.....	46,68,995	1,40,443	.....
3,79,418	.....	.....	3,79,418	II.—Opium	3,97,194	.....	.....	3,97,194	17,776	.....
1,91,913	5,75,739	.....	7,67,652	IV.—Stamps	2,05,207	6,15,621	.....	8,20,828	53,176	.....
18,57,991	6,19,330	.....	24,77,321	V.—Excise	19,52,479	6,50,826	.....	26,03,305	1,25,984	.....
.....	.....	5,36,559	5,36,559	VI.—Provincial Rates	.....	.....	5,48,129	5,48,129	11,570	.....
1,07,323	1,07,323	.....	2,14,646	VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,10,488	1,10,488	.....	2,20,976	6,330	.....
1,63,397	1,63,396	.....	3,26,793	IX.—Forests	1,68,064	1,68,065	.....	3,36,129	9,336	.....
21,613	21,613	.....	43,226	X.—Registration	22,330	22,330	.....	44,660	1,434	.....
150	.....	.....	150	XI.—Tributes	100	.....	.....	100	.....	50
38,03,970	49,33,788	5,36,559	92,74,317	Total, A.—Principal Heads of Revenue ..	37,49,079	53,43,108	5,48,129	96,40,316	3,66,049	50
				B.—INTEREST.						
.....	1,148	.....	1,148	XII.—Interest	974	1,269	.....	2,243	1,095	.....
.....	1,148	.....	1,148	Total, B.—Interest	974	1,269	.....	2,243	1,095	.....
				C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.						
.....	.....	52	52	XIII.—Post Office	.....	.....	46	46	.....	6
.....	.....	52	52	Total, C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	.....	.....	46	46	.....	6
				D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.						
.....	71,932	.....	71,932	XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	.....	97,785	.....	97,785	25,853	.....
.....	58,938	.....	58,938	XVIB.— Ditto ditto Jails ..	.....	64,683	.....	64,683	5,745	.....
.....	58,439	49,241	1,07,680	XVII.—Police	.....	71,232	53,449	1,24,681	17,001	.....
.....	63	.....	63	XVIII.—Marine	.....	523	.....	523	460	.....
.....	41,537	348	41,885	XIX.—Education	.....	43,302	627	43,929	2,044	.....
.....	1,004	50	1,054	XX.—Medical	.....	964	211	1,175	121	.....
.....	397	57,402	57,799	XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	.....	410	59,375	59,785	1,986	.....
.....	2,32,310	1,07,041	3,39,351	Total, D.—Receipts by Civil Departments	.....	2,78,899	1,13,662	3,92,561	53,210	.....
				E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.						
15,435	2,115	.....	17,550	XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation	12,979	2,656	.....	15,635	.....	1,915
2,201	1,850	.....	4,051	XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ..	3,904	1,094	.....	4,998	947	.....
1,601	50,365	5,261	57,227	XXV.—Miscellaneous	32,421	33,429	5,004	70,854	13,627	.....
19,237	54,330	5,261	78,828	Total, E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges..	49,304	37,179	5,004	91,487	14,574	1,915
				H.—RAILWAYS.						
.....	79,114	.....	79,114	XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	.....	83,549	.....	83,549	4,435	.....
.....	79,114	.....	79,114	Total, H.—Railways	.....	83,549	.....	83,549	4,435	.....
				K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.						
2,290	.....	.....	2,290	XXXI.—Military Works	3,017	.....	.....	3,017	727	.....
.....	44,450	1,02,977	1,47,427	XXXII.—Civil Works	.....	66,348	1,04,767	1,71,115	23,688	.....
2,290	44,450	1,02,977	1,49,717	Total, K.—Buildings and Roads. ..	3,017	66,348	1,04,767	1,74,132	24,415	.....
38,25,497	53,45,140	7,51,890	99,22,527	Grand total	38,02,374	58,10,352	7,71,603	1,03,84,334	4,63,778	1,971
								Net Increase ..	4,61,807	

Expenditure.

1890-91. Imperial.	1890-91. Provincial.	1890-91. Local.	1890-91. Total.	Heads of Account.	1891-92. Imperial.	1891-92. Provincial.	1891-92. Local.	1891-92. Total.	Total for 1891-92 compared with that for 1890-91. Increase.	Total for 1891-92 compared with that for 1890-91. Decrease.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,535	15,028	75	32,638	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ..	3,706	8,548	298	12,552	.....	20,086
41,375	.....	.....	41,375	2.—Assignments and Compensations..	30,737	.....	.....	30,737	.....	10,638
.....	9,31,532	.....	9,31,532	3.—Land Revenue	.....	9,48,885	.....	9,48,885	17,353	.....
8,529	25,589	.....	34,118	6.—Stamps	7,871	23,612	.....	31,483	.....	2,635
6,565	2,189	.....	8,754	7.—Excise	6,006	2,002	.....	8,008	.....	746
.....	.....	3,106	3,106	8.—Provincial Rates	.....	.....	3,254	3,254	148	.....
465	464	.....	929	10.—Assessed Taxes	520	520	.....	1,040	111	.....
1,36,747	1,36,746	.....	2,73,493	11.—Forests	1,33,568	1,33,567	.....	2,67,135	.....	6,358
12,245	12,244	.....	24,489	12. Registration	13,179	13,178	.....	26,357	1,868	.....
2,23,461	11,23,792	3,181	13,50,434	Total, A.—Direct Demands on the Revenue.	1,95,587	11,30,342	3,552	13,29,451	19,480	40,463
				B.—INTEREST.						
9	495	.....	504	13.—Interest on ordinary debt ..	.....	453	.....	453	.....	51
133	.....	.....	133	14.—Interest on other obligations ..	138	.....	.....	138	5	.....
142	495	.....	637	Total, B.—Interest	138	453	.....	591	5	51
				C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.						
.....	816	36,426	37,242	15.—Post Office	.....	845	37,381	38,226	984	.....
.....	816	36,426	37,242	Total, C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.	.....	845	37,381	38,226	984	.....
				D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.						
47,351	2,00,460	2,763	2,50,574	18.—General Administration ..	47,551	1,90,980	2,503	2,41,124	.....	9,450
.....	5,34,568	.....	5,34,568	19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	.....	5,50,550	.....	5,50,550	15,982	.....
.....	1,07,859	.....	1,07,859	19B.— Ditto Jails ..	.....	97,613	.....	97,613	.....	10,246
.....	12,15,054	.....	12,15,054	20.—Police	.....	12,40,865	.....	12,40,865	25,811	.....
.....	1,85,539	.....	1,85,539	21.—Marine	.....	1,38,399	.....	1,38,399	.....	47,140
.....	1,78,458	1,53,083	3,31,541	22.—Education	.....	1,77,212	1,61,686	3,38,898	7,357	.....
18,285	.....	.....	18,285	23.—Ecclesiastical	12,375	.....	.....	12,375	.....	5,910
.....	1,85,849	62,414	2,48,263	24.—Medical	.....	1,83,843	74,151	2,57,994	9,731	.....
.....	63,170	.....	63,170	25.—Political	.....	1,08,684	.....	1,08,684	45,514	.....
23,478	5,163	28,409	57,050	26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	47,427	5,173	27,806	80,406	23,356	.....
89,114	26,76,120	2,46,669	30,11,903	Total, D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.	1,07,353	26,93,319	2,66,236	30,66,908	1,27,751	72,746
				E.—MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.						
16,139	.....	.....	16,139	27.—Territorial and Political Pensions ..	17,257	.....	.....	17,257	1,118	.....
.....	69,454	.....	69,454	29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	.....	79,430	.....	79,430	9,976	.....
.....	60,617	.....	60,617	30.—Stationery and Printing ..	.....	73,065	4	73,069	12,452	.....
4,634	46,973	26,306	77,913	32.—Miscellaneous	1,90,332	55,426	21,469	2,67,227	1,89,314	.....
20,773	1,77,044	26,306	2,24,123	Total, E.—Miscellaneous Charges ..	2,07,589	2,07,921	21,473	4,36,983	2,12,860	.....
				G.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.						
.....	15,913	.....	15,913	37.—Construction of Railways ..	.....	2,747	.....	2,747	.....	13,166
.....	15,913	.....	15,913	Total, G.—Construction of Railways ..	.....	2,747	.....	2,747	.....	13,166
				H.—RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNTS.						
.....	77,142	.....	77,142	38.—State Railway Working Expenses..	.....	79,998	.....	79,998	2,856	.....
.....	1,01,131	.....	1,01,131	40.—Subsidised Companies ..	.....	1,00,700	.....	1,00,700	.....	431
.....	1,78,273	.....	1,78,273	Total, H.—Railway Revenue Accounts..	.....	1,80,698	.....	1,80,698	2,856	431
				K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.						
2,09,586	.....	.....	2,09,586	44.—Military Works	99,536	.....	.....	99,536	.....	1,10,050
16,064	11,61,816	4,75,649	16,53,529	45.—Civil Works	3,23,594	10,74,998	5,19,316	19,17,908	2,64,379	.....
2,25,650	11,61,816	4,75,649	18,63,115	Total, K.—Buildings and Roads ..	4,23,130	10,74,998	5,19,316	20,17,444	2,64,379	1,10,050
				N.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS, &C.						
.....	.....	.....	.....	48.—State Railways	4,78,762	.....	.....	4,78,762	4,78,762	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Total, N.—Capital Outlay on Railways, &c.	4,78,762	.....	.....	4,78,762	4,78,762	.....
5,59,140	53,34,269	7,88,231	66,81,640	Grand total	14,12,559	52,91,293	8,47,958	75,51,810	11,07,077	2,36,907
				Net Increase ..	.....	.....	.....		8,70,170	

In the following abstract are shown (1) the gross receipts of the two years under the principal heads of revenue and the expenditure involved in collecting those receipts, and (2) the departmental receipts and expenditure :

	1890-91.			1891-92.			1891-92 compared with 1890-91.			
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net receipts +, or expenditure —	Receipt.	Expenditure.	Net receipts +, or expenditure	Increase of revenue.	Decrease of revenue.	Increase of expenditure.	Decrease of expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—(a) Principal Heads of Revenue ..	92,74,317	13,50,434	+79,23,883	96,40,316	13,29,451	+ 83,10,865	+ 3,65,999	....	.....	—20,983
II.—Departmental Heads—										
(b) Interest	1,148	637	+511	2,243	591	+1,652	+1,095	....	.....	—46
(c) Post Office, &c.	52	37,242	—37,190	46	38,226	—38,180	.....	—6	+984	....
(d) Civil Departments	3,39,351	30,11,903	—26,72,552	3,92,561	30,66,908	—26,74,347	+53,210	....	+55,005	....
(e) Miscellaneous	78,828	2,24,123	—1,45,295	91,487	4,36,983	—3,45,496	+12,659	....	+2,12,860	....
(g) Construction of Railways ..	.....	15,913	—15,913	.....	2,747	—2,747	.....	....	.....	—13,166
(h) Railway Revenue Accounts ..	79,114	1,78,273	—99,159	83,549	1,80,698	—97,149	+4,435	....	+2,425	....
(i) Buildings and Roads	1,49,717	18,63,115	—17,13,398	1,74,132	20,17,444	—18,43,312	+24,415	....	+1,54,329	....
(m) Capital outlay on Railways ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,78,762	—4,78,762	.....	....	+4,78,762	....
Total Departmental Heads ..	6,48,210	53,31,206	—46,82,996	7,44,018	62,22,359	—54,78,341	+95,814	—6	+9,04,365	—13,212

The net increase under the principal heads of revenue, *i.e.*, the gross revenue under these heads, diminished by the cost of its collections, is Rs. 3,86,982. It has cost Rs. 20,983 less to collect the revenue of 1891-92 (Rs. 96,40,316) than to collect the revenue of 1890-91 (Rs. 92,74,317). Under the departmental heads the net increase of revenue was Rs. 95,808. The net increase of expenditure under the departmental heads, as compared with the previous year, was Rs. 8,91,153.

The cost of collecting the revenue under the principal heads was 13·79 per cent., as compared with 14·57 per cent. in 1890-91, 14·23 per cent. in 1889-90, and 14·34 per cent. in 1888-89. Revenue has increased under all of these heads, except "Tributes," where the decrease is trifling. Under the departmental heads there has similarly been an increase under all heads except "Post Office" and "Receipts in aid of superannuation."

Expenditure has increased under the principal heads of "Land Revenue" and "Registration," and slightly also under "Provincial Rates" and "Assessed Taxes." Under the other principal heads it has decreased. In the case of the departmental heads, the only heads under which expenditure has been comparatively smaller are "Interest" (slightly) and "Construction of railways." Under the other heads expenditure has increased, especially under "Civil Departments," "Miscellaneous," "Railway Revenue Accounts," and "Buildings and Roads."

I.—(a) Principal Heads of Revenue.

Receipts.

The revenues of 1891-92 exceeded those of 1890-91 under these heads by Rs. 3,65,999. Increased receipts were obtained under the following heads :

	Rs.
(1) Land Revenue	1,40,443
(2) Opium	17,776
(3) Stamps	53,176
(4) Excise	1,25,984
(5) Provincial Rates	11,570
(6) Assessed Taxes	6,330
(7) Forests	9,336
(8) Registration	1,434

These variations are thus explained :

(1) Land Revenue... ... ... Increase Rs. 1,40,443

The increase is attributed to extension of cultivation, progressive enhanced rates of assessment on waste land and *jangalburi* estates, remeasurement and reclassification of lands by the cadastral survey, assessment of estates on the expiry of revenue-free terms, increased assets of *khás maháls*. Increased fishery receipts and the levy of house tax in the North Lushai Hills have also tended to enhance the revenue under this head.

(2) Opium ... ... Increase Rs. 17,776

The receipts of 1890-91 were low owing to stocks having been laid in during 1889-90. Rumours of the intentions of Government to again raise the duty in 1892-93 induced vendors in Lakhimpur to lay in additional stocks during the year under review.

(3) Stamps ... ... Increase Rs. 53,176

The receipts of 1890-91 were very low owing to the unsettled state of the Lushai border, to floods, and to the prevalence of *kála-azár*. The revenue recovered itself during 1891-92, and receipts increased owing to a rise in the number of suits instituted, to the increase in the number of conveyances of immoveable property, to demand for stamps in connection with money-lending transactions connected with the Manipur expedition, and the commencement of work on the Bengal-Assam Railway, and to increased sale of eight-anna stamps for coolie agreements.

(4) Excise ... ... Increase Rs. 1,25,984

The explanations given under "Opium" apply to this head also. The further increases are due to the enhancement of the duty on flat *ganja* to Rs. 5 per seer from 1st April 1891, to the higher upset prices fixed for the shops in the Surma Valley, to keener competition for shops in the Darrang, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur districts, and also to a larger business being done at the Campbellpur rum distillery.

(5) Provincial Rates ... ... Increase Rs. 11,570

These rates being levied from the land were affected by the same causes which tended to increase the receipts under "Land Revenue."

(6) Assessed Taxes ... ... Increase Rs. 6,330

The increase is due to general revision of assessments, to increase in the number of tea garden employés and of their salaries, and to collections of arrears of the previous year.

(7) Forests ... ... Increase Rs. 9,336

The increase is ascribed to increased timber trade and to sale of the Lakhimpur rubber *mahál*.

(8) Registration ... ... Increase Rs. 1,434

The increase is due to the opening of three new rural sub-registry offices in the Sylhet district.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the year was less than that of 1890-91 by Rs. 20,983. Increase of expenditure occurred under the following heads :

	Rs.
(1) Land Revenue	17,353
(2) Provincial rates	148
(3) Assessed taxes	111
(4) Registration	1,868

while there was a decrease of expenditure under—

(5) Refunds and Drawbacks	20,086
(6) Assignments and Compensations	10,638
(7) Stamps	2,635
(8) Excise	746
(9) Forests	6,358

The only item of increased expenditure calling for remark is—

(1) Land Revenue ... ... Increase Rs. 17,353

This is due to revision of mandal establishments and to larger expenditure on the professional survey.

With reference to the heads under which expenditure decreased—

(5) Refunds and Drawbacks ... ... Decrease Rs. 20,086

There were large refunds of forest and excise revenues in 1890-91, which did not recur in 1891-92.

(6) Assignments and Compensations ... ... Decrease Rs. 10,638

The Kubo compensation of Rs. 6,270 per annum was not drawn. The expenditure of 1890-91 was swollen by payment of arrears of *posa* to hill tribes.

(9) Forests ... ... Decrease Rs. 6,358

The decrease is due to the purchase of fewer elephants, to a smaller refund of revenue, to restricted plantation work, and to savings in the pay of the Conservator, who received less pay than his predecessor.

II.—DEPARTMENTAL HEADS.

Receipts.

The net increase of revenue under the departmental heads was Rs. 95,818. The revenue increased under all heads except "Receipts in aid of superannuation" and "Post Office." The heads under which increases occurred were—

	Rs.
(1) Law and Justice—Courts of Law	25,853
(2) Ditto Jails	5,745
(3) Police	17,001
(4) Marine	460
(5) Education	2,044
(6) Medical	121
(7) Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,986
(8) Stationery and Printing	947
(9) Miscellaneous	13,627
(10) State Railways (Gross Receipts)	4,435
(11) Military Works	727
(12) Civil Works	23,688

The following explanations are given :

(1) Law and Justice—Courts of Law ... Increase Rs. 25,853

This is due to an increase in magisterial fines.

(2) Law and Justice—Jails ... Increase Rs. 5,745

The increase is attributed to larger demand for convict extramural labour.

(3) Police ... Increase Rs. 17,001

This is due partly to increased cattle pound receipts, partly to recoveries on account of police guards from villages in the Khási Hills and Sylhet, and partly to the issue of clothing, on payment, to policemen who were supplied with free clothing in 1890-91 on account of their being employed in the Lushai expedition. Recoveries on this account, due in the previous year, were made in 1891-92, and this tended further to swell the receipts.

(9) Miscellaneous ... Increase Rs. 13,627

This is mainly due to recoveries of Rs. 31,000 from the rebel Manipuris credited under this head, reduced by a difference of Rs. 17,000, under "Unclaimed Deposits"—a very uncertain head of account, between the figures of this year and those of 1890-91.

(10) State Railways ... Increase Rs. 4,435

This is due to improvement of goods traffic on the Jorhát Railway and recovery of outstandings on goods account on the Cherra-Companyganj Railway.

(12) Civil Works ... Increase Rs. 23,688

The increase is said to be due to the transfer of the Gauháti workshops to the Bengal-Assam Railway and to increased receipts of the Dhubri ferry.

Expenditure.

The net increase of expenditure under departmental heads is Rs. 8,49,187. The heads under which increase of expenditure occurred are—

	Rs.
(1) Interest on other obligations	5
(2) Post Office	984
(3) Law and Justice—Courts of Law	15,982
(4) Police	25,811
(5) Education	7,357
(6) Medical	9,731
(7) Political	45,514
(8) Scientific and other Minor Departments	23,356
(9) Territorial and Political Pensions	1,118
(10) Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	9,976
(11) Stationery and Printing	12,452
(12) Miscellaneous	1,89,314
(13) State Railways Working Expenses	2,856
(14) Civil Works	2,64,379
(15) State Railways	4,78,762

These increases were to some extent compensated for by decreases under—

	Rs.
(16) General Administration	9,450
(17) Law and Justice—Jails	10,246
(18) Marine	47,140
(19) Ecclesiastical	5,910
(20) Construction of Railways	13,166
(21) Subsidised Companies	431
(22) Military Works	1,10,050

The most important of these variations may be thus explained :

(3) Law and Justice—Courts of Law ... ... Increase Rs. 15,982

Some of this is nominal, being due to the transfer to this head from the head "(3)—Land Revenue" of the charges of Civil Court process-servers. The rest is principally due to increased charges under "Munsifs" due to the appointment of a temporary Munsif and to seniority of Munsifs serving in Assam.

(4) Police ... ... Increase Rs. 25,811

This is principally under the head of "Special Police," and is due to extra charges on account of the Lushai expedition.

(7) Political ... ... Increase Rs. 45,514

The same explanation applies to this increase.

(8) Scientific and other Minor Departments ... ... Increase Rs. 23,356

The increase is accounted for by the cost of census operations.

(10) Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ... ... Increase Rs. 9,976

The increase is due to the introduction of the new graduated scale of pensioning. The charges for gratuities have decreased.

(11) Stationery and Printing ... ... Increase Rs. 12,452

Of this increase, a sum of about Rs. 10,000 is due to larger expenditure on the Secretariat Press.

(12) Miscellaneous ... ... Increase Rs. 1,89,314

Of this increase, a sum of Rs. 1,83,000 is due to the adjustment under this head of the treasury and currency balances looted by the rebel Manipuris.

(14) Civil Works ... ... Increase Rs. 2,64,379

This is due to expenditure on the Nichuguard-Manipur road.

(15) State Railways, Capital Expenditure ... ... Increase Rs. 4,78,762

This represents Capital expediture on the Bengal-Assam Railway.

The larger items of decrease of expenditure may be thus explained :

(16) General Administration ... ... Decrease Rs. 9,450

There were savings in the salary of the Chief Commissionership, which was vacant for some time, and afterwards filled by the appointment of the General Officer Commanding the Assam District to act in the post. The salary of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner was drawn out of Assam for three months, and the pay of the Personal Assistant and of the Assistant Secretary was drawn at the minimum rate.

(17) Law and Justice—Jails ... ... Decrease Rs. 10,246

There was a large demand for prison extramural labour and an equivalent reduction of cost of material for jail manufactories.

(20) Construction of Railways ... ... Decrease Rs. 13,166

Original works were insignificant.

(22) Military Works ... ... Decrease Rs. 1,10,050

This is due to the transfer of the Nichuguard-Manipur road from this head to "Civil Works."

(*b*)—THE PROVINCIAL CONTRACT.

Provincial contract.

290. The year 1891-92 was the fifth and last of the provincial contract, which came into force on the 1st April 1887. The total results of the contract are given in some detail in pages 119-124.

In the following statements are furnished for the year 1891-92—(1) details of the receipts and expenditure which have been entrusted to this Provincial Administration, and a comparison between the actual results and the contract figures; and (2) an abstract account of the first statement, on which is worked out a comparison of the provincial revenue and expenditure with the contract figures. The figures entered in the statements as the contract figures are those of the original contract, as subsequently modified. Payments made in other provinces on account of Assam and adjusted in the Assam accounts by deduction from the provincial share of land revenue have been distributed among the heads of expenditure to which they properly belong.

Revenue and Receipts.				Heads of Account.	Expenditure.			
Contract figures.	Actuals.	Actuals compared with contract.			Contract figures.	Actuals.	Actuals compared with contract.	
		More.	Less.				More.	Less.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE AND DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Refunds and Drawbacks	12,000	8,548	.....	3,452
42,30,620	46,68,995	4,38,375	.....	Land Revenue	9,64,303	9,56,757	.....	7,546
12,06,044	8,56,644	.....	3,49,400	Less grant to Imperial Services ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
30,24,576	38,12,351	7,87,775	.....	Net Land Revenue	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,85,655	6,15,621	29,966	.....	Stamps	27,000	23,612	.....	3,388
5,58,000	6,50,826	92,826	.....	Excise	2,000	1,998	.....	2
10,000	5,276	.....	4,724	Duty on Shahjehanpur rum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
90,000	1,10,488	20,488	.....	Assessed Taxes	3,000	520	.....	2,480
1,05,000	1,68,065	63,065	.....	Forests	1,00,000	1,33,567	33,567	.....
16,690	22,330	5,640	.....	Registration	11,000	13,178	2,178	.....
43,89,921	53,84,957	9,99,760	4,724	Total	11,19,303	11,38,180	35,745	16,868
				B.—INTEREST.				
1,000	1,269	269	.....	Interest	.....	453	453	.....
1,000	1,269	269	.....	Total	.....	453	453	.....
				C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.				
.....	.....	.....	.....	Post Office	1,000	845	.....	155
.....	.....	.....	.....	Total	1,000	845	.....	155
				D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.				
.....	.....	.....	.....	General Administration	1,95,000	1,93,464	.....	1,536
74,000	97,785	23,785	.....	Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	5,34,000	5,54,699	20,699	.....
86,000	64,683	.....	21,317	Ditto Jails ...	1,14,000	97,613	.....	16,387
73,075	71,232	.....	1,843	Police	9,95,708	12,41,530	2,45,822	.....
4,000	523	.....	3,477	Marine	1,21,121	1,39,348	18,227	.....
39,000	43,302	4,302	.....	Education	1,95,326	1,80,855	.....	14,471
1,000	964	.....	36	Medical	1,40,000	1,87,032	47,032	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Political	52,800	1,08,684	55,884	.....
1,000	410	.....	590	Minor Departments	8,989	5,673	.....	3,316
2,78,075	2,78,899	28,087	27,263	Total	23,56,944	27,08,898	3,87,664	35,710
				E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.				
2,820	2,656	.....	164	Superannuations	60,000	91,130	31,130	.....
4,000	1,094	.....	2,906	Stationery and Printing	68,000	79,763	11,763	.....
30,500	33,429	2,929	.....	Miscellaneous	25,750	55,426	29,676	.....
37,320	37,179	2,929	3,070	Total	1,53,750	2,26,319	72,569	.....
				G.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.				
.....	.....	.....	.....	Construction of Railways	.....	2,747	2,747	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Total	.....	2,747	2,747	.....
				H.—RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNTS.				
1,00,000	83,549	.....	16,451	State Railways Revenue Accounts ...	1,00,000	79,998	.....	20,002
.....	.....	.....	.....	Subsidised Railway Companies ...	1,05,000	1,00,700	.....	4,300
1,00,000	83,549	.....	16,451	Total	2,05,000	1,80,698	.....	24,302
				K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.				
32,000	66,348	34,348	.....	Civil Works	5,52,050	10,74,998	5,22,948	.....
32,000	66,348	34,348	.....	Total	5,52,050	10,74,998	5,22,948	.....
				ADJUSTING HEADS.				
.....	.....	.....	.....	Contribution to Local Boards (for Public Works).	4,50,269	1,89,832	.....	2,60,437
.....	.....	.....	.....	Total	4,50,269	1,89,832	.....	2,60,437
48,38,316	58,52,201	10,65,393	51,508	Grand total	48,38,316	55,22,970	10,22,126	3,37,472
Net increase ...		10,13,885			Net increase ...		6,84,654	

Abstract Accounts.

	Contract figures.			Actuals.			Actuals compared with contract.			
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net receipts +, or expenditure —.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net receipts +, or expenditure —.	Increase of revenue.	Decrease of revenue.	Increase of expenditure.	Decrease of expenditure.
REVENUE HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal heads of revenue ..	43,89,921	11,19,303	+32,70,618	53,84,957	11,38,180	+42,46,777	9,95,036	....	18,877	....
OTHER HEADS.										
Interest	1,000	....	+1,000	1,269	453	+816	269	....	453	....
Post Office, &c.	.....	1,000	—1,000	.....	845	—845	....	....	....	155
Civil Departments	2,78,075	23,56,944	—20,78,869	2,78,899	27,08,898	—24,29,999	824	....	3,51,954	...
Miscellaneous	37,320	1,53,750	—1,16,430	37,179	2,26,319	—1,89,140	....	141	72,569	....
Construction of Railways ..	.....	....	....	.....	2,747	—2,747	....	....	2,747	....
Railway Revenue Accounts ..	1,00,000	2,05,000	—1,05,000	83,549	1,80,698	—97,149	....	16,451	....	24,302
Buildings and Roads	32,000	10,02,319	—9,70,319	66,348	12,64,830	—11,98,482	34,348	....	2,62,511	....
Total	4,48,395	37,19,013	—32,70,618	4,67,244	43,84,790	—39,17,546	35,441	16,592	6,90,234	24,457
							18,849		6,65,777	

The increase of revenue over the contract figures under the principal heads of revenue was Rs. 9,95,036, and, deducting the increase of expenditure, the net increase under these heads was Rs. 9,76,159. The revenue exceeded the contract figures under all the main heads, notably under "Land Revenue," "Excise," and "Forests." On the expenditure side the excess over the contract figures was Rs. 33,567, corresponding closely with the excess of Rs. 36,747 in 1890-91.

Under the other heads the only large comparative increase of revenue was Rs. 34,348 under "Buildings and Roads," but the decrease of Rs. 16,451 under "Railway Revenue Accounts" brought down the net increase to Rs. 18,849. The increase under "Buildings and Roads" is mainly due to receipts from ferries lately provincialised; the decrease under "Railway Revenue Accounts" compares favourably with the decrease of Rs. 20,886 under that head in 1890-91.

Jail receipts have again not reached the contract figures.

On the expenditure side the principal increase is Rs. 3,51,954 under "Civil Department." Of this, Rs. 2,45,882 are under "Police," the increase being due to the Lushai disturbances, and compensated for by the decrease in the provincial contribution to Imperial under the Land Revenue head. The increase under Political is similarly made good to provincial. The other figures are explained in the notes dealing with the comparison of the accounts of 1891-92 with those of 1890-91.

The excess of Rs. 5,22,948 under Civil Works is due to expenditure on works of the accumulated provincial savings.

The provincial balance on the 1st April 1891 was Rs. 10,47,204. The year and the period of the contract closed with a balance of Rs. 13,76,305 at credit of provincial.

THE PROVINCIAL CONTRACT, 1887-88 TO 1891-92.

[*Note.*—Throughout this paragraph figures are stated in even thousands, omitting 000 to the right, except when the sign "Rs." is prefixed to any sum.]

The contract began from the 1st April 1887, and expired on the 31st March 1892.

On the 1st April 1887 the balance at credit of the province was 6,84.

The balance on the 31st March 1892 was 13,76.

The assignments of revenue and expenditure, as originally fixed for the five years of the contract by the Government of India in Resolution No. 1246, dated 11th March 1887, Department of Finance and Commerce, are noted below :

Revenues.	Amount of provincial share.	Expenditure.	Amount of provincial share.
Land Revenue	42,30	Refunds—	
Stamps	5,82	Land Revenue	7
Excise	5,58	Divided heads	5
Provincial Rates	.....		
Assessed Taxes	90	Land Revenue—	
Forests	1,05	Surveys and Settlements	1,66
Registration	17	Collectors and Establishments	7,80
		Other charges	1
Total Revenue Heads	55,82	Stamps	27
		Excise	2
Interest—Provincial	1	Provincial Rates	.....
		Assessed Taxes	3
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	74	Forests	1,00
Ditto Jails	86	Registration	11
Police	1,16		
Marine	4	Total Revenue Heads	11,02
Education	39		
Medical	1	Administration	1,95
Scientific and other Minor Departments (Provincial)	1	Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,34
		Ditto Jails	1,14
Total Civil Departments	3,21	Police	9,85
		Marine	75
Superannuations (Provincial)	3	Education	1,82
Stationery („)	4	Medical	1,40
Miscellaneous („)	25	Scientific and other Minor Departments	26
Total Miscellaneous	32	Total Civil Departments	22,51
PUBLIC WORKS (ORDINARY).		Superannuations	60
Railways—Revenue Account	1,00	Stationery	68
Civil Works	6	Miscellaneous	19
Total Public Works	1,06	Total Miscellaneous	1,47
		Post Office	1
Total Revenue	60,42		
ADJUSTMENTS.		Public Works (Ordinary)—	
Duty on Shahjahanpur rum	10	Railways (Working)	1,00
		Subsidy, &c.	1,05
Adjustment of Revenue under the new contract	13,12	Civil Works (including Grants to Local Boards)	10,34
		Total Public Works	12,39
Total Assigned Revenue	47,40	Total Assigned Expenditure	47,40

During the currency of the contract certain alterations were made, some of which affected the distribution of revenue and expenditure between Imperial and Provincial, while others affected the provincial figures merely as changes of classification. It is unnecessary to refer in any detail to the latter.

The items which affected the distribution between Imperial and Provincial are noted below :

(1) For Marine charges transferred from Imperial to Provincial.	+ Rs. 56,121	From 1st April 1888. This represents the cost of maintenance and repairs of the steamer *Holadyne* and flat *Sunamukhi*.
(2) For Political charges made Provincial	+ Rs. 53,800	From 1st April 1887. For political expenditure in Assam and upon the Sylhet-Tipperah boundary.
(3) Moiety of Land Registration Fees ...	—A variable sum	From 1st April 1887. Due to a change in classification whereby these fees, which were formerly credited to X—Registration, half of the receipts under which are Imperial, are from the date mentioned credited to I—Land Revenue, which is, in Assam, wholly Provincial. Half the actual receipts under Land Registration Fees were, during the contract, payable to Imperial on account of this arrangement.

(4) Increase expected in the duty on Probates, Letters of Administration and Certificates, from the introduction of the Succession Certificate Act, VII of 1889.	—A variable sum	From 1st April 1889. Three-fourths of the excess on this account annually over the sum of Rs. 3,780, representing the average realisations on the same account, for the three years 1885-86, 1886-87, and 1887-88, were credited to Imperial.
(5) Duty on Shahjahanpur rum imported into Assam.	+ A variable sum	From 1st April 1887. The duty on rum imported into Assam is realised in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. One-fourth of the actual duty levied was credited to Assam annually.
(6) *Extra* expenditure involved in connection with the administration of the Northern Lushai country, under heads of "19B—Jails," "20—Police," "24—Medical," and "25—Political."	+ A variable sum	From 1st April 1890. The amount varied. For 1890-91 it was Rs. 2,80,000 and for 1891-92 Rs. 3,57,000.
(7) Special contribution to Imperial ...	—Rs. 1,00,000	In 1890-91. A conference was held in December 1888 on the subject of the financial relations between the Imperial and Provincial Governments. In view of the diversity of opinion displayed at the Conference, the Government of India did not at the time deal finally with the questions involved, but decided that a total contribution of 74 lakhs should be made, of which 1 lakh should be paid by Assam (Government of India, Financial Department, No. 689, dated 5th February 1889). The contribution was afterwards postponed so as to take effect in 1890-91.
(8) The actual Capital expenditure incurred upon the Cherra-Companyganj and Jorhát State Railways up to a total of Rs. 1,82,500, from the 1st April 1887.	+ Rs. 1,82,500	The amount was recovered from Imperial in two years, *viz.*, 158 in 1887-88, and 25 in 1888-89.
(9) Inter-provincial Adjustments ...	+ or — A variable sum.	From the 1st April 1887. The net amount of the sums paid to other Governments by Assam, or *vice versâ*. The annual claim is communicated by the Comptroller General.

In the following statement it is shown how the revenue and expenditure for each year and for the total period of the contract compare with the contract allotments made to Assam :

Revenue.

Major head.	Contract figures.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Total contract, five years' period.	Actuals, five years' period.
A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.								
I.—Land Revenue ...	42,30	42,99	44,45	44,58	45,29	46,69	2,11,50	2,24,00
IV.—Stamps	5,82	5,90	5,45	6,02	5,76	6,16	29,10	29,29
V.—Excise	5,58	5,26	5,42	5,79	6,19	6,51	27,90	29,17
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	90	1,10	1,07	1,10	1,07	1,10	4,50	5,44
IX.—Forests	1,05	1,33	1,52	1,90	1,63	1,68	5,25	8,06
X.—Registration	17	16	16	21	22	22	85	97
Total, A.—Principal Heads of Revenue	55,82	56,74	58,07	59,60	60,16	62,36	2,79,10	2,96,93
B.—INTEREST.								
XII.—Interest	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5
C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.								
XIII.—Post Office ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.								
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	74	86	70	74	72	98	3,70	4,00
XVIB.— Ditto Jails.	86	66	73	63	59	65	4,30	3,26
XVII.—Police	1,16	66	61	64	58	71	5,80	3,20
XVIII.—Marine	4	3	1	1	.....	1	20	6
XIX.—Education	39	40	41	43	42	43	1,95	2,09
XX.—Medical	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Total, D.—Receipts from Civil Departments ...	3,21	2,63	2,47	2,46	2,32	2,79	16,05	12,67
E.—MISCELLANEOUS.								
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations ..	3	3	3	2	2	3	15	13
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing...	4	4	2	2	2	1	20	11
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	25	79	66	38	50	33	1,25	2,66
Total, E.—Miscellaneous ...	32	86	71	42	54	37	1,60	2,90
Carried over ...	59,36	60,24	61,26	62,49	63,03	65,53	2,96,80	3,12,55

Major head.	Contract figures.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Total contract, five years' period.	Actuals, five years' period.
Brought forward ...	59,36	60,24	61,24	62,49	63,03	65,53	2,96,80	3,14,55
H.—RAILWAYS.								
XXVI.—State Railways ...	1,00	62	66	73	79	84	5,00	3,64
K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.								
XXXII.—Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	22	.....	42
Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers ...	6	17	16	16	25	44	30	1,18
Total, K.—Buildings and Roads ...	6	17	16	16	45	66	30	1,60
Total Receipts	60,42	61,03	62,08	63,38	64,27	67,03	3,02,10	3,17,79
TRANSFERS.								
Inter-provincial Claims ...	.....	—29	—20	—38	—63	—42	.....	—1,92
Political Expenditure	.....	+54	+54	+54	+54	+54	.....	+2,70
Marine Expenditure	.....	.....	+56	+56	+56	+56	.....	+2,24
Capital Railway Expenditure ...	.....	+1,58	+25	.....	.....	.....	.....	+1,83
Land Registration Fees ...	.....	—2	—2	—1	—1	—1	.....	—7
Duty on Probates of Wills, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	—3	—7	—10	.....	—20
Duty on Shahjahanpur Rum ...	+10	+5	+16	+10	+11	+5	+50	+47
Lushai Charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	+2,80	+3,57	.....	+6,37
Adjustment of Land Revenues ...	—13,12	—13,12	—13,12	—13,12	—13,12	—13,12	—65,60	—65,60
Special Contribution	.....	.....	.....	.....	—1,00	.....	.....	—1,00
Total Transfers	—13,02	—11,26	—11,83	—12,34	—10,82	—8,93	—65,10	—55,18
Grand total of Revenue ...	47,40	49,77	50,25	51,04	53,45	58,10	2,37,00	2,62,61

Expenditure.

A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.								
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	12	14	11	10	15	9	60	59
3.—Land Revenue	9,47	9,35	9,46	9,32	9,32	9,49	47,35	46,94
6.—Stamps	27	24	24	26	25	24	1,35	1,23
7.—Excise	2	1	1	1	2	2	10	7
10.—Assessed Taxes	3	1	.....	1	1	1	15	4
11.—Forest	1,00	1,09	1,05	1,25	1,37	1,33	5,00	6,09
12.—Registration	11	11	11	11	12	13	55	58
Total, A.—Direct Demands on the Revenue	11,02	10,95	10,98	11,06	11,24	11,31	55,10	55,54
B.—INTEREST, &c.								
13.—Interest	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.								
15.—Post Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5
16.—Telegraph	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5
D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.								
18.—General Administration ...	1,95	2,01	1,94	2,26	2,00	1,91	9,75	10,12
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	5,34	5,16	5,30	5,31	5,35	5,50	26,70	26,62
19B.— Ditto Jails ...	1,14	98	98	99	1,08	98	5,70	5,01
20.—Police...	9,85	9,62	9,78	9,55	12,15	12,41	49,25	53,50
21.—Marine	75	67	1,01	1,04	1,86	1,38	3,75	5,96
22.—Education	1,82	1,67	1,74	1,71	1,78	1,77	9,10	8,68
24.—Medical	1,40	1,41	1,44	1,58	1,86	1,84	7,00	8,13
25.—Political	.....	56	47	44	63	1,09	.....	3,19
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	26	9	7	7	5	5	1,30	33
Total, D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	22,51	22,17	22,73	22,95	26,76	26,93	1,12,55	1,21,54
Carried over ...	33,54	33,13	33,73	34,03	38,01	38,25	1,67,70	1,77,15

Major head.	Contract figures.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Total contract, five years' period.	Actuals, five years' period.
Brought forward ...	33,54	33,13	33,73	34,03	38,01	38,25	1,67,70	1,77,15
E.—MISCELLANEOUS.								
29.—Superannuations, &c. ...	60	67	64	65	69	79	3,00	3,46
30.—Stationery and Printing ...	68	57	56	61	61	73	3,40	3,08
32.—Miscellaneous	19	35	35	34	47	55	95	2,06
Total, E.—Miscellaneous ...	1,47	1,59	1,55	1,60	1,77	2,07	7,35	8,58
G.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.								
37.—Construction of Railways ...	.....	1,58	51	19	16	3	.....	2,47
H.—RAILWAY—REVENUE ACCOUNT.								
38.—Working of Railways ...	1,00	1,02	78	89	77	80	5,00	4,26
40.—Subsidised Companies. ...	1,05	1,06	1,05	1,05	1,01	1,01	5,25	5,18
Total, II.—Railway—Revenue Account	2,05	2,08	1,83	1,94	1,78	1,81	10,25	9,44
K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.								
45.—Civil Works { In charge of Civil Officers ..	.....	11	18	21	18	25	25,00	93
45.—Civil Works { In charge of Public Works officers.	5,00	5,53	5,94	6,82	11,44	10,50		40,23
Grants to Local Boards ...	5,34	4,98	3,87	4,24	1,90	1,90	26,70	16,89
Total, K.—Civil Works ...	10,34	10,62	9,99	11,27	13,52	12,65	51,70	58,05
Grand total	47,40	49,00	47,61	49,03	55,24	54,81	2,37,00	2,55 69

The actual revenues for the five years have exceeded the contract allotment by Rs. 25,61,000, and the expenditure has exceeded the contract allotment by Rs. 18,69,000.

Revenue.

Of the increase of revenue, Rs. 17,83,000 have accrued under the "Principal Heads." The "Civil Department" receipts have been less by Rs. 3,38,000 than the contract allotment. The "Miscellaneous" receipts have increased by Rs. 1,30,000. The "Buildings and Roads" receipts show an excess of Rs. 1,30,000. The allotments made to Imperial from Provincial were fixed in the contract at Rs. 55,10,000 for the whole period. This sum is reduced to Rs. 55,15,000 by the arrangements under which certain charges have, during the period of the contract, been transferred from Imperial to Provincial, and *vice versâ*.

A.—Principal Heads.

Of the increase of Rs. 17,83,000 under the "Principal heads," Rs. 12,50,000 accrued under "Land Revenue," and were mainly due to progressive enhanced rates of assessments and the cadastral survey in the Assam Valley districts. Of the balance, Rs. 2,81,000 were obtained from "Forests." The revenue under the other heads shows steady and satisfactory increase.

D.—Civil Departments.

The receipts by the Civil Departments are Rs. 3,38,000 below the contract figure; and of this sum, Rs. 1,04,000 are due to short receipts from "Jails" and Rs. 2,60,000 to short receipts from "Police." The diminution of jail receipts is due principally to diminished demand by the Public Works Department for convict labour. The deficits under "Police" are accounted for by the transfer to Local Boards of the surplus pound receipts in the plains districts.

E.—Miscellaneous.

Of the net increase of Rs. 1,30,000 under this head, Rs. 1,41,000 occur under the head "Miscellaneous," and are due mainly to increased receipts from unclaimed deposits.

K.—Buildings and Roads.

The increase of Rs. 1,30,000 under this head is due to the provincialisation of ferries situated on provincial lines of communication, including the Dhubri steam ferry, and of the rents of certain Government buildings.

Expenditure.

Expenditure has increased under the "Direct Demands" heads by Rs. 44,000, under the "Civil Department" heads by Rs. 8,99,000, under the "Miscellaneous" heads by Rs. 1,23,000 under "Construction of Railways" by Rs. 2,47,000, and under Public Works Department Buildings and Roads by Rs. 6,35,000. Expenditure decreased under the Railway Revenue Account by Rs. 81,000.

The main features of these variations are thus explained:

Civil Department Heads—Increase Rs. 8,99,000.—Rs. 4,25,000 occur under "Police," Rs. 2,21,000 under "Marine," Rs. 1,13,000 under "Medical," Rs. 3,19,000 under "Political." There are compensating savings under other heads, particularly Rs. 97,000 under "Scientific and other Minor Departments."

The increase of Rs. 4,25,000 under "Police" is mainly due to the disturbances in the North Lushai Hills. The extra expenditure is, for the most part, met by a grant from Imperial.

The increase of Rs. 2,21,000 under "Marine" is partly met by the grant of Rs. 56,121 from Imperial referred to at page 120. The expenditure included a charge of Rs. 1,31,000 for the purchase of a new steamer.

The increase of Rs. 1,13,000 under "Medical" is due to promotion of Civil Surgeons, to increase in the number of dispensaries, and the consequent cost of the medical stores supplied to them by provincial, and to the expenditure on *kála-azár* and *beri-beri* investigations.

The cost of "Political" (Rs. 3,19,000) was not estimated for in the contract, it being then an Imperial charge. It is met by a transfer from Imperial.

The saving of Rs. 97,000 under "Scientific and other Minor Departments" is principally due to the transfer from this head to the head of "3—Land Revenue" of the charges on account of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture and of his establishment.

"Miscellaneous" Heads.—A large proportion of the increase (Rs. 1,23,000) under these heads is due to the provincialisation of dâk bungalow and circuit house charges.

Construction of Railways.—Of the expenditure of Rs. 2,47,000 under this head, Rs. 1,82,000 were met by grants from Imperial revenues in 1887-88 and 1888-89.

Buildings and Roads.—Expenditure on works in charge of Public Works officers has been met by drawing on the accumulated provincial balances.

The total figures of revenue and expenditure of the province and the annual provincial balances worked out are thus:

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Opening Balance, 1st April	6,84	7,61	10,25	12,26	10,47
Revenue	49,77	50,25	51,04	53,45	58,10
Total	56,61	57,86	61,29	65,71	68,57
Expenditure	49,00	47,61	49,03	55,24	54,81
Closing Balance, 31st March	7,61	10,25	12,26	10,47	13,76

Summary.—To sum up, the total Civil receipts surplus over the contract surplus was Rs. 14,99,000, mainly due to increase in the Land Revenue (Rs. 12,50,000) and in Forest receipts (Rs. 2,81,000). The receipts under "Police" and "Jails" at no time came near the contract estimate. The increase in Civil Expenditure under the "Direct Demands" heads was almost entirely in the "Forest" expenditure, and was largely compensated for by savings in the cost of Land Revenue collections, mainly due to the substitution of tahsildárs for the mauzadári agency. The cost of the "Civil Departments" was Rs. 8,99,000 more than the contract figure, but this was largely met by contributions from Imperial revenues.

It was one of the objects of Government in fixing the contract to utilise the growing revenues on Public Works, and the amount thus spent on Public Works beyond the contract allotment was Rs. 8,07,000.

(*c*)—LOCAL FUNDS.

I.—INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

291. The Incorporated Local Funds of Assam, that is, those funds of which receipts and charges are included in the General Accounts of the Empire, are—

Incorporated Local Funds.

(1) The Local Board Funds.

(2) The Inland Labour Transport Fund.

The receipts and charges of the Incorporated Local Funds are shown in the column "Local" in the statements contained in paragraph 289, but in the following statements these figures are subdivided for the two funds referred to above.

	Receipts.								
	1890-91.			1891-92.			1891-92, compared with 1890-91. Increase +, decrease —.		
	District Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.	District Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.	District Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Provincial Rates	5,36,559	.....	5,36,559	5,48,129	.....	5,48,129	+11,570	.....	+11,570
Post Office	52	.....	52	46	.....	46	— 6	.....	— 6
Police	49,241	.....	49,241	53,449	.....	53,449	+4,208	.....	+4,208
Education	349	.....	349	627	.....	627	+278	.....	+278
Medical	21	29	50	152	59	211	+131	+30	+161
Minor Departments ...	.....	57,402	57,402	.....	59,375	59,375	.....	+1,973	+1,973
Superannuation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stationery and Printing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	5,261	.....	5,261	5,004	.....	5 004	— 257	.....	— 257
Civil Works	1,02,976	.....	1,02,976	1,04,767	.....	1,04,767	+1,791	.....	+1,791
Total	6,94,459	57,431	7,51,890	7,12,174	59,434	7,71,608	+17,715	+2,003	+19,718

	Expenditure.								
	1890-91.			1891-92.			1891-92, compared with 1890-91. Increase +, decrease —.		
	District Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.	District Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.	District Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	75	.....	75	298	.....	298	+223	.....	+223
Provincial rates	3,106	.....	3,106	3,254	.....	3,254	+148	.....	+148
Post Office	36,426	.....	36,426	37,381	.....	37,381	+955	.....	+955
General Administration ...	2,763	.....	2,763	2,593	.....	2,593	— 170	.....	— 170
Law and Justice... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Education	1,53,083	.....	1,53,083	1,61,686	.....	1,61,686	+8,603	.....	+8,603
Medical	41,974	20,440	62,414	46,790	27,361	74,151	+4,816	+6,921	+11,737
Minor Departments ...	290	28,119	28,409	650	27,156	27,806	+360	— 963	— 603
Stationery and Printing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	+4	+4
Miscellaneous	26,306	.....	26,306	21,403	66	21,469	— 4,903	+66	— 4,837
Civil Works	4,75,649	.....	4,75,649	5,19,316	.....	5,19,316	+43,667	.....	+43,667
Total	7,39,672	48,559	7,88,231	7,93,371	54,587	8,47,958	+53,699	+6,028	+59,727

The differences between the figures of the two years have been explained in dealing with the provincial figures, with which they have been incorporated.

II.—EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

The transactions of these funds are excluded from the General Accounts of the Empire. The funds in Assam are—

(1) Municipal and Town Funds.
(2) Cantonment Funds.
(3) Assam Williamson Educational Endowment Fund.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of these funds for the two years 1890-91 and 1891-92. The prescribed classification of these accounts differs somewhat from that of the general accounts. In this statement the receipts and expenditure of the Balaganj Union, which does not bank with a Government treasury and the accounts of which are not audited by the Comptroller, are not included.

Receipts.

	1890-91.				1891-92.				1891-92, compared with 1890-91. Increase +, decrease —.			
	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Educational Fund.	Total.	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Educational Fund.	Total.	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Educational Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ..	.....	42	....	42	....	50	....	50	....	+8	.....	+8
Assessed Taxes ..	69,632	1,592	....	71,224	89,490	1,539	...	91,029	+19,858	—53	.....	+19,805
Interest	....	....	4,012	4,012	....	....	4,007	4,007	....	.....	—5	—5
General Administration	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Police	24,010	2,524	....	26,534	23,706	2,386	....	26,092	—304	—138	.....	—442
Education	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Medical	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Minor Departments ..	20,924	540	....	21,464	28,342	588	....	29,430	+7,918	+48	.....	+7,966
Miscellaneous ..	31,047	3,631	....	34,678	30,348	4,010	....	34,358	—699	+379	.....	—320
Public Works ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,45,613	8,329	4,012	1,57,954	1,72,386	8,573	4,007	1,84,966	+26,773	+244	—5	+27,012

Expenditure.

	1890-91.				1891-92.				1891-92, compared with 1890-91. Increase +, decrease—.			
	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Educational Fund.	Total.	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Educational Fund.	Total.	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Educational Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds	.....	....	....	.....	....	150	....	150	.....	+150	.....	+150
Land Revenue ..	.....	....	....	.....	....	20	....	20	.....	+20	.....	+20
Assessed Taxes ..	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest	686	....	....	686	604	....	....	604	—82	.....	.....	—82
General Administration	16,619	510	....	17,129	18,641	662	....	19,304	+2,022	+153	.....	+2,175
Police	6,753	276	....	7,029	5,800	307	....	6,107	—953	+31	.....	—922
Education	5,378	....	1,780	7,158	4,285	....	2,057	6,342	—1,093	.....	+277	—816
Medical	7,756	199	....	7,955	8,129	42	....	8,171	+373	—157	.....	+216
Minor Departments ..	66,386	6,695	.....	73,081	84,458	6,465	....	90,923	+18,072	—230	.....	+17,842
Miscellaneous ..	6,135	105	8	6,248	5,727	234	283	6,244	—408	+129	+275	—4
Public Works ..	38,913	903	1,457	41,273	37,549	573	454	38,576	—1,364	—330	—1,003	—2,697
Total	1,48,626	8,688	3,245	1,60,559	1,65,193	8,454	2,794	1,76,441	+16,567	—234	—451	+15,882

On the receipt side of this account a large increase (Rs. 19,805) is shown under the head of "Assessed Taxes." This is due principally to collection of arrears in Gauháti and Shillong and to imposition and re-assessment of latrine tax and other taxes in Gauháti and Sylhet.

The increase of Rs. 7,966 under "Minor Departments" is due to change of classification, whereby receipts from rent of shops and markets have this year been shown under this head instead of under "Miscellaneous."

With regard to expenditure, the increase of Rs. 2,022 under "General Administration" (Municipal) is due to increase of tax-collecting establishments in Gauháti and Sylhet.

The smaller expenditure of Rs. 1,093 on education (municipal) is due to diminished contributions to schools by the Gauháti and Sibságar municipalities.

The only other item calling for remark is the increase of expenditure (Rs. 18,072) on "Minor Departments" (Municipal). The increase occurred in conservancy and waterworks in the municipalities of Gauháti, Barpeta, Dibrugarh, Shillong, Jorhát, and Sylhet.

The Excluded Local Funds balance on the 1st April 1891 was Rs. 10,215-12-6.

The closing balance on the 31st March 1892 was Rs. 10,747-4-4.

I.—LAND REVENUE.

Number of permanently-settled estates.

292. There were 49,960 permanently-settled estates on the revenue roll of Sylhet at the close of the year under report, against 49,965 at the end of 1890-91. The decrease was due to the purchase by Government of five estates put up to auction, and their transfer to the class of temporarily-settled *maháls*. In Goálpára and the Gáro Hills, the only other Assam districts with a permanent settlement, there was no change in the number of these estates which were 19 and 1, respectively.

293. The total number of temporarily-settled revenue-paying estates on the roll at the close of the year was 683,714, against 661,822 in the preceding year. An increase is shown from every district except Nowgong, as the following table indicates :

Number of temporarily-settled estates.

Division.	District.	Number of estates. 1890-91.	Number of estates. 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Surma Valley ...	Cachar	10,893	11,014	121	.....	1·11	.....
	Sylhet	47,634	47,779	145	.....	·30	.....
Brahmaputra Valley...	Goálpára	13,022	13,777	755	.....	5·80	.....
	Kámrúp	160,696	165,985	5,289	.....	3·29	.....
	Darrang	103,481	105,934	2,453	.....	2·37	.....
	Nowgong	137,241	135,528	.....	1,713	.....	1·25
	Sibságar	133,022	144,966	11,944	.....	8·98	.....
	Lakhimpur	51,005	53,877	2,872	.....	5·63	.....
Hill Districts ...	Nága Hills	308	316	8	.....	2·60	.....
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	25	30	5	.....	20·00	.....
	Gáro Hills	4,495	4,508	13	.....	·29	.....
	Total	661,822	683,714	23,605	1,713	.....	.....
	Net increase			+21,892		+313·	

In Cachar the increase of 121 estates resulted from the addition of 136 and the removal of 15 estates. Of the estates added, 94 were newly settled and assessed during the year, and 42 became liable to payment of revenue on the expiration of their revenue-free terms. Of the estates removed, 5 were relinquished by the settlement-holders, 9 were acquired for public purposes, and 1 reverted to Government, as there was no bid for it when it was put up to sale for arrears of revenue. In Sylhet, out of 145 additional estates, 138 were due to new settlements, while 7 (5 temporarily-settled estates and 2 revenue-free grants) were the result of purchase by Government for arrears. Except Nowgong, where larger plots than usual are said to have been taken up during the year, all districts and subdivisions in the Assam Valley show an increase in the number of holdings. In the Sibságar district, where some parts were settled for the first time on the results of the cadastral survey, and separate leases were granted for lands in each survey area, the increase under annual leases amounted to 14·5 per cent. In the Gáro Hills the increase is attributed to the addition of 369 estates owing to new settlements, and the removal of 356 estates owing to relinquishments, deaths, and desertions. Of the increase of 5 estates in the Khási and Jaintia Hills, 3 were leases granted on account of building sites in the Cherra sadr bázár.

294. The current land revenue demand of the province rose from Rs. 41,27,328 to Rs. 42,14,067 during the year under report, showing an increase of Rs. 86,739, or 2·10 per cent., as compared with an increase of Rs. 95,431, or 2·37

Current demand.

per cent., in the previous year. The following statement compares the demand for each district during the past two years :

District.	Permanently-settled estates.		Temporarily-settled estates.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Cachar	.....	.....	3,43,372	3,43,456	3,43,372	3,43,456	84	....	·02	.....
Sylhet	3,66,531	3,66,492	2,73,168	2,78,501	6,39,699	6,44,993	5,294	....	·83	.....
Total Surma Valley	3,66,531	3,66,492	6,16,540	6,21,957	9,83,071	9,88,449	5,378	....	+·55	
Goálpára	11,411	11,411	82,946	85,688	94,357	97,099	2,742	....	2·91	.....
Kámrúp	.....	.....	9,50,893	9,61,842	9,50,893	9,61,842	10,949	....	1·15	.....
Darrang	.....	.....	4,85,458	4,92,709	4,85,458	4,92,709	7,251	....	1·49	.....
Nowgong	.....	.....	5,16,363	5,27,736	5,16,363	5,27,736	11,373	....	2·20	.....
Sibságar	.....	.....	8,18,236	8,57,323	8,18,236	8,57,323	39,087	....	4·78	.....
Lakhimpur	.....	.....	2,57,204	2,67,127	2,57,204	2,67,127	9,923	....	3·86	.....
Total Assam Valley	11,411	11,411	31,11,100	31,92,425	31,22,511	32,03,836	81,325	....	+2·60	
Nága Hills	.....	.....	1,557	1,569	1,557	1,569	12	....	·77	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills	.....	.....	4,900	5,077	4,900	5,077	177	....	3·61	.....
Gáro Hills	12	12	15,277	15,124	15,289	15,136	.....	153	.....	1·00
Total Hill districts	12	12	21,734	21,770	21,746	21,782	189	153	+·17	
Grand total	3,77,954	3,77,915	37,49,374	38,36,152	41,27,328	42,14,067	86,892	153	.....	.....
Net increase							+86,739		+2·10	

295. In Cachar the increase was nominal, being Rs. 84 only. In Sylhet there was an increas of Rs. 5,294, against Rs. 3,008 in the preceding year. The detail of the variations in both these districts are summarised in the table below :

Explanation of increase and decrease.

	Cachar. Rs.	Sylhet. Rs.
Increase—		
(1) Increase due to new settlements	555	1,398
(2) Ditto re-settlements	267	533
(3) Ditto progressive rates	1,451	1,548
(4) Increased assets of *khás mahál*	.....	3,908
Total	2,273	7,387
Decrease—		
(1) Abatement of revenue or removal of estates	2,189	46
(2) Difference between the *tauji jamá* and actual assets of *khás mahál*	.....	2,047
Total	2,189	2,093
Net increase	84	5,294

In the Assam Valley there was an increase of Rs. 81,325, against Rs. 87,188 in the preceding year. Details of the increase and decrease in the several districts in this valley, as well as of the different tenures under which they occurred, are given in the subjoined statement :

District.	Annual leases.	Periodic leases.	*Nisfkhirdj* estates.	Special tenures.	Waste-land grants.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Goálpára	+2,742	.....	.....	.....	.....	+ 2,742
Kámrúp	+26,542	—15,562	— 84	— 28	+ 81	+10,949
Darrang	+11,430	— 4,497	— 6	.....	+324	+ 7,251
Nowgong	+14,354	— 2,995	— 18	.....	+ 32	+11,373
Sibságar	+18,384	+20,168	—190	+412	+313	+39,087
Lakhimpur	+13,334	— 3,464	+ 12	— 16	+ 57	+9,923
Total	+86,786	— 6,350	—286	+368	+807	+81,325

In the Eastern Duárs all the parganas fared much better than in the previous year, Sidli being conspicuous among them. This pargana yielded Rs. 39,686—the highest revenue on record in the past seven years. In Kámrúp the increase was contributed by both the subdivisions of Barpeta (Rs. 8,062) and Gauháti (Rs. 2,887). The results in Gauháti are satisfactory when compared with those of the previous three years. In this subdivision, the tahsils affected by *kála-azár* show the following results in the past five years :

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Boko	73,303	67,308	57,259	52,422	52,142
Chaigaon	43,783	43,005	40,816	39,229	37,955
Palasbari	88,870	88,634	88,162	86,836	87,133
Total	2,05,956	1,98,947	1,86,237	1,78,487	1,77,230

In Darrang the increase is due partly to cultivation by ex-tea garden coolies and partly to extension of cultivation by Assamese ryots. Part of the sadr subdivision of this district was cadastrally surveyed during the last cold weather, and a still better result may be hoped for in 1893-94, when the settlements will be made on the results of this survey. In Nowgong the *chapari* mauzas contributed Rs. 7,387 of the increase. In the 19 ordinary mauzas of this district the increase was Rs. 3,968 only, which was distributed over the surveyed and the unsurveyed mauzas alike. It was decided to bring the unsurveyed mauzas under survey, and the mandals of these mauzas accordingly exerted themselves to bring all new cultivation into the regular settlement so as to avoid any concealed area being discovered by the survey party. The large increase of Rs. 39,087 in the Sibságar district is due partly to remeasurement and reclassification by the cadastral survey and partly to extension of cultivation. The increase in Lakhimpur is also attributed to this latter cause.

In the Gáro Hills the decrease is said to be due partly to the exclusion of grass lands from settlement and partly to the want of vigilance on the part of the plains mauzadárs. The issue of fresh periodic leases for *rájhali* lands accounts for the increase in the Khási and Jaintia Hills.

Arrear demand.

296. The arrear demand on the 1st April 1891 was shown in last year's report as Rs. 83,142. Subsequent proceedings and enquiries resulted in certain additions and reductions, which bring the corrected arrear demand up to Rs. 85,576. Details are given in the statement below :

District.	Arrear demand as reported on 1st April 1891.	Changes made in the arrear demand in consequence of further enquiries made after 1st April 1891. Additions	Reductions.	Arrear demand on the 1st April 1891, as corrected by further enquiries after 1st April 1891.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	30,230	526	3,013	27,743
Sylhet	27,272	2,517	261	29,528
Goálpára	54	.....	.....	54
Kámrúp	67	.....	.....	67
Darrang	180	1,215	.....	1,395
Nowgong	13,296	70	.....	13,366
Sibságar	7,746	157	.....	7,903
Lakhimpur ...	1,460	1,199	.....	2,659
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	.....	24	.....	24
Gáro Hills	2,837	.....	.....	2,837
Total	83,142	5,708	3,274	85,576

In the Surma Valley districts the additions were due to new settlements and enhanced assessment of *khás* lands with retrospective effect, and the reductions to the assessment of certain *khás* lands on their actual assets, and to the removal of others from the revenue roll. In the Assam Valley the arrear revenue, added in the course of the year, was chiefly on account of land, which was accidentally not assessed at the regular and supplementary settlements.

Total demand, collections, remissions, and balances.

297. The total demand, collections, remissions, and balances of each district are given in the subjoined statement :

District.	Demand. Rs.	Collections. Rs.	Remissions. Rs.	Balances. Rs.
Cachar	3,71,199	3,48,402	85	22,712
Sylhet	6,74,521	6,50,759	260	23,502
Goálpára	97,153	97,058	37	58
Kámrúp	9,61,909	9,60,790	.....	1,119
Darrang	4,94,104	4,93,748	.....	356
Nowgong	5,41,102	5,33,144	.....	7,958
Sibságar	8,65,226	8,59,979	.....	5,247
Lakhimpur	2,69,786	2,69,459	.....	327
Nága Hills	1,569	1,563	.....	6
Khási and Jaintia Hills	5,101	5,101	.....	.....
Gáro Hills	17,973	17,199	.....	774
Total	42,99,643	42,37,202	382	62,059

The total demand, including the arrears as finally corrected, was Rs. 42,99,643. Of this, Rs. 42,37,202, or 98·55 per cent., were realised during the year, and Rs. 382, or ·01 per cent., remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 62,059, or 1·44 per cent., on the 1st April 1892. The balance outstanding twelve months before was Rs. 83,142, or 1·99 per cent. Consequently there has been some improvement in collections. The generally good condition of the paddy crops accounts for the better realisation in Cachar. In Sylhet the percentage of revenue collected was about equal to that in the previous year. In the Assam Valley the balance stood at Rs. 15,065, which, though lower than that in the previous year, was much higher than in the years 1888-89 and 1889-90. Of the outstanding balance of Rs. 62,059, a large portion (Rs. 42,603) has been realised since the close of the year. Details for each district of realisations since the close of the year are given below :

District.	Amount. Rs.
Cachar ...	20,143
Sylhet ...	7,960
Goálpára ...	54
Kámrúp ...	11
Darrang ...	256
Nowgong ...	7,958
Sibságar ...	5,199
Lakhimpur ...	327
Nága Hills ...	6
Gáro „ ...	689
Total ...	42,603

Remissions.

298. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 382 were allowed in the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, and Goálpára only. Rs. 260 were remitted in Sylhet, the defaulters having no property. The remissions in Goálpára were on account of lands in the Dhubri town cut off by the encroachment of the Brahmaputra.

Current demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue.

299. The following statement shows the current demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue for the past two years :

Sources of miscellaneous land revenue.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1 Elephants—						
(*a*) License fees	15,277	9,232	.....	6,045	.....	39·57
(*b*) Royalty	20,400	12,350	.....	8,050	.....	39·46
Total Elephants	35,677	21,582	.....	14,095	.....	39·51
2. Fisheries	1,21,785	1,23,787	2,002	.....	1·64	.....
3. Poll tax	13,578	13,606	28	.....	·21	.....
4. House tax	1,29,625	1,30,488	863	.....	·67	.....
5. Lime quarries	17,646	17,820	174	.....	·99	.....
6. Stone quarries	201	201	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Coal mines and mineral oil	29,473	31,110	1,637	.....	5·55	.....
8. Sale of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue	1,834	8,783	6,949	.....	378·90	.....
9. Survey fees	7,985	8,745	760	.....	9·52	.....
10. Mutation and registration fees ...	2,075	1,603	.....	472	.....	22·75
11. Fees on separate accounts	359	357	.....	2	.....	·56
12. Other miscellaneous items not specified above	5,775	6,446	671	....	11·62	.....
Grand total	3,66,013	3,64,528	13,084	14,569	.....	.....
Net decrease	.....	.....	1,485		·41	

300. The decrease during the year under report was Rs. 1,485, as compared with an increase of Rs. 30,787 in 1890-91. The loss occurred mainly under the head "Elephants." Detailed explanations of the increase and decrease under the several heads are given below :

Explanation of increase and decrease.

The decrease under the head of "Elephants" is explained in section 4 of this chapter. The increases under "Lime quarries" and "Coal mines and mineral oil" are explained in section 4, Chapter IV.

Under "Fisheries" in Cachar there was no change. Sylhet shows a slight increase owing to the passing of the Fishery Act, No. II (B.C.) of 1889. In regard to the Assam Valley districts, the Commissioner writes :

In 1890-91 there was a large increase in the Gauháti subdivision. There has now been a corresponding decrease. The fishermen say they had losses in 1890-91 owing to the dryness of the river, which, however, only sank to 2·50 below zero on 27th February 1891. The *kála azár* epidemic has reduced the number of fishermen, as well as the number of consumers of fish. The Mangaldai and Gauháti subdivisions are subject to almost similar conditions. In the Gauháti subdivision the demand for 1892-93 shows improvement ; in the Mangaldai subdivision there is a heavy decline. In the Sibságar subdivision there has been increase, in the Jorhát subdivision decrease, while the increase in the Golághát subdivision is nominal. The Deputy Commissioner attributes the increase in his district to Act II (B.C.) of 1889. The effect of this Act varies widely in the three subdivisions.

A poll tax obtains only in the districts of Sylhet and Lakhimpur. In the former district there was a decrease of Rs. 255 owing to the desertion of their homes by certain Tipperahs, but this was more than compensated for by the increase in Lakhimpur consequent on the enhancement of the rate of assessment from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per head during the year under report.

Under "House tax" there was a decrease of Rs. 966 in Cachar, owing chiefly to the removal of many *punjis* to the Nága Hills, Nowgong, and other districts in order to avoid forced labour. In the Nága Hills the revenue has remained almost stationary, although remissions to the extent of Rs. 6,480 were granted to certain villagers for services rendered to Government at the time of the Manipur expedition. In the hill mauzas of the Gáro Hills there was an increase of 936 in the number of houses and of Rs. 2,069 in revenue. The main cause of this increase was the systematic checking of the mauzadárs' house registers of the villages. In the Khási and Jaintia Hills, the revenue derived from house tax has receded from the highest point it attained during the last six years, owing probably to two or more families crowding into one house to avoid the tax. In order to obviate this result, it was suggested that a hoe or capitation tax might be introduced in lieu of the house tax ; but as the practice referred to has been met by a separate assessment of families, whether living in one or in separate houses, it has not been found necessary to introduce any change in the system of assessment. In the Assam Valley, Kámrúp shows a falling off of Rs. 224, which is attributed to deaths, desertions, and to change in habits. The Deputy Commissioner reports that some people in the Boko tahsíl, who used to live by *jhúming*, have now taken up lands assessed to land revenue. Nowgong shows an increase of Rs. 138. This is explained to be due to the separation of families and the building of new houses for the accommodation of the separated families. On the whole, there was a net increase of Rs. 863.

Survey fees show an increase of Rs. 760. This item depends almost entirely on the demand for waste lands under section 1 of the Settlement Rules. The increase under this head occurred in the districts of Sylhet (Rs. 1,671), Nowgong (Rs. 987), and Lakhimpur (Rs. 611), and has more than counterbalanced the loss in Kámrúp (Rs. 5), Cachar (Rs. 480), Darrang (Rs. 710), and Sibságar (Rs. 1,314).

There was a decrease in mutation and registration fees of Rs. 472, for which the district of Lakhimpur is mainly responsible. It is reported that, though the number of cases instituted during the year was very large, there were fewer mutations of fee-simple and Thirty years' Lease Rule grants, on which the fees are higher. In the Surma Valley there was a slight falling off (*viz.*, Rs. 30 in Sylhet and Rs. 4 in Cachar). Goálpára shows an improvement of Rs. 124 ; many *lákhiráj* estates in this district having changed hands in consequence of the death of the proprietors in some cases, and in others as a consequence of ordinary sales.

Under "Miscellaneous" there was an increase of Rs. 671. An increase of Rs. 312 occurred in Sylhet owing partly to forfeiture of earnest-money of a large number of estates sold for arrears of revenue, and partly to the imposition of fines on mirasdárs under Regulation VI of 1825 for not supplying coolies to the troops proceeding to Manipur. In the Gáro Hills, the sale-proceeds of ivory rose from Rs. 1,149 in 1890-91 to Rs. 1,282 in 1891-92, the number of tusks brought in having been larger than in the previous year. No revenue was realised during the year on account of "gold-washing," the lease held by Mr. Scott Campbell in the district of Lakhimpur having been surrendered by him.

301. The arrear demand at the close of 1890-91 was shown as Rs. 22,235, but as a result of enquiries since made the figures come to Rs. 22,348 as shown in the statement below :

Arrear demand.

Sources of miscellaneous land revenue.	Arrear demand as reported on 1st April 1891.	Changes made in arrear demand in consequence of further enquiries made after 1st April 1891.		Arrear demand on 1st April 1891, as corrected by further enquiries after 1st April 1891.
		Additions.	Reductions.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. License fees for catching elephants ...	771	.....	.....	771
2. Royalty on elephants	1,225	50	.....	1,275
3. Fisheries	15,982	120	11	16,091
4. Poll tax	362	.....	.....	362
5. House tax	3,689	.....	46	3,643
6. Miscellaneous	206	.....	.....	206
Total	22,235	170	57	22,348

The addition under item 3 occurred solely in the district of Sylhet, and was due to the revision of assessment of certain fisheries with retrospective effect.

Total demand, collections, and balances.

302. The total demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue, including arrears, was Rs. 3,86,876, of which Rs. 3,48,060, or 89·97 per cent., were realised, Rs. 6,546, or 1·69 per cent., were remitted, and Rs. 32,270, or 8·34 per cent., remained outstanding at the close of the year. Details for each district are given in the statement below :

District.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Percentage of Collections.	Percentage of Remissions.	Percentage of Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Cachar	20,187	19,375	.....	812	95·98	.....	4·02
Sylhet	60,701	48,617	22	12,062	80·09	·04	19·87
Goálpára	1,379	1,379	.....	.....	100·00	.....	.....
Kámrúp	29,577	27,011	.....	2,566	91·32	.....	8·68
Darrang	14,240	14,240	.....	.....	100·00	.....	.....
Nowgong	29,585	28,736	32	767	97·30	·11	2·59
Sibságar	34,460	33,985	.....	475	98·62	.....	1·38
Lakhimpur	59,557	44,635	12	14,910	74·95	·02	25·03
Nága Hills	45,838	38,983	6,480	375	85·05	14·14	·82
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	51,484	51,312	.....	172	99·67	.....	·33
Gáro Hills	39,868	39,737	.....	131	99·67	.....	·33
Total	3,86,876	3,48,060	6,546	32,270	89·97	1·69	8·34

In Goálpára and Darrang there were no balances or remissions. The heaviest arrears are shown against Lakhimpur, Sylhet, Kámrúp, Cachar, and Nowgong. The arrears in the first named district were nominal. The balances in the other districts have not been sufficiently accounted for. The Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong doubts if the whole amount of the arrears in his district can be realised, as no property is forthcoming either of the defaulters or of their sureties.

The abstract below gives the main heads under which the balances occurred :

Sources of miscellaneous land revenue.	Current. Rs.	Arrear. Rs.	Total. Rs.
License fees for catching elephants	72	.....	72
Royalty on elephants	100	375	475
Fisheries	11,368	5,121	16,489
Poll tax	81	64	145
House tax	144	35	179
Coal mines and mineral oil	14,910	.....	14,910
Total	26,675	5,595	32,270

The total amount realised up to date is Rs. 21,233.

Remissions.

303. The large remission of Rs. 6,480 in the Nága Hills district was due to the exemption of certain Nágas from payment of house tax in consequence of services rendered to Government during the Manipur expedition. Of Rs. 44 remitted during the year in the Assam Valley, Rs. 32 were on account of a fishery in Nowgong and Rs. 12 represented poll tax assessed on four Miris not liable to pay the tax. In Sylhet a sum of Rs. 22 had to be written off owing to the defaulter having no property.

Annual settlements at full rates in the Assam Valley.

304. The following statement shows the number, area, and revenue of annual leases at full rates under section 11 of the Settlement Rules in each district of the Assam Valley at the end of the past two years :

District.	1890-91. Number of settlements.	1890-91. Area settled, in acres.	1890-91. Average area in each holding, in acres.	1890-91. Revenue.	1891-92. Number of settlements.	1891-92. Area settled, in acres.	1891-92. Average area in each holding, in acres.	1891-92. Revenue.	Increase or decrease in revenue.
				Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
Goálpára—									
Eastern Duárs	12,651	60,326	4·76	81,194	13,369	63,539	4·75	83,918	+2,724
Kámrúp	90,594	187,057	2·06	3,19,895	98,728	202,305	2·04	3,46,437	+26,542
Darrang	57,695	100,918	1·74	1,90,385	60,935	107,089	1·75	2,01,815	+11,430
Nowgong	80,241	141,582	1·76	2,44,638	79,846	150,323	1·88	2,58,992	+14,354
Sibságar	50,488	73,136	1·44	1,35,168	57,855	82,777	1·43	1,53,552	+18,384
Lakhimpur	28,391	41,898	1·47	77,858	32,006	49,062	1·53	91,192	+13,334
Total	320,060	604,917	1·89	10,49,138	342,739	655,095	1·91	11,35,906	+86,768

The settlement of the Eastern Duárs is an annual settlement made in the same manner as in the districts of Assam proper, but at lower rates, *viz.*, 8 annas per *bigha* for *basti*, 8 annas per *bigha* for *rupit*, and 4 annas per *bigha* for *faringati*, instead of Re. 1, 10 annas, and 8 annas respectively. There is an increase in area in all districts, amounting, on the whole, to 8·2 per cent.

305. The statement below shows the number, area, and revenue of periodic or decennial leases at full rates in each district at the end of the past two years :

Periodic settlement at full rates in the Assam Valley.

District.	1890-91.				1891-92.				
	Number.	Area.	Average area in each holding.	Revenue.	Number.	Area.	Average area in each holding.	Revenue.	Increase or decrease in revenue.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Goálpára—									
Eastern Duárs ...	1	192	192·	319	1	192	192·	319	.....
Kámrúp	67,473	279,404	4·14	5,27,892	64,696	271,298	4·19	5,12,330	—15,562
Darrang	45,557	133,881	2·93	2,60,096	44,767	131,661	2·94	2,55,599	—4,497
Nowgong	56,876	124,074	2·18	2,48,567	55,558	122,518	2·20	2,45,572	—2,995
Sibságar	81,976	340,359	4·15	6,48,953	86,549	347,457	4·01	6,69,121	+20,168
Lakhimpur	22,484	86,922	3·82	1,61,025	21,741	85,032	3·91	1,57,561	—3,464
Total	274,367	964,832	3·88	18,46,852	273,312	958,158	3·50	18,40,502	—6,350

In spite of the increase in area and revenue (7,491 acres and Rs. 20,341 respectively) in the Jorhát and the sadr subdivisions of the Sibságar district, due for the most part to the cadastral survey, there has been, on the whole, a net decrease of 6,674 acres and Rs. 6,350, due generally to the gradual relinquishment of periodic leases, while very few new ones are issued. The decrease in area and revenue in the Kámrúp district has been chiefly in the tahsils affected by *kála-azár*.

During the year under report 657 decennial leases, covering an area of 2,235 acres, were issued, against 627 leases with an area of 3,451 acres in the previous year. It was only in the district of Sibságar that any considerable number of new leases were granted. Of the 95 new settlements in the Jorhát subdivision of this district, 67 are *pattas* converted from annual to decennial, covering an area of 168·68 acres, and 24 are entirely new, covering an area of 463·19 acres. Some of these were made with tea planters for tea cultivation. In Lakhimpur also one new lease was issued to a tea planter. Of the remaining five leases in this district, four were due to partitions, and one was for land taken up for special cultivation.

306. The following statement shows, for each district of the Assam Valley, the number, area, and revenue of leases at half rates under section II of the Settlement Rules at the end of the past two years :

Nisfkhirái holdings in the Assam Valley.

District.	Settled for one year.						Settled for ten years.						Up to which year settled.
	Number.		Area.		Revenue.		Number.		Area.		Revenue.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kámrúp	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,537	1,538	153,367	153,334	92,555	92,527	1892-93
Darrang	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	78	16,320	16,320	9,691	9,691	1898-99
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	5,551	5,551	4,550	4,550	1898-99
Sibságar	..	3	..	4	..	7	346	346	5,088	5,007	3,036	3,441	1900-01
Lakhimpur	3	2	118	102	115	99	25	25	1,264	1,264	1,186	1,186	10—1898-99 2—1891-92 13—1898-99
Total	3	5	118	106	115	106	2,011	2,012	181,590	181,476	1,11,018	1,11,395	....

District.	Settled for twenty years from 1878-79.						Total.								Increase or decrease in area.	Increase or decrease in revenue.
	Number.		Area.		Revenue.		Number.		Area.		Assessed area.		Revenue.			
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.		
			Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		
Kámrup	..	..	....	....	..	..	1,537	1,538*	153,367	153,334	97,380	97,347	92,555	92,527	−33	−28
Darrang	13	13	17,605	17,605	8,577	8,577	91	91	33,925	33,925	24,923	24,923	18,268	18,268	....	....
Nowgong	..	..	....	....	..	..	25	25	5,551	5,551	5,551	5,551	4,550	4,550	....	....
Sibságar	..	..	....	....	..	..	346	349	5,088	5,011	3,130	5,011	3,036	3,448	+1,881	+412
Lakhimpur ..	..	..	....	....	..	..	28	27	1,382	1,366	1,382	1,366	1,301	1,285	−16	−16
Total .. .	13	13	17,605	17,605	8,5 7	8,577	2,027	2,030	199,313	199,187	132,366	134,198	1,19,710	1,20,078	+1,832	+368

One estate in the sadr subdivision of the Kámrúp district has been divided, and a portion of another has been relinquished. One estate in Lakhimpur, held under annual lease by the descendants of the late Bor Senapati as a pension grant, has escheated on the demise of the holder. The *nisfkhiráj* estates in the Sibságar district, with one exception, have been resettled from 1st April 1891 for ten years on the results of the cadastral survey.

Special settlements in the Assam Valley.

307. The following statement shows the number, area, and revenue of the holdings settled on special terms in the Assam Valley:

Serial number.	Nature of tenure.	1890-91.			1891-92.			Increase or decrease in revenue.	Rates at which settled.
		Number.	Area.	Revenue.	Number.	Area.	Revenue.		
			Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Dhubri (Town)	357	118	865	394	119	890	+25	*Basti* Rs. 2 and bázár at Rs. 5 per *bigha*.
2	,, (Latka) ...	11	220	420	11	220	420	.....	At ordinary rates.
3	Goálpára (*chur*) ...	1	675	13	1	675	6	−7	By public auction.
	Total Goálpára	369	1,013	1,298	406	1,014	1,316	+18	
4	*Chamua* (Barpeta) ...	1	515	951	1	515	951	.....	At ordinary rates.
5	Gauháti (Town) { North Gauháti.	258	179	1,314	255	178	1,308	−6	Rs. 2 a *bigha*.
	{ South Gauháti.	801	442	5,115	735	437	5,037	−78	At different rates from Rs. 2 to Rs. 100.
6	Jalukbari *khát*, Gauháti ...	1	298	251	1	298	251	.....	Ordinary rates for cultivated portions, waste being revenue-free.
	Total Kámrúp	1,061	1,434	7,631	992	1,428	7,547	−84	
7	Six-pie *lákhiráj* estates (Tezpur)	2	677	40	2	677	34	−6	6 pie per *bigha* of cultivation.
8	Auniati *khát*, Nowgong ...	1	1,993	1,149	1	1,993	1,131	−18	At ordinary rates.
9	Coffee cultivation (Nowgong)	1	686	129	1	686	257	+128	At 6 annas per acre.
	Total Nowgong	2	2,679	1,278	2	2,679	1,388	+110	
	Carried over	1,434	5,803	10,247	1,402	5,798	10,285	+38	

* Out of 1,538 *nisf-khiráj* estates in Kámrúp, 46 are waste and unassessed.

Serial number.	Name of tenure.	1890-91. Number.	1890-91. Area.	1890-91. Revenue.	1891-92. Number.	1891-92. Area.	1891-92. Revenue.	Increase or decrease in revenue.	Rates at which settled.
			Acrse.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	1,434	5,803	10,247	1,402	5,798	10,285	+38	
10	Ten-twenties, Golághát ...	9	73	130	1	14	19	—111	Land revenue above Rs. 10, in some cases above Rs. 20 remitted.
11	Ditto Jorhát ...	16	209	334	14	162	247	—87	
12	Ditto Sibságar ...	11	258	510	12	259	518	+8	
	Total Sibságar	36	540	974	27	435	784	—190	
13	Six-pie *lákhiraj* estates (North Lakhimpur)	7	2,087	68	7	2,087	77	+9	6 pie per *bigha* of cultivation.
14	*Khiraj khát* (Dibrugarh) ...	2	153	296	2	155	299	+3	At ordinary rates.
	Total Lakhimpur ...	9	2,240	364	9	2,242	376	+12	
	Grand total	1,479	8,583	11,585	1,438	8,475	11,445	—140	

In the town of Dhubri some estates have been divided. There has been a falling off in the revenue of the Gauháti town, due to deaths from *kála-azár*. There has been an increase of one lease under the so-called ten-twenties in the sadr subdivision of Sibságar, due to the division of a *patta* in the course of the cadastral survey. One lease in the Golághát subdivision has been resigned. Seven leases in Golághát and two in Jorhát have escheated, their holders having died.

Tenures in the Assam Valley districts.

308. The statement below gives the number of leases, the area, and revenue assessed under each class of tenure in each district of the Assam Valley and the changes which have been taking place in the different tenures during the last four years :

District.	Permanently-settled. Number.	Permanently-settled. Area, in acres.	Permanently-settled. Revenue	Annual leases. Number.	Annual leases. Area, in acres.	Annual leases. Revenue.	Decennial leases. Number.	Decennial leases. Area, in acres.	Decennial leases. Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Goálpára	19	347,667	11,411	13,764	64,333	84,814	12	412	739
Kámrúp	..	.....	.....	98,728	202,305	3,46,437	64,697	271,813	5,13,281
Darrang	..	.....	.....	60,935	107,089	2,01,815	44,767	131,660	2,55,599
Nowgong	..	.....	.....	79,846	150,323	2,58,992	55,558	122,518	2,45,572
Sibságar	..	.....	.....	57,855	82,777	1,53,552	86,549	347,457	6,69,121
Lakhimpur	..	.....	.....	32,006	49,062	91,192	21,741	85,032	1,57,561
Total for 1891-92	19	347,667	11,411	343,134	655,889	11,36,802	273,324	958,892	18,41,873
1888-89	19	347,667	11,411	281,417	548,604	9,38,022	274,701	982,058	18,45,977
1889-90	19	347,667	11,411	308,189	583,788	10,02,530	269,738	961,675	18,17,722
1890-91	19	347,667	11,411	320,418	605,710	10,50,016	274,379	965,567	18,48,223

District.	Special tenures.			*Nisf-khiráj.*			Waste land grants.			Total revenue-paying area.		
	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Goálpára	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	360	135	13,796	412,772	97,099
Kámrúp	991	913	6,596	1,538	97,380	92,527	31	6,453	3,001	165,985	578,864	9,61,842
Darrang	2	677	34	91	24,923	18,268	139	40,748	16,993	105,934	305,097	4,92,709
Nowgong	1	1,993	1,131	25	5,551	4,550	98	35,566	17,491	135,528	315,951	5,27,736
Sibságar	27	435	784	349	5,011	3,448	186	59,895	30,418	144,966	495,575	8,57,323
Lakhimpur	9	2,242	371	27	1,366	1,285	94	38,024	16,713	53,877	175,726	2,67,127
Total for 1891-92 ..	1,030	6,260	8,921	2,030	134,231	1,20,078	549	181,046	84,751	620,086	2,283,985	32,03,836
1888-89	46	5,475	2,384	2,035	199,042	1,17,479	521	171,550	77,110	558,739	2,254,396	29,92,383
1889-90	41	5,708	2,616	2,028	199,431	1,18,212	499	170,034	82,827	580,514	2,268,303	30,35,323
1890-91	1,108	6,369	9,207	2,027	199,313	1,19,710	504	167,242	83,944	598,455	2,280,908	31,22,511

The changes in the annual and decennial holdings, as well as in the *nisfkhiráj* estates and special tenures, have been discussed above. The revenue of waste land grants continues to increase owing to progressive rates.

The following table gives the average area and revenue of each class of estates for the past seven years :

Year.	Annual leases.		Decennial leases.		Special tenures.		*Nisfkhiraj.*		Waste land grants.	
	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
1885-86 ...	1 9 5	2·04	1 14 1	3·5	0 10 3	120·8	0 9 5	99·06	0 5 8	339·5
1886-87 ...	1 10 5	2·04	1 13 11	3·5	0 8 2	82·4	0 9 5	97·7	0 6 1	335·01
1887-88 ...	1 11 0	1·95	1 14 0	3·5	0 7 4	113·3	0 9 5	97·7	0 6 8	333·97
1888-89 ...	1 11 4	1·95	1 14 1	3·6	0 6 11	119·0	0 9 5	97·8	0 7 2	329·27
1889-90 ...	1 11 6	1·89	1 14 3	3·57	0 7 4	139·22	0 9 6	98·34	0 7 10	340·75
1890-91 ...	1 11 9	1·89	1 14 7	3·52	1 7 2	5·75	0 9 7	98·33	0 8 0	331·83
1891-92 ...	1 11 9	1·91	1 14 9	3·51	1 6 10	6·08	0 14 4	66·12	0 7 6	329·77

Area and classification of land assessed at full and half rates in the Assam Valley.

309. The following statement shows the area of the different classes of land (*basti*, *rupit*, and *faringati*) brought under assessment at full and half rates in each Assam Valley district ; waste land grants and special tenures are not included in this statement, but it includes land held by tea planters on ordinary terms :

District.	*Basti.*		*Rupit.*		*Faringati.*		Total to end of 1891-92.			Total to end of 1890-91.		
	Full rate.	Half rate.	Full rate.	Half rate.	Full rate.	Half rate.	Full rate.	Half rate.	Total.	Full rate.	Half rate.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Goálpára (Eastern Duárs) ..	5,895	....	40,697	....	17,139	....	63,731	....	63,731	60,518	.... ..	60,518
Kámrúp	39,615	12,163	208,328	51,301	225,660	33,883	473,603	97,347	570,950	466,461	97,380	563,841
Darrang	21,605	1,761	162,273	12,832	54,872	10,330	238,750	24,923	263,673	234,799	24,923	259,722
Nowgong	23,253	1,117	139,660	1,446	109,928	2,988	272,841	5,551	278,392	265,656	5,551	271,207
Sibságar	48,135	153	244,772	2,801	137,327	2,057	430,234	5,011	435,245	413,495	3,130	416,625
Lakhimpur	9,985	142	72,395	1,070	51,714	154	134,094	1,366	135,460	128,820	1,382	130,202
Total	148,488	15,336	868,125	69,450	596,640	49,412	1,613,253	134,198	1,747,451	1,569,749	132,366	1,702,115
	163,824		937,575		646,052		1,747,451			1,702,115		

If this statement is compared with the similar statement given in paragraph 287 of last year's report, the following result, showing the extension of cultivation under the different classes, is obtained :

Year.	*Basti.*	*Rupit.*	*Faringati.*	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1890-91	157,107	919,460	625,548	1,702,115
1891-92	163,824	937,575	646,052	1,747,451
Increase	+6,717	+18,115	+20,504	+45,336

II.—SOURCES OF IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND.

SECTION 1.

SALT.

Cachar salt-wells.

310. The salt-wells of Cachar, which are the only source of revenue under this head, were leased for a sum of Rs. 37, against Rs. 23 in the preceding year. The whole of this amount, as also the outstanding balance of the previous year (Rs. 5), was realised during the year

SECTION 2.

EXCISE.

Changes in the system for the administration of excise.

311. Except in the Khási Hills, where the system under which country spirits are sold is governed by special rules, the revised form of country spirit license, referred to in paragraph 289 of the last report, was in force throughout the province. The forms of licenses for the retail sale of *tari* and *pachwai* and of opium, *madak*, and *chandu* were revised during the year under report. The principal changes introduced are the insertion of a clause in the former compelling the vendors to keep correct accounts, and in the latter prohibiting the consumption of opium and its preparations on the premises of licensed shops and limiting the possession and sale of *madak* and *chandu* to one *tola* instead of 5 *tolas* as before. The revised form of *tari* and *pachwai* licenses came into force from 1st April 1891, and that of opium, *madak*, and *chandu* licenses from 1st April 1892. There were no other changes in the system of excise administration during the year.

Revenue demand.

312. The following statement shows the revenue demand under each head of excise for the past five years :

Heads of excise.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	1,96,661	2,54,329	2,79,262	3,42,981	3,51,258
Rum—					
Wholesale licenses	250	200	150	50	100
Retail	18,533	8,488	6,879	8,889	8,979
Still-head duty	6,953	2,000	11,723	9,912	12,280
Total Rum	25,686	10,688	18,752	18,851	21,359
Imported liquors—					
Wholesale licenses	1,850	1,650	1,550	1,400	1,400
Retail	14,538	13,897	11,824	13,658	13,144
Total Imported Liquors	16,388	15,547	13,374	15,058	14,544

Heads of excise.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tari	165	231	295	295	125
Pachwai	1,400	1,385	1,834	2,012	1,509
Ganja—					
Licenses	1,08,629	1,04,202	1,16,744	1,29,163	1,39,948
Duty	1,14,942	1,33,580	1,36,317	1,43,276	1,46,767
Total *Ganja*	2,23,571	2,37,782	3,53,061	2,72,439	2,86,715
Bhang—					
Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duty...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total *Bhang*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium and its compounds—					
Licenses	2,32,035	2,41,026	2,54,029	2,45,816	2,85,636
Duty	14,02,629	13,97,325	14,80,184	15,56,919	16,29,867
Total	16,34,664	16,38,351	17,34,213	18,02,735	19,15,503
Miscellaneous	287	376	508	712	621
Grand total	20,98,822	21,58,689	23,01,299	24,55,083	25,91,634

The year 1890-91 showed an increase in the excise revenue demand of the province amounting to Rs. 1,53,784, to which the three main sources of revenue, *viz.*, opium, country spirits, and *ganja*, all contributed, the bulk of the increase being due to country spirits and opium. The increase under the head of country spirits in that year was due to special enquiries made in the cold weather of 1889-90, which led to a revision of the sanctioned list of shops and to the establishing of proper upset prices prior to settlement. The increase under opium was consequent on the raising of the treasury price of the drug from Rs. 32 to Rs. 37 a seer from the 1st April 1890.

The total demand of the year shows a further advance of Rs. 1,36,551, or 5·5 per cent., over the revenue of the preceding year, the figures for 1891-92 being the largest since the formation of the province in 1874-75. As compared with 1887-88, there has been an increase of Rs. 4,92,812, or 23·4 per cent. The three chief heads of excise, *viz.*, country spirits, *ganja*, and opium, contributed mainly to the increase during the year under report, while under each of the remaining heads except rum there has been a decrease. The largest increase (Rs. 1,12,768) occurred under opium and its compounds, and it was shared by both license fees and duty. The next noticeable increase (Rs. 14,276) was under *ganja*, while country spirits and rum produced an increase of Rs. 8,277 and Rs. 2,508 respectively. Imported liquors showed the largest decrease, *viz.*, Rs. 514. The increase of Rs. 1,12,768 under opium was obtained from all the districts except Sylhet and the Khási Hills. The largest increase (Rs. 47,942) occurred in the Lakhimpur district, and is explained as due to the action of the rubber dealers in that district, who own all the important opium shops and wish to keep the rubber trade in their hands. The increase in Nowgong is due almost entirely to opium, and is explained by the comparatively small amount of opium which is taken out of the treasury in the previous year, the vendors having in the year 1889-90 supplied themselves with larger quantities than they required for actual consumption in that year, in anticipation of the rise in the treasury price which took effect from the 1st April 1890. All districts, except Cachar, Goálpára, Nowgong, and the Khási Hills, contributed to the increase of Rs. 14,276 under *ganja*, of which Rs. 10,785 were obtained from license fees and Rs. 3,491 from duty. The increase of Rs. 8,277 under country spirits was common to all districts except Sibságar, the Nága Hills, and the Gáro Hills, in each of which there was a decrease. Under rum there was an increase of Rs. 2,508, to which the district of Lakhimpur mainly contributed. To the total increase of Rs. 1,36,551 all districts, except Goálpára, the Khási Hills, and the Gáro Hills, contributed. In Goálpára and the Gáro Hills the falling off in revenue of the previous year continued in 1891-92. The decrease (Rs. 2,936) in the former district is due to

the unsuccessful settlements of *ganja* and rum licenses and to a falling off in the consumption of *ganja*. In the latter district it was owing to the lower price paid for the Tura country spirit shop. In the Khási Hills the decrease (Rs. 2,132) was brought about chiefly by a smaller consumption of *ganja* and opium. The increase (Rs. 12,771) in Cachar is the result of better settlements of shops of all descriptions except *chandu*. It is worthy of notice that of all the districts which show an increase in the revenue demand, Sylhet, by far the largest district in the province, shows the smallest increase, *viz.*, Rs. 1,257, which is apparently due to the continued falling off in the consumption of opium. Both in this district and in Goálpára the apparent decrease in the consumption of this drug has been going on since the duty was raised, and confirms the truth of the observations made at paragraph 299 of the report for 1890-91, that smuggling prevails from the border districts of Bengal owing to the duty there being considerably below that in force in Assam. In Kámrúp there were small decreases in license fees under *tari*, *pachwai*, *madak*, and *chandu*, which were more than counterbalanced by the increase in license fees under the more important heads. In this district the net increase amounted to Rs. 19,361. The increase in Darrang (Rs 14,935) was due to license fees under all heads but *pachwai*, which showed a slight decrease, and rum, the revenue from which remained the same for both years. Nowgong is credited with an increase of Rs. 23,543, of which no less than Rs. 23,327 were under opium alone. This increase is due partly to the fact that the consumers from Darrang, where the retail price was high, purchased opium, where practicable, from the border shops of the Nowgong district, and partly to the fact that the extra opium taken out in February and March 1890 with a view to evade payment of the higher rate of duty which came into force from April 1890, was consumed in 1890-91, and the issue of opium in that year necessarily showed a decrease, while the issues in 1891-92 more nearly represent the normal consumption of the district. In Sibságar the increase (Rs. 12,219) was mostly under opium license fees, due to the higher price obtained for the shops in the sadr subdivision. On the other hand, there was a heavy decrease under country spirit license fees in the Golághát and Jorhát subdivisions. The largest increase (Rs. 55,655) occurred in the district of Lakhimpur, and the bulk of this was due to the extra opium (about 39 maunds) taken by vendors from the treasury on account of a rumour that the duty on the drug would be further enhanced from the 1st April 1892. In the Nága Hills there was an increase of Rs. 2,017, which was obtained mainly from the duty on opium. Of the total demand of the year, the Assam Valley districts contributed 82·42 per cent., the Surma Valley districts 16·45 per cent., and the Hill districts 1·13 per cent. The increase in the revenue, on the whole, is satisfactory when it is considered that the number of licenses has been reduced from 1,632 to 1,608, and that excisable articles and opium have become more expensive to the consumer. Better supervision and the measures that have been taken to prevent illicit consumption have, no doubt, contributed to the increase of revenue.

Collections.

313. A portion (Rs. 1,60,317) of the total demand for the year having been realised in advance in the preceding year, the net amount on account of the current demand recoverable during 1891-92 was Rs. 24,31,317, the whole of which, except Rs. 293 outstanding in the districts of Cachar, Kámrúp, Nowgong, and the Nága Hills, together with Rs. 1,247 collected in excess (Rs. 1,233 on account of license fees and Rs. 14 on account of duty on *ganja*), was realised during the year. In addition to the current collections, Rs. 25 outstanding in the district of Sylhet from the previous year and Rs. 1,70,990 advance collections on account of 1892-93 were realised during the year under report. Thus the total revenue collections in 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 26,03,286, against Rs. 24,77,311 in 1890-91, resulting in an increase of Rs. 1,25,975, or 5·08 per cent. The original budget estimate of receipts for the year 1891-92 was Rs. 24,50,000; it was raised to Rs. 25,37,000 in September 1891. The actual collections exceeded the revised estimate by Rs. 66,286. The large difference between the estimates and the actuals was due to unusual sales of opium during the cold weather. The damage to the *ganja* crop was, moreover, not so great as was at one time feared, and the quantity of *ganja* available for import into the province from Rajshahi was larger than was anticipated, and, lastly, the advance collections for 1892-93 were greater than those of 1891-92.

Charges.

314. The charges of the department for the past two years are compared below :

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Commissioner of Excise and his establishment	2,486	3,041
District excise establishment	4,174	4,212
Travelling allowance of excise office establishment	38	5
Cost of hydrometers...	976	...
Contingencies	111	114
Cost of conveying opium within the province	851	413
Preventive police (net cost)	383	383
Refunds...	14,083	2,137
Rewards...	2,705	3,312
Total	25,807	13,617

Thus there has been a decrease of Rs. 12,190 in the expenditure during 1891-92, due mainly to smaller refunds. In the past year no expenditure was incurred in the purchase of hydrometers. Of the expenditure of Rs. 13,617 shown above, Rs. 3,068, being the salary of the clerks who do excise work in Sylhet and the Assam Valley districts, are debitable to "Land Revenue," and Rs. 383, the net cost of the preventive police, are debitable to "Police." Excluding these sums, the net expenditure borne by the Excise Department in the past year was Rs. 10,166.

Country spirits.

315. The sanctioned list of country spirit shops remained the same as in the previous year in all districts except Nowgong and Lakhimpur. In the former district a new shop was added to the list with a view to prevent illicit importation of liquor from the Khási Hills. In the latter district three shops were removed from the list, as the license fees offered for them for a succession of years did not warrant their retention. Of the 205 shops on the list for the province, 194 shops were settled in 1891-92. Four shops in Sylhet, two in Goálpára, and one in each of the districts of Kámrúp, Nowgong, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, and the Nága Hills were not settled, as the fixed upset prices were not obtained for them. Compared with 1890-91, the number of shops settled in the past year shows a decrease of one shop, but the total revenue demand shows an increase of Rs. 8,277, or 2·41 per cent., the figures for the two years 1890-91 and 1891-92 being Rs. 3,42,981 and Rs. 3,51,258 respectively. This increase was contributed to by all districts except Sibságar, the Nága Hills, and the Gáro Hills, each of which showed a decrease. The largest increase (Rs. 5,991) was in the district of Cachar, although the number of shops settled in this district in both years remained the same; the heaviest decrease (Rs. 6,990) was in the district of Sibságar, for which the two subdivisions of Golághát and Jorhát were responsible—a result due to the disturbed state of the district, arising out of affairs at Manipur, at the time when the shops were sold. The settlements made of shops in this district for the current year (1892-93) show that this decrease was only temporary.

Of the total demand of Rs. 3,51,258, a sum of Rs. 58,793 was collected in advance in 1890-91, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,92,465 to be collected in 1891-92. The whole of this amount except Rs. 15 outstanding in Nowgong, was realised during the past year, together with excess collections of Rs. 729, which have been refunded. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 65,508 was collected in advance in 1891-92 on account of the current year. Thus the total collections during the year were Rs. 3,58,687, against Rs. 3,50,019 collected in 1890-91, showing an increase of Rs. 8,668, or 2·47 per cent.

The rule fixing the minimum selling price at 6 annas per quart bottle was in force throughout the province. Country spirits were sold at the minimum price fixed in the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, Darrang, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur only; nowhere else did liquor sell for less than 8 annas a quart bottle. As a rule, each shop settled has a still attached to it, but exceptions were made in the cases of some shops in Cachar, Nowgong, and the Khási Hills. In Cachar two shops were supplied, under passes issued by the Deputy Commissioner, with liquor manufactured at two other shops belonging to the same owners. One shop in Nowgong was allowed to work an extra still during the *Durga Puja* and *Doljatra* festivals. The three shops in the station of Shillong in the Khási Hills district obtained their supplies, as usual, from the licensed distillers in the villages outside the station. No complaints of any serious nature against country spirit shops were made during the past year. A few cases of unauthorised location of shops came to notice, and measures were adopted to rectify this. As in the previous year, no shop was sold in the Assam Valley under Rs. 240 or in the Surma Valley under Rs. 300, and the aggregate number of shops sold for the whole province was 194, being one less than in the previous year. In the Surma Valley and in the three Hill districts some of the shops were sold at upset prices fixed after detailed enquiries into the profits of each shop. Such enquiries involve the expenditure of much time and labour, and it is doubtful whether the results ascertained can be considered very reliable, bearing in mind that there are no materials from which the profits of country spirit shops can be ascertained with any approximation to accuracy. The best rule to apply to all excise shops is to fix the upset price at the average price of the previous three years, regard being had to special conditions which may justify a departure from the general rule. The result of testing done during the year to ascertain the strength of country spirits sold shows that in the Surma Valley it varied from 23·9 to 69·7 under-proof. In the Assam Valley the under-proof limits were 26·6 and 77·3.

Rum.

316. Thirty-eight retail and 2 wholesale rum licenses were in force in the past year, against 41 retail and 1 wholesale licenses in 1890-91. The wholesale licenses and the bulk of the retail licenses were issued, as usual, in the district of Lakhimpur. The revenue demand on account of the rum licenses was Rs. 9,079, against Rs. 8,939, showing a small increase of Rs. 140. Mr. Campbell's rum distillery at Dibrugarh turned out in the past year 7,457 gallons of rum, paying a duty of Rs. 12,280. Thus the total revenue demand on account of license fees and duty for the past year was Rs. 21,359. Of this amount, a portion (Rs. 1,345) was collected in advance in 1890-91, and the balance (Rs. 20,014,) together with an excess collection of Rs. 10 and an advance of Rs. 1,232 on account of 1892-93, was realised during the past year. In 1891-92, according to the Deputy Commissioners' returns, 10,796 gallons of rum were imported into Assam from Bengal and Shahjehanpur; and if the full amount of duty levied on this quantity is added to the collections made in the province, the total revenue collections under rum come to Rs. 42,360, against Rs. 63,935 in 1890-91.

Imported liquors.

317. During the past year 28 wholesale, 8 public house and hotel retail, 19 steamer retail, and 42 general retail shop licenses were in force in the province, and the revenue demand on account of these licenses was Rs. 14,544, against Rs. 15,058 on account of 102 licenses of all descriptions in 1890-91. The revenue demand on account of the wholesale licenses has remained the same in both years. The revenue on account of the "public house" and "hotel retail" licenses and the "general retail shop" licenses shows a falling off, due entirely, in the case of the former class of licenses, to a reduction in their number, and in the case of the retail licenses to the closure of shops, and partly to the fact that this being the second year of the last triennial settlements, twelve months' fees have been taken as demand on account of some shops instead of fourteen months' fees as in the preceding year. The total collections under this head in the past year were Rs. 14,666, against Rs. 14,090 in 1890-91.

Tari.

318. As usual, licenses for the sale of *tari* were issued in the past year in the towns of Gauháti and Dibrugarh only. Three licenses for the sale of fresh *tari* and four for fermented *tari* were granted in 1891-92 as in the previous year. They produced Rs. 125, against Rs. 295 in 1890-91, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 170.

The whole of the demand was collected before the close of the year, the total collections from this source, together with an advance of Rs. 31 for 1892-93, being Rs. 132. Of the demand for the past year, Rs. 24 were realised in 1890-91.

Pachwai.

319. In the past year eleven licenses for the sale of *pachwai* were issued in the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, Kámrúp, and Darrang only. In 1890-91 there were twenty such licenses. The decrease is due to the non-settlement of the Nága Hills license and one license in Sylhet, four in Kámrúp, and three in Darrang. The revenue demand on account of these licenses in 1891-92 was Rs. 1,509, against Rs. 2,012 in 1890-91. Of the demand for 1891-92, Rs. 280 were collected in advance in 1890-91, and the balance (Rs. 1,229), together with an advance of Rs. 101 for 1892-93, was collected during the year.

Ganja.

320. The subjoined statement compares the revenue demand on account of *ganja* from both license fees and duty during the past two years :

District.	License fees.			Duty.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	25,500	25,872	+372	30,482	29,543	−939
Sylhet	41,564	44,261	+2,697	65,554	63,969	−1,585
Goálpára	14,148	10,404	−3,744	15,608	14,799	−809
Kámrúp...	12,252	13,401	+1,149	8,373	14,053	+5,680
Darrang	7,020	12,545	+5,525	3,674	3,067	−607
Nowgong	2,472	2,414	−58	2,776	2,261	−515
Sibságar	12,996	15,673	+2,677	7,827	9,613	+1,786
Lakhimpur	11,604	13,886	+2,282	7,878	8,462	+584
Nága Hills	325	275	−50	200	594	+394
Khási „	1,130	1,055	−75	904	406	−498
Gáro „	152	162	+10	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,29,163	1,39,948	+10,785	1,43,276	1,46,767	+3,491

The increase of Rs. 10,785 under license fees has been shared by all districts except Goálpára, Nowgong, the Nága Hills, and the Khási Hills, each of which shows a decrease. The largest decrease (Rs. 3,744) was in Goálpára, and was brought about by a combination among the bidders. The falling off in the other three districts was small. The largest increase (Rs. 5,525) occurred in the district of Darrang owing partly to the opening of a new shop, the want of which was badly felt by the public, and partly to spirited competition at the sales between the Marwaris on the one side and the Bengalis (as they are called) on the other. The next largest increase (Rs. 2,697) was in Sylhet, and was due to higher upset prices having been fixed for the shops. Under duty there has been an increase of Rs. 3,491, which has been obtained from the districts of Kámrúp, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, and the Nága Hills. The rise is due to the enhancement of the rate of duty on flat *ganja*. The raising of duty leviable on this class of the drug has not, as was expected, encouraged the consumption of the two more expensive kinds. Assuming that—

Flat *ganja* contains ... ... $\frac{10}{16}$th part of pure *ganja*
Round „ „ ... ... $\frac{14}{16}$th ditto
Chur „ „ ... ... $\frac{15}{16}$th ditto

the consumption of each kind in the past two years has been—

	1890-91. Mds. sr. ch.	1891-92. Mds. sr. ch.
Flat *ganja*	360 8 8	381 26 1
Round „	76 5 11	54 4 9
Chur „	49 9 1	26 27 3

From the above calculation wood and other useless matter have been omitted. Taking the *ganja* as it is issued from the *golas*, the total gross consumption in the past year was 700 maunds 37 seers 15 chhatáks, against 728 maunds 26 seers 13 chhatáks in 1890-91, showing a decrease of 27 maunds 28 seers 14 chhatáks, which is due to the restriction placed on the issues from the *golas* in view of the failure of the *ganja* crop.

The number of shops licensed for the sale of *ganja* has decreased from 282 in 1890-91 to 277 in 1891-92. This decrease does not indicate the actual removal of five shops from the sanctioned lists of shops, but their temporary closure. It is, however, satisfactory to note that with fewer shops and smaller consumption there has been a further advance of Rs. 14,276 in the total revenue demand.

Opium.

321. The table below exhibits the revenue demand on account of opium license fees and duty during the past two years. The license fees on account of *madak* and *chandu* are excluded, but the duty on opium used in the manufacture of *madak* and *chandu* is included.

Districts.	License fees.			Duty.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	13,264	13,466	+202	27,670	35,522	+7,852
Sylhet	7,771	8,318	+547	34,959	32,652	—2,307
Goálpára...	4,127	6,084	+1,957	22,316	21,036	—1,280
Kámrúp	22,946	23,902	+956	1,73,309	1,83,397	+10,088
Darrang	28,920	48,116	+19,196	2,22,917	2,11,880	—11,037
Nowgong	24,376	22,699	—1,677	2,60,518	2,85,522	+25,004
Sibságar	54,275	70,920	+16,645	4,29,323	4,28,341	—982
Lakhimpur	74,698	77,686	+2,988	3,75,094	4,20,450	+45,356
Hill districts	7,100	7,330	+230	10,813	11,067	+254
Total	2,37,477	2,78,521	+ 41,044	15,56,919	16,29,867	+ 72,948

The result of raising the treasury price of opium from Rs. 32 to Rs. 37 a seer from the 1st April 1890 was a decrease of Rs. 9,546 under license fees, while the increase under duty was Rs. 76,735, the net result being an increase in the revenue demand of Rs. 67,189. During the year under report there has been a further considerable increase, amounting to Rs. 1,13,992, in the revenue demand from opium, to which both license fees and duty have contributed, the increase under the former head being Rs. 41,044 and under the latter Rs. 72,948. These results are not due to any increase in the sanctioned list of shops for each district, though there has been an increase of seven shops actually settled. In consequence of the Chief Commissioner having drawn the attention of the Commissioner of Excise to the necessity of reducing the number of shops in the Assam Valley, as had already been done in the Surma Valley in 1890-91 with such excellent results, this officer's enquiries during the last cold weather have enabled him, in consultation with the district officers, to reduce the number of shops in this valley from 894 to 812. This reduction, however, has only come into force from 1st April last, and its effect upon the opium revenue of the Valley has yet to be seen. For the whole province, the reduction made since the year 1883-84 is shown in the statement below :

	Number of shops.	
	In 1883-84.	In 1892-93.
Surma Valley	103	64
Assam „	1,200	812
Hill districts	15	15
Total	1,318	891

These figures suffice to indicate the steps which have been persistently taken by this Administration to discourage the consumption of opium as far as possible, regard being had at the same time to the legitimate demand which exists, and which always will exist, for the drug in the province, and the necessity for guarding against smuggling and illicit sales.

Leaving out of consideration the Hill districts, where the opium revenue is insignificant, it is satisfactory to notice that every plains district in the province, except Sylhet, has contributed to the large increase in the opium revenue demand, the largest increase (Rs. 48,314) occurring in Lakhimpur. In 1890-91 every district in the Assam Valley, except Sibságar, showed a decrease in license fees, which was doubtless due to the raising of the treasury price of the drug. The two districts,

however, of the Surma Valley showed, on the whole, a considerable increase under this head. The following statement is interesting, as showing to what extent license fees and duty contributed last year to the increase in the total revenue demand in each plains district :

	Increase or decrease from		Net increase or decrease.
	License fees.	Duty.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	+202	+7,852	+8,054
Sylhet	+547	—2,307	—1,760
Total Surma Valley Districts	+749	+5,545	+6,294
Goálpára	+1,957	—1,280	+677
Kámrúp	+956	+10,088	+11,044
Darrang	+19,196	—11,037	+8,159
Nowgong	—1,677	+25,004	+23,327
Sibságar	+16,645	—982	+15,663
Lakhimpur	+2,988	+45,356	+48,344
Total Assam Valley Districts...	+40,065	+67,149	+1,07,214

The decrease in the revenue demand in Sylhet is attributed to smaller consumption. License fees have continued to increase in the Surma Valley, and in the Assam Valley have recovered somewhat from the fall in the previous year, but in no district of this valley, except Darrang and Sibságar, have they risen again to the figures of 1889-90 before the treasury price of the drug was raised. The large increase in the license fees of these two districts resulted, as usual, in a reduction of the amount of duty realised. Where the shopkeepers purchase their shops at high prices, they are compelled to save themselves from loss by raising the retail price, which drives the consumers to the shops of other districts, where the retail price may be lower. This explains the large increase in duty in the Nowgong district, the consumers of Tezpur having purchased largely from the shops of that district. In the sadr subdivision of the Sibságar district there was a loss of no less than Rs. 41,608 in duty owing to the high prices paid for the shops ; this, however, was made up by the consumers getting the drug from the shops in the Jorhát and Golághát subdivisions, the net result for the whole district being, as shown in the above statement, a loss of Rs. 982 in duty.

The largest revenue from opium is contributed by the two districts of Sibságar and Lakhimpur, and amounted last year to nearly five lakhs in each district of a total demand of a little over nineteen lakhs for the whole province. It is satisfactory, therefore, to notice that the increase in the total revenue demand of these two districts has, after a temporary falling off in 1887-88, been steady during the last four years, as the following figures show :

	Increase or decrease in total revenue demand.				
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sibságar	—16,900	+ 9,842	+15,520	+32,084	+15,663
Lakhimpur	— 9,641	+ 1,980	+35,337	+10,667	+48,344
Total	—26,541	+11,822	+50,857	+42,751	+64,007

During the year under report the total consumption of opium in the province was 1,369 maunds 25 seers 4 chhatáks, against 1,308 maunds 13 seers 8 chhatáks in the previous year. The bulk of this quantity was consumed in the five districts of Assam Proper, the consumption in each of which districts in the past two years is shown separately in the following statement :

	Consumption of opium.					Increase or decrease in 1891-92, as compared with 1890-91.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kámrúp	171¼	159	170	145½	154	+ 8½
Darrang	209¼	202½	207½	188¾	178	—10¾
Nowgong	214¾	221½	243	202¾	231¼	+28½
Sibságar	380¼	380½	397½	357½	355¾	— 1¾
Lakhimpur	332½	332	358¾	313¾	353¼	+39½
Total	1,308	1,295½	1,376¾	1,208¼	1,272¼	+64

Madak and *chandu*.

322. The number of *madak* and *chandu* shops has been further reduced from 33 in 1890-91 to 24 in 1891-92. Besides these twenty-four shops, which sold these admixtures, three shops (one in Nowgong and two in Goálpára) licensed to sell crude opium had permission to deal in these preparations also. The revenue demand on account of the licenses for the exclusive sale of *madak* and *chandu* fell from Rs. 8,339 in 1890-91 to Rs. 7,115 in 1891-92, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 1,224, or 14·6 per cent. The total collections in the past year were Rs. 6,407, against Rs. 7,756 in the preceding year. With the decrease in the number of shops, the quantity of crude opium used in the preparation of *madak* and *chandu* decreased by 1 maund 31 seers 9 chhatáks in 1891-92, as compared with 1890-91, the figures for the two years being 16 maunds 15 seers 4 chhatáks and 18 maunds 9 seers 13 chhatáks respectively.

Offences against the excise laws.

323. The table below exhibits the number of persons prosecuted and convicted for breaches of the excise and opium laws in the past two years :

Districts.	Persons arrested.		Persons convicted.		Fines imposed.		Fines realised.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surma Valley districts	94	138	71	118	1,264*	1,450	1,244*	1,355
Assam „ „	240	390	190	304	4,263	7,406	3,780	7,081
Hill districts	19	18	17	14	212	170	152	168
Total	353	546	278	436	5,739	9,026	5,176	8,604

During the past year 456 cases were reported and brought to trial. Of these, 323 were reported as important, against 189 in the preceding year. This result shows that more attention was paid in the year under report to the detection of real excise cases—cases which affect the revenue and the welfare of the people. Of the 323 important cases, 68 were under the Opium Act, and of these, 42 related to unlicensed sale of opium, 5 to illicit cultivation of the poppy, 3 to unlicensed sale and preparation of *madak* and *chandu*, and 18 to illicit possession of opium. Of the 255 cases under the Excise Act, 89 related to country spirits, 1 to rum, 1 to imported liquor, 94 to *ganja* and *bhang*, and 70 to *pachwai*. There has been an increase in the number of important cases in all districts except Goálpára, Darrang, and the Gáro Hills, in each of which districts the number in both years has remained the same. Of the 456 cases reported and brought to trial, convictions were obtained in 436, or 835 per cent., and fines to the amount of Rs 9,026 were imposed, of which Rs. 8,604 were realised, and Rs. 4,627 were distributed as rewards to the informers and the investigating police officers.

SECTION 3.

STAMPS.

Realisation of stamp-revenue.

324. As in previous years, the revenue of the year 1891-92 was realised under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, and the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870.

Receipts of the department.

325. The total revenue derived from the sale of all descriptions of stamps used under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court-fees Act and of plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps, together with duty and penalty realised under sections 34 and 37 and the duty paid under section 38 of the Indian Stamp Act and other miscellaneous receipts, amounted to Rs. 8,20,824, against Rs. 7,67,648 in 1890-91, showing an increase of Rs. 53,176, or 6·92 per cent. The total stamp revenue of the province has been fluctuating since the year 1885-86, up to which, with the exception of the year 1876-77, it had been showing a steady increase. The revenue of the year under report is the highest obtained since the formation of the province.

The original sanctioned budget estimate of receipts for the year was Rs. 8,00,000. This was reduced to Rs. 7,90,000 in September 1891 on the basis of the actual collections of the first four months of the year. The revised estimate, as sanctioned by the Government of India, was, however, Rs. 8,50,000, which was not realised, the collections falling short of it by Rs. 29,176, but they were in excess of the estimate fixed for the purposes of the provincial contract by Rs. 45,824.

* Revised figures.

The following statement shows separately the revenue derived under the General Stamp Act and the Court-fees Act for each year since 1874-75, when the province was formed. Of the total revenue of 1891-92, 28 per cent. was collected under the General Stamp Act and 72 per cent. under the Court-fees Act.

Year.	Revenue under the General Stamp Acts, XVIII of 1869 and I of 1879.	Revenue under Court-fees Act, VII of 1870.	Total Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	1,38,795	3,35,827	4,74,622
1875-76	1,44,950	3,61,165	5,06,115
1876-77	1,38,299	3,49,033	4,87,332
1877-78	1,67,079	3,81,094	5,48,173
1878-79	1,98,560	3,86,011	5,84,571
1879-80	2,13,861	3,96,482	6,10,343
1880-81	1,99,906	4,13,713	6,13,619
1881-82	1,93,339	4,43,781	6,37,120
1882-83	2,17,170	4,99,765	7,16,935
1883-84	2,06,774	5,40,877	7,47,651
1884-85	2,11,688	5,60,870	7,72,558
1885-86	2,23,400	5,59,319	7,82,719
1886-87	2,02,123	5,40,031	7,42,154
1887-88	1,84,834	6,01,992	7,86,826
1888-89	1,90,533	5,36,240	7,26,779
1889-90	2,12,890	5,90,138	8,03,033
1890-91	2,20,594	5,47,054	7,67,648
1891-92	2,29,831	5,90,993	8,20,824

The revenue under General stamps has been showing a continued increase since 1888-89, the revenue of the year under review being the largest that has ever been obtained. Under Court-fee stamps the revenue has recovered from the heavy decrease that occurred in 1890-91, and the figures for 1891-92 show a small increase of Rs. 855 over those of 1889-90. But the revenue under the Court-fees Act is still lower than that of the year 1887-88, in which the largest revenue was collected.

Receipts, district by district.

326. The following statement compares the revenue derived under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court-fees Act in each district of the province during the past two years :

District.	Receipts under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and the Court-fees Act, 1870, during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.				Total.	
	Under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879.		Under the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870.			
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	23,801	23,167	41,835	41,242	65,636	64,409
Sylhet	1,33,076	1,36,056	3,26,731	3,28,278	4,59,807	4,64,334
Goálpára	13,045	15,025	25,111	43,124	38,156	58,149
Kámrup	15,398	17,357	45,553	58,179	60,951	75,536
Darrang	5,716	6,249	22,962	24,493	28,678	30,742
Nowgong	4,752	4,974	23,088	23,094	27,840	28,068
Sibságar	10,561	12,076	35,941	43,292	46,502	55,368
Lakhimpur	11,762	12,695	20,508	24,209	32,270	36,904
Nága Hills	239	263	826	376	1,065	639
Khási ,, ...	1,751	1,499	3,591	3,925	5,342	5,424
Gáro ,, ...	473	460	908	781	1,381	1,241
Manipur	20	10	.....	.....	20	10
Total	2,20,594	2,29,831	5,47,054	5,90,993	7,67,648	8,20,824

As stated above, there has been a net increase of Rs. 53,176 in the revenue of the year, which was shared by all districts except Cachar, the Nága Hills, the Gáro Hills, and Manipur, the largest decrease, Rs. 1,227, occurring in the district of Cachar. This decrease was distributed nearly equally over general and court-fee stamps, and was due chiefly to the dislocation of business consequent on the Lushai and Manipur expeditions. The decrease in the Nága Hills was confined to court-fee stamps, and was due to the institution of a smaller number of civil suits during the year. In the Gáro Hills, both general and court-fee stamps showed a falling off; a diminished sale of one-anna revenue stamps accounts for the former, and the institution of suits of comparatively low value brought about the latter.

In Sylhet there has been a total increase of Rs. 4,527, of which Rs. 2,980 were contributed by realisations under the Indian Stamp Act and Rs. 1,547 under the Court-fees Act. The revenue under the former head has been steadily advancing since 1887-88, and the increase in the year under report was due chiefly to sale of document stamps. This increase has been ascribed to an increased number of conveyances of immoveable property, and to an increase in the number of money-lending transactions. The increase under Judicial stamps was confined to adhesive court-fee stamps, impressed court-fee stamps, stamps for copies, and plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps, each showing a decrease.

In 1890-91 there was a large decrease under Court-fee stamps, and the increase in the year under report shows that the revenue is recovering itself. In Goálpára there was a total increase of Rs. 19,993, of which Rs. 1,980 were due to general stamps, and Rs. 18,013 to court-fee stamps. This was the largest increase that occurred in any district, and the revenue of the year was the largest ever obtained in this district. After a steady increase up to the year 1887-88, the total revenue fluctuated during the next three years, and the increase in 1891-92 more than made up for the loss sustained in the preceding year. The increase in general stamps was partly due to the resettlement of a portion of the Mechpara pargana by the zamindárs, which was attended with the execution of a large number of leases, and partly to sales and transfers of tenures on account of the high prices of food-grains; for the same reason more loans or advances were taken on jute, mustard, and other articles of export. The increase under Court-fee stamps was due to the increase in civil and criminal suits in both subdivisions, especially in civil suits in the sadr. But the causes which brought about the increased litigation have not been explained. The next largest increase in the total revenue (Rs. 14,585) occurred in Kámrúp. In this district the revenue now obtained was greater than that of any year, except 1884-85, when it amounted to Rs. 75,822, against Rs. 75,536 in the year under report. Here also the increase occurred under both heads, and the bulk of it under Court-fee stamps. Of the increase of Rs. 1,959 in the realisations under the Indian Stamp Act, Rs. 1,715 were due to document stamps alone, and this result is ascribed by the Deputy Commissioner to the increase in money transactions which followed on the commencement of work on the Bengal-Assam Railway, to the sale of 8-anna stamps for coolie agreements, and also to an increase in the sale of immoveable property and in miscellaneous documents. The large increase in court-fee stamps was owing to an increase in the number of civil, criminal, and revenue cases instituted, but, as in the case of Goálpára, no reason has been assigned for this increase in suits. In Darrang the total increase amounted to Rs. 2,064, of which Rs. 533 were contributed by general stamps and Rs. 1,531 by court-fee stamps. The former was due to the sale of eight-anna stamps for coolie agreements, and the latter to the higher value of suits instituted in the civil courts. The smallest increase (Rs. 228) that occurred during the year in any plains district was in Nowgong. Of this, Rs. 222 were under the Indian Stamp Act, arising out of the increased sale of document stamps and one-anna revenue stamps. Increase in the number of security bonds executed by the excise licensees led to the increase under the former, and increase in monetary transactions to the latter. Of the increase of Rs. 8,866 in Sibságar, Rs. 1,515 were under General stamps and Rs. 7,351 under Court-fee stamps. The increase under the former head has been attributed partly to a large demand for eight-anna stamps for coolie agreements and partly to increased money transactions on account of the Manipur transport service. The increase under Court-fee stamps was due partly to the increase in the number of civil suits and partly to the recovery of process-fees on *bakijai* processes which were issued in 1890-91 without prepayment. In Lakhimpur, general stamps showed an increase of Rs. 933, due chiefly to increased sale of eight-anna document stamps for coolie agreements, and the increase in the number of civil suits of both high and low value led to the increase of Rs. 3,701 under Court-fee stamps. Thus the total increase for this district was Rs. 4,634, as compared with the preceding year. The Khási and Jaintia Hills is the only hill district which showed an increase during the year. The increase was confined to adhesive court-fee stamps, while both impressed court-fee stamps and document stamps showed a decrease. This increase was due to a larger number of miscellaneous petitions being filed during the year.

Incidence of stamp revenue.

327. Taking the eight plains districts of the province, the incidence of stamp revenue per head of population was highest (3 annas 5 pie) in Sylhet, and lowest (1 anna 3 pie) in Nowgong. The general incidence in the above eight districts was 2 annas 9 pies in 1891-92, against 2 annas 5 pies in 1890-91.

Percentage of revenue.

328. Of the total revenue, Cachar contributed 7·85 per cent., Sylhet 56·57 per cent., Goálpára 7·08 per cent., Kámrúp 9·20 per cent., Darrang 3·75 per cent., Nowgong 3·42 per cent., Sibságar 6·75 per cent., Lakhimpur 4·49 per cent., and the three Hill districts and Manipur 0·89 per cent.

Document stamps.

329. As in previous years, the chief item of receipts from non-judicial stamps was the sale-proceeds of document stamps. The total revenue collections from this source amounted during the year to Rs. 2,09,129, against Rs. 2,01,526 in 1890-91, showing an increase of Rs. 7,603, or 3·77 per cent.

The following statement compares the receipts in each district during the past two years. It will be observed that the increase in Sylhet, Goálpára, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur continued during the year under report. Increase occurred in all the districts except Cachar and the three Hill districts. No stamps of this description were sold in Manipur during the past two years. As in the preceding

year, the largest increase (Rs. 3,107) occurred in Sylhet. The causes of increase or decrease in the different districts have already been explained as far as possible.

District.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	21,893	21,260	.....	633
Sylhet	1,26,297	1,29,404	3,107	.....
Goálpára	10,999	12,183	1,184	.....
Kámrúp	13,351	15,066	1,715	.....
Darrang	4,874	5,318	444	.....
Nowgong	4,057	4,175	118	.....
Sibságar	8,861	10,071	1,210	.....
Lakhimpur	9,559	10,298	739	.....
Nága Hills	114	97	.....	17
Khási „	1,118	857	.....	261
Gáro „	403	400	.....	3
Manipur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,01,526	2,09,129	7,603	.....

330. The sale-proceeds of one-anna revenue stamps rose from Rs. 8,979 in 1890-91 to Rs. 10,182 in 1891-92, showing a net increase of Rs. 1,203, or 13·39 per cent. This increase was shared by all districts of the province, except the Gáro Hills and Manipur, in each of which there was a small decrease. The largest increase (Rs. 328) occurred in Goálpára, which has been attributed to the system of selling this kind of stamps by the postmasters becoming more popular, and partly to an increase in jute transactions. The next largest increase (Rs. 237) was in Lakhimpur, and was due to increase in money transactions of petty money-lenders and shopkeepers. In Sylhet, Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, and Sibságar the increase in each case was in excess of one hundred rupees. In Sylhet and Darrang the increase has been attributed to the fact that the people are becoming more alive to the requirements of the law, in Kámrúp to the starting of work on the Bengal-Assam Railway, in Nowgong to the facilities offered by sale by the postmasters and increase in money transactions, and in Sibságar to the establishment of the Manipur transport service. The results of the sale of this class of stamps during the year show that more attention is being paid to the proper stamping of receipts, which is satisfactory.

One-anna revenue stamps.

331. As in the previous year, these stamps were sold in the two districts of the Surma Valley only. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 257, against Rs. 282 in 1890-91, showing a decrease of Rs. 25 in both districts taken together, which was owing to ordinary fluctuations.

Other sorts of adhesive stamps.

332. The revenue derived during the year from the sale of other general stamps (the greater portion of which was contributed by pleaders', mukhtars', and revenue agents' certificate stamps) amounted to Rs. 5,869, against Rs. 6,113 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 244. As in 1890-91, these stamps were issued in the eight plains districts and the Khási Hills, and the decrease during the year was mostly due to the decrease of Rs. 224 in Sylhet. Three districts (Cachar, Kámrúp, and Lakhimpur) showed slight increases, and four a decrease, while the figures for Sibságar and the Khási Hills remained the same for both years.

Other general stamps.

333. The revenue from this class of stamps has been declining since 1886-87. This downward course has been arrested during the year under report, the revenue showing an increase of Rs. 407 over that of the preceding year, the figures for the two years being Rs. 684 and Rs. 1,091 respectively. These stamps were issued in the plains districts only, all of which, except Darrang and Nowgong, showed an increase, the largest increase (Rs. 320) occurring in Goálpára. In this district the revenue declined by Rs. 367 in 1890-91, as compared with 1889-90, owing to the dullness of the jute trade, and the price of this article having risen during the year under report, and transactions in other articles having increased, more hundis had to be drawn, which has resulted in the increase of Rs. 320, nearly making up the loss of the preceding year. The increases or decreases in the other districts were small, and were due to ordinary fluctuations, which call for no special notice.

Hundi stamps.

Miscellaneous receipts.

334. The following statement shows the number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by the civil courts and the Deputy Commissioners under sections 34 and 37 of the Indian Stamp Act, as also the amount of duty and penalty levied during the past two years :

District.	Number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by civil courts under section 34.		Amount of duty and penalty realised by civil courts.		Number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by Deputy Commissioners under section 17.		Amount of duty and penalty realised by Deputy Commissioners.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	14	7	75	54	5	4	28	23
Sylhet	52	42	325	262	179	173	1,320	1,301
Goálpára	10	20	59	156	4	2	40	121
Kámrúp	29	28	212	238	4	12	27	71
Darrang	16	17	91	90	13	10	97	41
Nowgong	12	17	82	90	2	5	10	48
Sibságar	28	39	165	268	6	6	38	48
Lakhimpur ...	21	23	169	147	8	16	140	104
Nága Hills ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khási „	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....
Gáro „	.....	2	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	182	195	1,178	1,316	222	228	1,711	1,757

The statement shows that there has been an increase both in the total number of cases brought before civil courts and Deputy Commissioners and the amount of duty and penalty levied.

In addition to the receipts shown above, Rs. 194 were levied by the Collector of Calcutta for stamping documents engrossed on unstamped paper or parchment, against Rs. 80 in 1890-91. Rs. 29 were paid as duty under section 38 of the Indian Stamp Act, against Rs. 36 in 1890-91, and Rs. 7 were realised on account of adjudication fees, against Rs. 5 in the preceding year.

Judicial stamps.

335. The total revenue from the sale of judicial stamps, including court-fee stamps (adhesive and impressed), stamps for copies, and plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps, amounted in 1891-92 to Rs. 5,90,993, against Rs. 5,47,054 in 1890-91, showing a net increase of Rs. 43,939, or 8·03 per cent., as will be seen from the following statement :

District.	Court-fee stamps.				Stamps for copies.				Plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps.				Miscellaneous receipts.				Total.			
	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar ..	38,547	38,197	..	350	2,068	1,927	..	141	1,220	1,118	..	102	..	....	..	..	41,835	41,242	..	593
Sylhet ..	3,00,459	3,04,426	3,967	..	19,171	16,816	..	2,355	7,101	7,036	..	65	..	....	..	..	3,26,731	3,28,278	1,547	..
Goálpára ..	22,691	29,395	6,704	..	2,000	3,151	1,151	..	420	578	158	..	..	....	..	..	25,111	43,124	18,013	..
Kámrúp ..	42,892	54,808	11,916	..	2,035	2,400	365	..	826	1,171	345	..	..	....	..	..	45,553	58,179	12,626	..
Darrang ..	21,671	23,280	1,609	..	849	741	..	108	442	472	30	..	..	....	..	..	22,962	24,493	1,531	..
Nowgong ..	21,880	21,913	33	..	660	567	..	93	548	614	66	..	..	....	..	..	23,088	23,094	6	..
Sibságar ..	32,488	40,147	7,659	..	2,433	2,200	..	233	1,020	945	..	75	..	....	..	..	35,941	43,292	7,351	..
Lakhimpur ..	19,346	22,906	3,560	..	772	861	89	..	390	442	52	..	..	....	..	..	20,508	24,209	3,701	..
Nága Hills ..	780	358	..	422	29	9	..	20	17	9	..	8	..	....	..	..	826	376	..	450
Khási „ ..	3,342	3,656	314	..	176	174	..	2	73	95	22	..	..	....	..	..	3,591	3,925	334	127
Gáro „ ..	839	714	..	125	52	49	..	3	17	18	1	..	..	....	..	..	908	781	..	..
Total ..	5,04,735	5,49,600	44,865	..	30,245	28,895	..	1,350	12,074	12,498	424	..	..	....	..	..	5,47,054	5,90,993	43,939	..

In 1890-91 the revenue declined by Rs. 43,084, which has been more than made up by the increase during the year under report. The revenue from this source in the district of Sylhet, which alone contributes more than half of the receipts under this head, is still much below what it was in 1889-90, though there has been some improvement during the year. The increase was shared by all the districts except Cachar, the Nága Hills, and the Gáro Hills, each of which showed a decrease. The causes of increase or decrease have already been explained.

Court-fee stamps.

336. During the year under report there has been a net increase of Rs. 44,865 under this class of stamps, as compared with 1890-91, which was distributed over all the districts except Cachar, the Nága Hills, and the Gáro Hills. In 1890-91 there was a large decrease in each of the plains districts except Darrang, and the increase that has occurred in Sylhet, Nowgong, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur during 1891-92 does not cover the losses sustained in 1890-91, while only in Goálpára and Kámrúp has the increase exceeded the deficits of the preceding year. The largest increase (Rs. 11,916) occurred in Kámrúp and the largest decrease (Rs. 422) in the Nága Hills.

Stamps for copies.

337. Under the orders contained in the Government of India, Home Department letter No. 1633, dated the 19th November 1890, the rate of copying fees was reduced experimentally for one year from 4 annas to 3 annas per folio with effect from the 1st April 1891. This order affected the revenue from the sale of stamps for copies in all districts except Goálpára, Kámrúp, and Lakhimpur, each of which showed an increase. The total revenue from the source decreased from Rs. 30,245 in 1890-91 to Rs. 28,895 in 1891-92, or by 4·46 per cent. The largest decrease (Rs. 2,355) occurred in the district of Sylhet, though the number of

stamps sold increased by 13,000 sheets, showing that a larger number of copies were taken than in the preceding year. The largest increase (Rs. 1,151) occurred in the district of Goálpára, which was the natural result of the increase in litigation in that district. In 1890-91 the revenue from this class of stamps in this district decreased by Rs. 850. So the increase is not really as large as it appears to be. The increase (Rs. 365) in Kámrúp has been attributed to the increased tendency to appeal. The increase in Lakhimpur was due to an increase in the number of suits instituted.

Plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps.

338. The total receipts from this head amounted to Rs. 12,498, against Rs. 12,074 in 1890-91, showing a net increase of Rs. 424. Of this increase, Rs. 345 were due to Kámrúp alone, and were attributable to the increased number of suits and also to the large number of applications filed before the Settlement Officer in connection with the cadastral survey. The increase of Rs. 158 in Goálpára was also owing to the increase in the number of civil and criminal cases. The largest decrease (Rs. 102) occurred in Cachar. With the large increase in adhesive court-fee stamps, the decrease in Sylhet and Sibságar seems striking; but no satisfactory explanation can be offered of this falling off in the sales. The increase or decrease in the other districts followed the result of sale of adhesive court-fee stamps.

Agreement of Comptroller's and departmental figures.

339. On comparing the figures submitted by the Deputy Commissioners with those rendered by the Comptroller, Assam, in his monthly statements of treasury credits, a small discrepancy of Rs. 3-11-6 has been found. This is owing to the exclusion of fractional parts of a rupee from the departmental accounts.

District charges.

340. The district charges of the department on account of discount allowed on the sale of non-judicial stamps amounted to Rs. 6,882, against Rs. 6,531, showing an increase of Rs. 351, the natural consequence of the increase in the sales. The total amount of discount paid on the sale of court-fee stamps, including stamps for copies and plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps, rose from Rs. 8,430 in 1890-91 to Rs. 9,110 in 1891-92, showing a net increase of Rs. 680. This was also due to the increase in the sales. Adding to the discount allowed on the sale of the two classes of stamps Rs. 221 paid on account of contingent charges and Rs. 20 paid as rewards to informers for detecting two stamp cases in the district of Sylhet, the total district charges come to Rs. 16,233, as compared with Rs. 15,142 in 1890-91, showing an increase of Rs. 1,091. The total district charges, as returned by the Comptroller, Assam, amounted to Rs. 16,239-3-3, showing a small difference of Rs. 6-3-3, which is due to the omission of fractional parts of a rupee from the figures of the Deputy Commissioners of Darrang, the Nága Hills, and the Gáro Hills districts.

Refunds.

341. During the year under report, Rs. 4,873 were refunded on account of the value of stamps, against Rs. 4,332 in the preceding year. Of this sum, Rs. 1,132 were for refunds under the Indian Stamp Act, and Rs. 3,741 for refunds under the Court-fees Act.

Net revenue.

342. Deducting the district charges paid in cash from the gross revenue, the net revenue from stamps during the past two years is given below:

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross revenue	7,67,648	8,20,824
Deduct charges on account of discount, contingencies, and refund ...	19,474	21,106
Net revenue	7,48,174	7,99,718

The proportionate charges on account of pay and cost of establishment of the Superintendent of Stamps amounted to Rs. 3,375 in 1891-92, against Rs. 2,724 in 1890-91. If this amount be added to the district charges paid in cash, the total cash expenditure of the department will be Rs. 24,481, against Rs. 22,198* in 1890-91.

Besides the cash payment of Rs. 24,481, the cost of stamps supplied from the Central Store in Calcutta to the several local and branch depôts in this province, which was adjusted by transfer under the inter-provincial rules, has to be added. In 1891-92 this item amounted to Rs. 11,892, against Rs. 16,249 in 1890-91. Adding this amount to the expenditure in cash, the total charges of the department will come to Rs. 36,373 and the net total revenue will be reduced to Rs. 7,84,451, against Rs. 7,29,201* in 1890-91.

With reference to the orders of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, contained in their Resolution No. 299, dated the 30th April 1879, the following table is submitted, showing separately the receipts on account of non-judicial and judicial stamps and the district charges paid in cash under each head:

	Non-judicial stamps.	Judicial Stamps.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross revenue	2,29,831	5,90,993
Deduct district charges, including refunds	8,162	12,944
Net revenue	2,21,669	5,78,049

* Revised figures.

343. The receipts from the sale of ordinary and service postage labels and telegraph stamps during the past two years are shown in the following table :

Ordinary and service postage labels and elegraph stamps.

District.	Ordinary postage stamps.		Service labels.		Telegraph stamps.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	24,742	32,394	2,510	2,159	9,008	9,448	36,260	44,001	7,741	...
Sylhet	44,286	50,778	6,372	6,522	3,201	3,776	53,859	61,076	7,217	...
Goálpára	13,297	14,795	1,635	1,786	8,813	11,162	23,745	27,743	3,998	...
Kámrúp	10,489	12,214	2,415	2,692	6,248	8,031	19,152	22,937	3,785	...
Darrang	19,622	23,586	2,264	2,507	154	231	22,040	26,324	4,284	...
Nowgong	9,392	10,655	800	817	883	710	11,075	12,182	1,107	...
Sibságar	33,596	52,433	3,060	4,877	8,429	22,379	45,085	79,689	34,604	...
Lakhimpur	25,456	25,974	1,936	2,165	5,776	7,539	33,168	35,678	2,510	...
Nága Hills	5,566	16,339	884	2,153	87	13,463	6,537	31,955	25,418	...
Khási „	10,963	9,771	10,492	9,698	13,069	26,555	34,524	46,024	11,500	...
Gáro „	1,130	1,089	360	402	.....	... ..	1,490	1,491	1	...
Manipur	5,528	.....	140	.....	... ..	2,365	5,668	2,365	...	3,303
Total	2,04,067	2,50,028	32,868	35,778	55,668	1,05,659	2,92,603	3,91,465	+98,862	

344. During the year under report there has been a very large increase (Rs. 45,961) in the sales of stamps of this kind, the receipts for the two years being Rs. 2,04,067 and Rs. 2,50,028 respectively. This increase was distributed over all the plains districts and the Nága Hills ; in the Khási Hills and the Gáro Hills there has been a decrease, while no such stamps were sold in Manipur. The largest increase (Rs. 18,837) occurred in the district of Sibságar, and the increases in the Nága Hills, Cachar, and Sylhet were also considerable. The increase in the first two districts, which were closely connected with the operations against Manipur, was for the most part due to the said operations, while in the last two districts it was due to the steady development of postal communication. Part of the increase in Darrang has been ascribed to the opening of more combined telegraph offices, at which postage stamps are accepted in payment of telegraphic charges. The increase in Kámrúp is said to be chiefly due to the opening of the Bengal-Assam Railway offices. The increase in the other districts in which it occurred attended progress in business and communication. The only considerable decrease (Rs. 1,192) occurred in the district of the Khási and Jaintia Hills. This has been attributed to the absence of most of the regimental officers and men on expeditionary duties during the greater part of the year.

Ordinary postage labels.

345. The sales of service postage stamps increased from Rs. 32,868 in 1890-91 to Rs. 35,778, showing an advance of Rs. 2,910. This increase was shared by all districts except Cachar, the Khási Hills, and Manipur. The largest increase (Rs. 1,817) occurred in Sibságar, which is attributed to the Manipur expedition. Next comes the Nága Hills, in which there has been an increase of Rs. 1,269. This was due to the Kohima treasury having for a considerable time supplied all Manipur requirements. The decrease of Rs. 794 in the Khási and Jaintia Hills is due to fewer stamps having been purchased by the Civil Secretariat. The results in the other districts do not call for an explanation.

Service labels.

346. Of the three denominations of stamps shown in the above statements, telegraph stamps showed the largest increase, *viz.*, Rs. 49,991. This increase was contributed by all districts except Nowgong and the Gáro Hills, the former showing a slight decrease owing to the work of the Silghát office having declined in consequence of the opening of telegraph offices in Darrang, which used to be served by Silghát. The increase in three districts of Sibságar, the Khási Hills, and the Nága Hills was between Rs. 13,000 and Rs. 14,000 in each case. This is due in the case of the Khási and Jaintia Hills to messages in connection with the Manipur outbreak and the operations in the Lushai Hills and the Hukong valley expedition. The receipts of the other districts were also no doubt influenced by the same causes.

Telegraph stamps.

347. Fifty-seven prosecutions were instituted during the year for offences against the stamp laws, compared with 61 in 1890-91, as shown below :

Prosecutions.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Cachar	4	...
Sylhet	19	14
Goálpára	1	4
Kámrúp	10	3
Darrang	2	10
Nowgong	1	...
Sibságar	19	24
Lakhimpur	5	2
Total	61	57

There has been a further decrease in the number of prosecutions instituted during the year under report. No case was instituted in the districts of Cachar and Nowgong, while the number of cases decreased in the districts of Sylhet, Kámrúp, and Lakhimpur. Each of the remaining three plains districts showed an increase. The results of the year are not satisfactory in most districts. It is remarkable that so few cases of breaches of the stamp laws should occur in a large district like Sylhet, which contributes more than half of the stamp revenue of the whole province. The small number of cases that occurred in Kámrúp and Lakhimpur is also noticeable, while in Cachar and Nowgong there was not a single prosecution. Goálpára, too, with the large amount of litigation, shows poor results. In these districts more attention seems to be required to the matter on the part of the Deputy Commissioners. In the 14 cases instituted in the Sylhet district, 29 persons were brought to trial, of whom 25 were convicted and 4 were acquitted. Fines to the amount of Rs. 120 were imposed, of which Rs. 113 were realised during the year. Of these 14 cases, 3 were for executing unstamped receipts, 7 for engrossing documents on insufficiently stamped paper, one for drawing up a promissory note on plain paper with a one-anna revenue stamp, one for executing a power of attorney on plain paper with an eight-anna court-fee stamp, and two for unlawful sale of stamps.

In Goálpára in 4 cases, 9 persons were brought to trial, of whom 7 were convicted and fined Rs. 83, the whole of the fine being realised. Of the others, one was acquitted and one died. Two of these cases were for executing documents on plain paper, and two on insufficiently-stamped paper.

In Kámrúp the number of cases declined from 10 in 1890-91 to 3 during the year under report. In these 3 cases, 3 persons were prosecuted for drawing up deeds on insufficiently-stamped paper, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each, the whole of which was realised.

Darrang showed an increase of 8 cases, the number for the two years being 2 and 10 respectively. Eleven persons were brought to trial for executing deeds on insufficiently-stamped paper, of whom one was acquitted and 10 were convicted and fined in the aggregate a sum of Rs. 70, which was paid during the year. In Sibságar also there has been an improvement in the number of prosecutions, 24 cases having been instituted, against 19 in the preceding year. In one case the accused could not be found, and in the remaining 23 cases 26 persons were brought to trial, of whom 24 were convicted and fined Rs. 204, and 2 were acquitted. Of the 24 cases, 9 were for executing documents on plain paper with one-anna receipt stamp affixed, 14 for writing deeds on plain paper, and one for unlicensed sale of a stamp.

In Lakhimpur 2 prosecutions were instituted, against 5 in 1890-91. Three persons were brought to trial for executing documents on plain paper and sentenced to pay fines amounting to Rs. 30, the whole of which was realised during the year.

As in the previous year, no prosecution was instituted in the Hill districts.

348. There were 189 licensed vendors of stamps during the year, against 169 in 1890-91 as per details given below :

Licensed stamp vendors.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Cachar	9	8
Sylhet	93	109
Goálpára	14	14
Kámrúp	20	23
Darrang	8	7
Nowgong	6	7
Sibságar	8	7
Lakhimpur	6	9
Khási Hills	1	1
Gáro „	4	4
Total	169	189

For the convenience of the public, the number of licensed vendors was increased in the districts of Sylhet, Kámrúp, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur, while in Cachar, Darrang, and Sibságar the number was reduced by one in each district. As in the preceding year, the naib tahsildár at Katigora in Cachar and the tahsildár at Pratabgarh and the naib tahsildár at Hakaluki in Sylhet sold court-fee stamps to persons paying in revenue. In addition to the postmaster of Nowgong and the sub-postmaster of Tura, who sold all descriptions of stamps during the preceding year, the branch postmaster of Dharmatul in the district of Nowgong was similarly licensed during the year under report. But the fact of his selling only Rs. 16 worth of stamps shows perhaps that a licensed vendor is not required in that locality.

Licensing of postmasters for the sale of one-anna revenue stamps.

349. In addition to the 189 licensed vendors, 213 postmasters, sub-postmasters, and branch postmasters sold one-anna revenue stamps to the public, against 217 such officers in 1890-91, as per details given below :

District.	Number.		Amount.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
			Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	23	19	484	570
Sylhet	35	47	686	800
Goálpára	28	29	726	979
Kámrúp	23	22	418	340
Darrang	17	18	225	279
Nowgong	...	15	.....	.....
Sibságar	40	29	590	678
Lakhimpur	26	25	1,141	1,285
Nága Hills	6	5	125*	166
Khási „	3	3	223	228
Gáro „	1	1	69	49
Total	217	213	4,687*	5,374

While the number of postal officials engaged in the sale of this kind of stamps decreased by 4, the value of stamps taken out by them for sale increased by Rs. 687. The sale of revenue stamps through the agency of the Postal Department increased in all districts except Kámrúp and the Gáro Hills, in each of which there was a decrease. On the whole, the result was satisfactory, showing that the system is becoming more and more popular. No information about the sales by the postal officials has been furnished by the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, as no separate accounts are kept of these sales.

Fraudulent abstraction of stamps.

350. There was no case of fraudulent abstraction of adhesive court-fee or other stamps from the records of any of the courts or offices in the province.

The rules for the custody, sale, and defacement of stamps and those for the periodical examination of the stock of stamps were observed.

SECTION 4.

ELEPHANTS.

Elephants.

351. The revenue demand of the year from this source amounted to Rs. 21,582 (license fees Rs. 9,232 and royalty Rs. 12,350), against Rs. 35,677 in the previous year, showing a falling off of Rs. 14,095, of which Rs. 6,045 were under "License fees" and the remainder (Rs. 8,050) under "Royalty." The decrease was due chiefly to fewer *maháls* having been worked during the year than in 1890-91.

Of the 39 *maháls* in the Assam Valley, only 18 were worked, against 25 in the previous year. The two *maháls* in Goálpára (Eastern Duárs) have been allowed rest for two years. The four *maháls* in Nowgong have also been closed for two years. The decrease in license fees in these two districts amounted to Rs. 3,080. The closing of one *mahál* on the north bank and the opening of two on the south bank of the Brahmaputra gave an increase of Rs. 1,109 in the district of Kámrúp. In the Darrang district, as in previous years, all *maháls* have been worked, but they were let for Rs. 560 less than in the previous two years, the season of 1890-91 not having been a successful one. In Sibságar the settlements of 1890-91 continued in force during the year. There was an increase of Rs. 565 in this district, which was due to the recovery of the price of an elephant illegally caught in a closed *mahál*. In the Lakhimpur district six *maháls* on the north bank of the Brahmaputra have been leased for two years from 1891-92. In 1890-91 the seven *maháls* on the south bank were leased. The decrease in license fees was Rs. 2,270. The Deputy Commissioner reports that there were no applicants for the two frontier *maháls* beyond the Inner Line.

There was no revenue under this head in the Surma Valley districts or in any of the Hill districts, excepting the Khási and Jaintia Hills. The *khedda* tracts in Cachar and the Nága Hills were allowed rest. In the Gáro Hills the *Khedda* Department continued its operations during the year. In the Assam Valley the decrease (Rs. 800) in royalty is attributed chiefly to the fact that the Eastern Duár *maháls*, which brought in Rs. 1,900 during 1890-91, were not worked during the year under report. In the whole division only 61 elephants were caught, as compared with 171 in 1890-91. There was a decrease of Rs. 4,100 in royalty in the Khási and Jaintia Hills, owing mainly to no captures having been made in the Jaintia Hills elephant *mahál* No. II, where as many as 27 elephants were caught during 1890-91 and 19 during 1889-90.

The total number of elephants reported to have been caught during the past year was only 66 as detailed below, against 259 in the previous year :

Kámrúp	7
Darrang	24
Nowgong	1
Sibságar	6
Lakhimpur	23
Khási and Jaintia Hills	5
Total	66

* Revised figures.

SECTION 5.

LAC.

352. The revenue derived from lac *mahál*s during the year was Rs. 20, which was collected in the district of Sibságar, as compared with Rs. 74 collected in the previous year in the districts of Darrang and Sibságar.

SECTION 6.

RUBBER.

353. The yield of rubber from the Government forests during the year under report was 4,227 maunds, against 3,076 maunds in 1890-91 and 3,419 maunds in 1889-90.

Rubber.

The right to tap rubber has been farmed out to contractors, who have hitherto paid considerable sums of money for the privilege. Recently, however, many complaints have been made that the Assam forests are not nearly so productive in rubber as heretofore. This is attributed partly to the reckless method of working employed by contractors and their agents, and partly to the unprotected and inaccessible situation of the rubber tracts, which has enabled the adjoining hill tribes to illicitly tap the trees and import the rubber into Assam free of duty as foreign produce.

The value of the rubber *mahál*s in the province during the year under report was Rs. 3,363 more than that in 1890-91. The statement below shows the receipts from these *mahál*s for the past two years :

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Cachar	.....	.....
Sylhet	.....	.....
Goálpára	.....	.....
Kámrúp	.....	.....
Darrang	21,005	21,005
Nowgong	.....	.....
Lakhimpur	.....	4,000
Nága Hills	517	270
Khási „	700	310
Total	22,222	25,585

The only rubber plantations in the province are those in Kámrúp and Darrang. No extensions were made in the Kámrúp plantation, which was maintained at a cost of Rs. 562. The extensions in the Darrang plantations have been noticed in paragraph 198 of this report.

SECTION 7.

INCOME TAX ACT, II OF 1886.

354. The most important orders in connection with the working of the Act which issued during the year were the following :

Rules.

(1) Resolution No. 1664, dated the 21st April 1891, of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, fixing the 1st September as the latest date for the submission of the Provincial Income Tax Reports to the Government of India.

(2) Communication No. 2335, dated the 6th June 1891, from the Department of Finance and Commerce, conveying the decision of the Government of India that a marriage dower paid in cash need not be assessed to the tax leviable under the Act.

(3) The Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 2676R., dated the 17th July 1891, making certain amendments in the forms of notices and registers prescribed by rules 19 and 20 of the Chief Commissioner's Rules, dated the 26th March 1886. These amendments were needed to obviate to some extent the difficulties experienced in realising the tax on commissions earned by tea planters, the principal officers of companies being now required to include in their returns the names of those persons who receive commissions either in lieu of, or in addition to, their salary, and to report to the Collector when such commissions are received.

(4) Communication No. 3874-87R., dated the 16th October 1891, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, directing district officers to see that processes for the realisation of arrears of tax should be withdrawn as soon as the arrears are paid in.

(5) Communication No. 4528, dated the 3rd November 1891, from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, discontinuing the publication of the Annual Income Tax Return No. V hitherto appended to, and printed along with, the report.

(6) Communication No. 884, dated the 2nd March 1892, from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, holding that income tax objections, transmitted by post, may be regarded as "presented" within the meaning of section 25 of the Act.

355. The general course of procedure in making assessments under the several parts of the Act was the same as in previous years. In Sylhet the assessment lists were revised in almost all the thánas and outposts. In the Assam Valley the initial assessments, drawn up on the basis of information supplied by the mauzadárs and tahsildárs, were revised with more or less completeness in the light of such local and other enquiries as the district officers were able to make. No difficulty was experienced in the assessment and

System of assessment and revision.

collection of the tax from the tea garden employés, who form the bulk of the assessees under Part I, except where the assessee was discharged or transferred or appointed after the employer had supplied information. In Sylhet the difficulty in obtaining information as to the frequent changes in the staff of garden employés and the rate of their pay was much less during the year under report owing to the managers having supplied the necessary information with greater punctuality. In Cachar such changes are never reported.

Gross and net receipts.

356. The following is a summary of the financial results of the last five years :

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	2,20,008	2,14,486	2,20,059	2,14,662	2,20,985
Net „	2,16,804	2,12,993	2,18,397	2,12,795	2,18,711

Thus, the year under review shows the highest gross and net receipts since the introduction of the Act.

357. The following statement shows the total assessment and collections of the tax under all parts of the Act :

Total assessment and collection of tax in each district.

District.	Demand.			Collections.		
	Current.	Arrears.	Total.	Current.	Arrears.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	27,091	975	28,066	25,497	625	26,122
Sylhet	63,166	1,761	64,927	61,205	1,438	62,643
Goálpára	23,043	1,159	24,202	22,281	688	22,969
Kámrúp	13,004	555	13,559	13,102	565	13,667
Darrang	15,239	86	15,325	15,079	86	15,165
Nowgong	9,348	39	9,387	9,211	26	9,237
Sibságar	27,515	1,443	28,958	27,314	1,224	28,538
Lakhimpur	27,966	966	28,932	26,382	577	26,959
Nága Hills	2,492	.....	2,492	2,492	.....	2,492
Khási and Jaintia Hills	9,025	.....	9,025	9,025	.....	9,025
Gáro Hills	1,677	.....	1,677	1,643	.....	1,643
Forest Department	1,959	.....	1,959	1,959	.....	1,959
Manipur	170	.....	170	170	.....	170
Total	2,21,695	6,984	2,28,679	2,15,360*	5,229	2,20,589*

The figures do not include fines and penalties or advance collections made in 1890-91 on account of the year under review, but they include advances collected for the current year (1892-93). As compared with last year, the collections in all the plains districts have increased except in Darrang. Sibságar contributes the largest increase, *viz.*, Rs. 2,741. The realisations in Sylhet and Lakhimpur are also satisfactory, being respectively Rs. 2,097 and Rs. 1,864 more than those in 1890-91. The collections in the Hill districts were insignificant, and amounted altogether to Rs. 13,160 against Rs. 13,649 in the previous year.

Sources of income.

358. The following statement shows, in an abstract form, the collections under the several sources excluding penalties and fines, and also the percentage which each source bears to the total collections, as compared with 1890-91 :

	Number of assessees.			Amount of tax.			Percentage to total tax.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase or decrease.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase or decrease.	1890-91.	1891-92.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Salaries, &c., paid by Government ...	731	858	+127	37,923	37,533	—390	17·72	17·02
Ditto local authorities	72	81	+9	789	906	+117	·37	·41
Ditto Companies, section 9 (1).	1,095	1,267	+172	70,133	70,086	—47	32·77	31·77
Ditto Companies, section 9 (2).	195	230	+35	9,761	10,921	+1,160	4·56	4·95
Total Part I	2,093	2,436	+343	1,18,606	1,19,446	+840	55·42	54·15
Part II.—Profits of Companies ...	2	3	+1	51	69	+641	·02	·31
„ III.—Interests on securities ...	.....	.....	.....	205	237	+32	·01	·11
„ IV.—Other sources ...	4,647	4,854	+207	95,147	1,00,214	+5,067	44·46	45·43
Grand total	6,742	7,293	551	2,14,009	2,20,589	6,580	.....	.....

* Includes advance and excess collections of Rs. 857 made during 1891-92 on account of future years.

The fluctuations in receipts from salaries paid by Government and by local authorities are slight, and do not call for remark. As compared with the previous year, the total number of assessees under the head "Salaries, &c., paid by Companies" increased from 1,290 to 1,497, and the assessment from Rs. 79,894 to Rs. 81,007. The distribution of figures under the two clauses of section 9 has changed considerably. Assessments under section 9 (2) were made in a larger number of cases than in 1890-91, consequent on the increase in the number of persons employed by the steamer companies in Dhubri and also on account of the increased rate of salaries of the employés of certain tea companies in Sylhet. The increase of Rs. 640 against "Profits of companies" is due solely to the Sissi Sawmill Company in the Dibrugarh subdivision having come under assessment for the first time in the province.

The receipts under Part IV—"Other sources" show an increase of Rs. 5,067 over the figures of the preceding year. In the Assam Valley the increase in the collections is attributed generally to the careful revision of the assessments. In the Surma Valley, the increase in Sylhet is due to the good harvest of the last two or three years, and to the careful enquiries held by responsible officers as to the income of persons residing in all the thánas and outposts, while in Cachar it was in consequence of the increase of income of certain traders, whose transactions in connection with the Lushai and Manipur field forces contributed materially to their income.

The total collections under Part IV (including arrears, advance for future years, and penalties) amounted to Rs. 1,00,451, or 45·46 per cent. of the total realisations under the Act, as compared with Rs. 95,654, or 54·12 per cent., in the previons year. Of this, Rs. 46,242, or 20·93 per cent., were contributed by the Surma Valley, Rs. 51,046, or 23·10 per cent., by the Assam Valley, and Rs. 3,163, or 1·43 per cent., by the Hill districts. In 1890-91, Rs. 45,306, or 25·63 per cent., were collected from the Surma Valley, Rs. 47,848, or 27·07 per cent., from the Assam Valley, and Rs. 2,500, or 1·42 per cent., from the Hill districts.

Fines and penalties.

359. Only one person in the sadr subdivision of the Sylhet district was prosecuted by the magistrate under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code for omitting to supply information required under section 41 of the Act, and he was fined Rs. 5. The demand on account of penalties by Collectors amounted to Rs. 353 imposed on 91 persons, against Rs. 647 imposed on 174 persons in the previous year. The details for each district are given below :

District.	Part I.			Part IV.		
	Number of persons on whom penalties were imposed.	Amount imposed.	Amount collected.	Number of persons on whom penalties were imposed.	Amount imposed.	Amount collected.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	10	105	105	2	20	20
Sylhet	14	25	25	56	168	168
Goálpára	2	8	8	5	12	12
Nowgong	.....	.....	.....	2	15	10
Total	26	138	138	65	215	210

In Sylhet the penalties fell from Rs. 614 in 1890-91 to Rs. 193 in 1891-92. In Cachar, however, there was a rise of Rs. 107, chiefly under Part I. The Deputy Commissioner explains that, with a view to reduce the amount of arrears at the close of the year, frequent reminders were sent to all defaulters to pay in their tax without delay, and penalties were imposed on those who omitted, in spite of reminders, to pay the tax due from them. Besides the amount shown in the above table, two sums of Rs. 16 under Part I and Rs. 27 under Part IV were collected in the Sylhet district on account of arrears of the previous year.

Revision by Collectors.

360. The following is a comparative statement of the figures of 1890-91 and 1891-92 for the whole province as regards the revisional work of Collectors :

	Total number of assessees.	Number of objections.	Petitions rejected.	Tax reduced.	Entirely exempted.	Pending disposal.
1890-91	5,184	1,217	602	166	448	1
1891-92	5,148	1,123*	662	128	326	4
Increase or decrease ...	—36	—94	+60	—38	—122	+3

Of the 5,148 persons originally assessed under Part IV, 1,123, or 21·81 per cent., preferred petitions of objection under section 25 of the Act, against 1,217, or 23·48 per cent., of the original number of assessees in the preceding year. Thus while the decrease in the number of assessees was ·70 per cent. only, that in the number of objections was 7·72 per cent. This satisfactory result is due to the districts of Goálpára and Kámrúp, where the number of objections fell from 225 and 280 in 1890-91 to 150 and 145 respectively in 1891-92. The result of the revision by Collectors was a reduction of Rs. 8,268, against Rs. 9,748 in 1890-91.

* Includes three cases in which the tax was enhanced.

Revision by Commissioners.

361. Of the 791 persons whose petitions of objection were rejected, or the amount of whose tax was only partially reduced by the Collectors, 39 (including 2 of the preceding year) filed applications for revision before Commissioners under section 27 of the Act, as compared with 21 (including 2 of the year before) in 1890-91. In 30 cases the petitions were rejected, in 4 the assessments were modified, in 3 the assessees were entirely exempted, while 2 cases remained pending at the close of the year, the corresponding figures for 1890-91 being 13, 2, 4, and 2 respectively. There were no appeals in the subdivisions of Goálpára, Mangaldai, Tezpur, Nowgong, North Lakhimpur, and Dibrugarh. Seven appeals were preferred to the Chief Commissioner, one against the order of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, which was rejected, and six from the district of Sylhet. Of these latter, the applications were rejected in four cases, in one partial relief was granted, and in the remaining one the order of the Deputy Commissioner was reversed. The decrease in the assessments in the whole province during the year, due to orders passed on appeals, was Rs. 76, as compared with Rs. 120 in the previous year.

Coercive processes.

362. Only one person was prosecuted before the magistrate in the sadr subdivision of the Sylhet district for omitting to supply information required by law. The following abstract compares the statistics of processes issued on defaulters in the whole province during the past two years :

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.
Number of processes issued	3,387	3,480	93
Number of cases in which moveable property was attached ...	408	519	111
Ditto ditto ditto sold	8	15	7
Ditto ditto immoveable property was attached ...	.....	1	1

Coercive measures were undertaken in a larger number of cases than in the previous year. The total number of processes issued in Cachar was 250, against 224 in 1890-91, of which 52 issued on assessees under Part I and 198 on those under Part IV, the corresponding figures for 1890-91 being 17 and 207 respectively. In 24 cases, against 7 in the preceding year, moveable property was attached, of which 20 were for the recovery of tax from assessees under Part I. In this district, besides the formal processes, 542 quarterly notices in the form of reminders were issued, against 432 in 1890-91. In Sylhet 130 processes under Part I and 279 under Part IV were issued during the year against 121 and 521 respectively in the preceding year. Moveable property was attached in 86 cases, against 167 in 1890-91, but property was actually sold in seven cases only. No immoveable property had to be sold, though in one case in South Sylhet an attachment order was issued, as the defaulter had concealed his moveables. The fall in the percentage of processes in this district is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the people becoming more alive to their liabilities. The Deputy Commissioner further remarks that the increase of collections in South Sylhet, which was obtained with the aid of fewer processes, is very satisfactory. In the Assam Valley there was a marked increase in the number of processes issued, as also in that of the cases in which moveable property was attached. Generally, the increase is said to be due to a desire on the part of the Deputy Commissioners to avoid outstanding balances. Attachment of moveable property was necessary in 408 cases, against 234 in the previous year, the subdivision of Sibságar, with 150, presenting the highest figure next below Dhubri, where the number was 204, against 150 in the whole district of Goálpára in the preceding year. The large increase in the number of processes issued in the Dhubri subdivision (*viz.*, from 557 in 1890-91 to 646 in 1891-92) is attributed to a rise in prices. The Deputy Commissioner observes that the people, who would have otherwise paid their taxes, had to be served with notices of demand before payment could be obtained. In Dibrugarh the increase is due partly to the increased number of assessees under Part IV, and partly to the issue of a smaller number of letters of demand in the case of assessees under Part I. This increase is not to be regretted, if it indicates the substitution of regular processes of collection for irregular orders to pay.

Expenditure.

363. Particulars of expenditure incurred during the year in the collection and assessment of the tax are given bellow :

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	835	871	36
Travelling allowance	.....	5	5
Commission	84	141	57
Contingencies	20	23	3
Total	939	1,040	101

The total expenditure of the year exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 101, but is lower than that of 1889-90 by Rs. 8. Special clerks are entertained only in the districts of Goálpára and Sylhet. In Cachar a monthly allowance of Rs. 10 is paid to a clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's office for doing income tax work in addition to his other duties. The work of assessment and supervision was done, as in previous years, by the district staff, and notices were issued by the ordinary process-serving establishment.

364. The total refunds during the year amounted to Rs. 1,234, as compared with Rs. 928 in the previous year. The statement below compares the amounts refunded in each district during the past two years :

Refunds.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	289	115
Sylhet	125	63
Goálpára	442	911
Kámrúp	...	15
Darrang	...	19
Nowgong	...	13
Sibságar	35	26
Khási and Jaintia Hills	37	72
Total	928	1,234

The large amount of Rs. 911 refunded in Goálpára represents the tax realised in the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 from a Marwari firm, whose principal place of business has since been declared to be in Calcutta. Of the sum of Rs. 115 refunded in Cachar, Rs. 85 were refunded to one person, who sustained a heavy loss in the year 1890-91 owing to the sinking in the Megna river of a flat carrying goods to the value of over Rs. 3,000. In the Khási and Jaintia Hills district, refunds amounting to Rs. 72 were made to certain house proprietors, whose incomes for 1890-91 fell below the estimated amounts on which assessments were made for that year.

365. The subjoined statement gives an abstract of the classification, together with the proportion of assessees and the tax paid by each class to total collections :

Classification of assessees.

Nature of income.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Percentage of assessees to total number of assessees.	Percentage of tax to total collections of tax.
		Rs.		
Salaries, &c., paid by Government ...	858	37,533	11·76	17·02
Ditto ditto local authorities ...	81	906	1·11	·41
Ditto ditto Companies	1,497	81,007	20·53	36·72
Profits of Companies	3	692	·04	·31
Interest on securities	.....	237	.....	·11
Professions	449	11,134	6·16	5·05
Commerce	2,018	44,115	27·67	20·00
Transport, &c.	56	747	·77	·34
Trade	1,887	34,493	25·87	15·64
Manufacture...	186	2,386	2·55	1·08
Property	120	4,396	1·65	1·99
Commission paid to mauzadárs	138	2,738	1·89	1·24
Unclassed (Part IV)	.....	205	.....	·09
Total	7,293	2,20,589	.....	.....

Government officers, including mauzadárs and servants of local authorities, pay about 19 per cent. of the tax, but the largest contribution (36·72 per cent.), as in the preceding years, is made by employés in tea concerns. The Marwari merchants, who constitute the bulk of the commercial class, are included under "Commerce" and "Trade," which furnish 20·00 and 15·64 per cent. of the tax respectively. Of the 2,018 assessees under "Commerce," no less than 1,116 persons are money-lenders and money-changers, who contributed Rs. 21,238, or a little less than half the total collections under this head. Of this sum, Rs. 19,366 were realised in Sylhet. Pleaders and other legal practitioners paid Rs. 6,558 of the tax, or more than half the total derived from "Professions." The number of assessees under the other heads and the tax paid by them are inconsiderable, and do not call for remark.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

SECTION 1.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Registration of births and deaths where carried on.

366. No change took place during the year in the areas in which vital statistics are registered, except that registration was in May 1891 introduced into the town of Kohima, the headquarters station of the Nága Hills district, where statistics were returned from 1st June 1891.

Statistics of births and deaths in the province.

367. The following table compares the results of the registration of births and deaths in the province during the past two years :

District.	Population by census of 1891.	Number of births registered.		Number of deaths registered.		Ratio of births per mille.		Ratio of deaths per mille.	
		1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	Census of 1881, 1890.	Census of 1891, 1891.	Census of 1881. 1890.	Census of 1891. 1891.
I. Surma Valley—									
Cachar	367,542	10,043	9,673	8,717	12,393	34·69	26·32	30·12	33·72
Sylhet	2,154,593	66,329	73,457	52,565	67,941	33·68	34·09	26·69	31·53
Total Surma Valley ...	2,522,135	76,372	83,130	61,282	80,334	33·82	32·96	27·14	31·85
II. Assam Valley—									
Goálpára	452,304	15,075	14,706	14,537	16,240	33·78	32·51	32·58	35·91
Kámrúp	634,249	15,054	13,523	21,262	17,976	23 34	21·32	32·97	28·34
Darrang	307,761	8,277	7,963	8,591	10,870	30·28	25·87	31·43	35·32
Nowgong ...	344,141	8,065	7,598	8,331	9,114	25·97	22·08	26·82	26·48
Sibságar	457,274	9,599	9,956	13,466	9,106	25·92	21·77	36·37	19·91
Lakhimpur ...	254,053	4,792	5,513	5,531	5,349	26·63	21·70	30·74	21·01
Total Assam Valley ...	2,449,782	60,862	59,259	71,718	68,655	27·34	24·19	32·23	28·02
III. Khási and Jaintia Hills (selected areas only).	49,167	1,092	1,159	1,195	1,167	25·24	23·57	27·63	23·74
Grand total	5,021,084	138,326	143,548	134,195	150,156	30·56	28·59	29·64	29·91

The average birth rate for the province thus shows a decrease, as compared with the previous year, and this decrease occurs in each of the three main divisions of the province. This result is, doubtless, in a great measure due to the calculation of the rate on the population of the province according to the census of 1891, which shows an increase of 494,125, as compared with the population recorded at the census of 1881. The only district which shows an increase in the birth rate over that of the previous year is Sylhet, where the rate was 34·09 per mille, as compared with 33·68. The rate in Cachar (26·32 per mille) shows a decrease of no less than 8·37 on that of the previous year. In the Assam Valley the results shown are in all cases worse than those of the preceding year, the rate in the three districts of Kámrúp, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur being below 22 per mille. The districts of Darrang and Nowgong also show a marked decrease, which can only be attributed to defective registration. In Kámrúp the decrease in the birth rate was due chiefly to the ravages of *kála-azár*.

The number of deaths registered rose from 134,195 in 1890 to 150,156 in 1891, and the death rate per mille of population from 29·64 to 29·91. In the Surma Valley it was higher by 4·71 per mille than in the previous year, which was due to the very unusual prevalence of cholera in that valley during the past year. In the Brahmaputra Valley the death rate was 4·21 per mille less than in 1890, which was fairly and comparatively correct.

The registered death rate for the whole province exceeds the birth rate by 1·32 per mille. The registered birth rate in the Surma Valley has exceeded the death rate for some years past. The district of Cachar, however, has in the year under review distinguished itself by a death rate (33·72 per mille), which is 7·40 per mille in excess of the birth rate. In the Assam Valley, the only two districts which show a registered birth rate exceeding the death rate are Sibságar and Lakhimpur. The figures, however, of the districts last named, both as regards death rate and birth rate, are so obviously wrong that the district officers cannot be congratulated on the result.

368. The following tables show the statistics of births and deaths in sadr and also in subdivisional towns where registration is compulsory:

*Statistics of births and deaths in the sadr and subdivisional towns.

Sadr towns (registration compulsory).	Population according to the census of 1891.	Total births registered during the year.	*Total deaths registered during the year.	Total ratio of births per 1,000 of the population.	Total ratio of deaths per 1,000 of the population.
Silchar	7,523	79	366	10·50	48·65
Sylhet	14,027	155	301	11·05	21·46
Dhubri	4,825	47	126	9·74	26·11
Gauháti	10,817	43	186	3·98	17·19
Tezpur	4,011	103	151	25·68	37·65
Nowgong	4,815	79	262	16·46	54·41
Sibságar	5,249	120	78	22·86	14·83
Dibrugarh	9,876	352	344	35·64	34·83
Shillong	6,720	121	119	18·01	17·71
Total	67,863	1,099	1,933	16·19	28·48

Subdivisional towns (registration compulsory).	Population.	Total births registered during the year.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Total ratio of births per 1,000 of the population.	Total ratio of deaths per 1,000 of the population.
Hailákándi	650	4	26	6·15	40·00
Karimganj	3,349	84	148	25·08	44·19
Maulvi Bázár	2,629	38	35	14·45	13·31
Habiganj	4,161	105	129	25·23	31·00
Sunámganj	3,139	76	71	24·21	22·62
Goálpára	5,440	136	190	25·00	34·92
Barpeta	11,887	417	607	35·08	51·06
Mangaldai	699	11	61	15·74	87·27
Jorhát	2,159	26	51	12·04	23·62
Golághát	2,211	20	66	9·05	29·85
North Lakhimpur	1,244	50	24	40·19	19·29
Total	37,568	967	1,408	25·74	37·48

The Chief Commissioner has noticed with regret that in the 9 sadr and 11 subdivisional towns where registration is compulsory, the results were even more incorrect than last year, the total birth rate for sadr towns being 16·19 per mille, against a death rate of 28·48 per mille, including deaths in dispensaries, or 18·79, excluding such deaths. The birth rate figures of Gauháti (3·98), Dhubri (9·74), Silchar (10·50), and Sylhet (11·05), and the death rate figures, including deaths in dispensaries, of Sibságar (14·86), Gauháti (17·19), and Shillong (17·71) are specially noticeable. The statistics for subdivisional towns are somewhat better, showing a birth rate of 25·74 per mille, against a death rate of 37·48 including, and of 34·02 excluding, deaths in dispensaries. The subdivisional towns of Hailákándi, Golághát, Jorhát, Maulvi Bázár, and North Lakhimpur give birth rate or death rate figures which are all more or less ridiculous.

In reviewing the Sanitary Report for 1890, the Chief Commissioner drew the attention of all district and subdivisional officers to the want of proper care and attention shown by them in supervising the registration of vital statistics, and explanations were called for in the worst cases. On the same occasion the Chief Commissioner pointed out that it was impossible to expect any approximation to the correct registration of vital statistics if district officers did not adequately punish those who were responsible for reporting such statistics, that is, in Assam Proper the unpaid village gaonburas and in Goálpára and the Surma Valley the paid rural police. The substance of the explanations submitted in the case of districts in the Assam Valley is that the defective registration is due to the fact that the agency relied upon is an unpaid agency, and that the dismissal of a gaonbura for failure to report vital statistics is no punishment to him. The Chief Commissioner is unable to accept this explanation, and has issued intructions to the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, that district officers must not be allowed to shield themselves from blame for not paying proper attention to the registration of vital statistics in their districts by the allegation that, until the gaonbura becomes a paid servant of Government, no improvement in registration can be looked for. In their orders on the Provincial Report for 1890, the Government of India expressed a hope that, after the remarks made by the Chief Commissioner in his Resolution on that report, it would not in future be necessary to notice the remissness of district officers in the matter of the registration of vital statistics, and the Governor General in Council observed that, unless the Deputy Commissioner shows an interest in the accurate recording of births and deaths, it is vain for the sanitary authorities to expect to procure results which are at all reliable. The Government of India further commented unfavourably on the particularly unsatisfactory results of the compulsory registration of vital statistics in sadr and subdivisional towns, and referred to the fact that prosecutions were only instituted in four sadr and three subdivisional towns. These remarks are equally applicable to the results obtained in 1891. Not only has there been no improvement under the head of prosecutions and convictions in areas where registration is compulsory, but there has been an actual falling off. In the Assam Valley, in the non-compulsory areas, only a small increase (from 95 to 120) took place in the number of cases in which gaonburas (or in Goálpára, chaukidárs) were punished for failure to report, and in the districts of Nowgong and Lakhimpur no such punishments were inflicted at all, while in the districts of Kámrúp and Darrang the number of punishments inflicted was wholly inadequate. Looking at the results as a whole, the Chief Commissioner has been constrained to express his strong disapproval of the apathetic attitude which, as a rule, is adopted by district officers in regard to the registration of vital statistics, and has asked the Sanitary Commissioner to report to him without fail the name of any officer who is conspicuously remiss in this respect.

369. The following table shows the chief causes of mortality during the past two years and the average of the preceding five years:

Provincial mortality from the chief diseases.

	Registered deaths for the past seven years under the chief causes of mortality.		
	Average, 1885-1889.	1890.	1891.
Cholera	12,773	15,396	23,882
Small-pox	1,602	1,401	2,361
Fevers	69,274	74,779	75,965
Dysentery and diarrhœa	16,199	13,015	14,418
Injuries	1,692	1,729	1,597
Other causes	24,205	27,875	31,933
All causes	125,745	134,195	150,156

The number of deaths registered throughout the province increased from 134,195 in the previous year to 150,156, and was largely in excess of the average of the five years from 1885 to 1889, which was 125,745. The increase, which was common to all heads of chief diseases except "Injuries," was specially marked under the head of "Cholera," the number of deaths registered from which disease advanced from 15,396 in the previous year to 23,882, the quinquennial average being 12,773, and exceeded that recorded in any previous year. In the Surma Valley, the cholera deaths aggregated 10,918, or 4·33 per mille of the population, against 3,685, or 1·63 per mille, during the previous year, and a quinquennial average of 5,470, or 2·42 per mille. In the Assam Valley the increase was smaller,—from 11,685 deaths, or 5·25 per mille of population, to 12,961, or 5·29 per mille against a quinquennial average of 7,275, or 3·27 per mille. The only districts in which deaths from cholera decreased, as compared with the preceding year, were Kámrúp, Nowgong, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, while Sibságar and Lakhimpur were the only districts in which cholera deaths fell short of the average for the five years from 1885 to 1889. The only special reason which can be assigned by the Sanitary Commissioner for this general increase in deaths from cholera is that the disease may have been brought into both valleys of the province by pilgrims returning from an unusually frequented festival which took place after an interval of thirty years in Bengal. A secondary cause assigned is the considerable influx of persons into the province in connection with the Manipur expedition, and it is certainly the case that a more or less serious outbreak of cholera occurred along the Silchar-Manipur route, which was taken by one of the military columns. The increase in deaths from small-pox (2,361, or ·47 per mille, against 1,401, or ·31 per mille in the previous year, and a quinquennial average of 1,602, or ·35 per mille) is almost entirely due to the results in the two districts of the Surma Valley and in the districts of Kámrúp and, to a lesser extent, Goálpára in the Assam Valley. The results under the other heads of disease do not call for special notice, except with reference to Dr. Giles' Report on *Kála-ázár* and *Beri-beri*. In November 1889 Dr. Giles, an officer specially

experienced in bacteriology, was deputed by the Government of India to inquire into this disease and to suggest measures for its prevention. Dr. Giles submitted his report in the cold weather of 1890. The Chief Commissioner understands that the main conclusions arrived at by Dr. Giles were that *kála-azár* is essentially the same disease as that known as "*anœmia* or *beri-beri* in Ceylon" reported on by Dr. W. R. Kynsey, Inspector General of Hospitals, Ceylon, in 1887, that the *dochmius* or *anchylostomum* is practically the only real cause of the disease, and that the disease is propagated by infection of the soil by embryoes of the *dochmius*. Dr. Kynsey apparently held that the disease is spread equally by the indirect infection of water and by the direct infection of the soil owing to the *fœces* of infected persons being washed by the rain into water which people drink; and the most experienced medical officers of the province would appear to support this view. Dr. Giles, on the other hand, thinks that infection by water is comparatively rare. Further enquiries are being made, and it would be premature at present to express any definite opinion on the subject.

SECTION 2.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR INSPECTION.

370. The following table compares the immigration of all classes of labourers into the province during the past two years:

Importations.—Provincial figures.

		1890.	1891.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Act ...	Sardári adults	7,291	9,241	+1,950	+26·7
	Contractors' adults	10,082	16,071	+5,989	+59·4
Non-Act...	Adults	8,832	12,627	+3,795	+42·9
Total ...	... ...	26,205	37,939	+11,734	+44·7
Children...	... ...	9,875	11,969	+2,094	+21·2
Grand total, including children ...		36,080	49,908	+13,828	+38·3

The year under report was thus characterised by a considerable increase in immigration under all classes of immigrants, the increase being especially marked in the case of adult labourers imported through the agency of contractors. Various explanations were offered in the district reports of the increased immigration, the explanations relating either to the conditions which prevailed in the labour districts, such as extensions of cultivation, or a further appreciation on the part of managers of the benefit of an adequate labour force, or to the circumstances which prevailed during the year in some of the districts of recruitment. Speaking generally, however, and although no doubt the increased immigration is partly to be accounted for by extensions of cultivation on tea gardens in the province, the Chief Commissioner would attribute the result rather to the abnormally small importations of the previous year.

371. The following table gives the statistics of importations for each district of the province separately:

Importations.—District and valley statistics.

District.	Act adults.			Non-Act adults.			Total of Act and non-Act adults.			Children.			Grand total, including children.		
	1890.	1891.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1890.	1891.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1890.	1891.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1890.	1891.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1890.	1891.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Cachar ..	1,382	2,396	+73·37	1,450	2,393	+65·03	2,832	4,789	+69·10	591	736	+24·53	3,423	5,525	+61·4
Sylhet ..	702	486	−30·76	4,801	7,567	+75·93	5,003	8,053	+60·96	3,103	3,891	+25·39	8,106	11,944	+47·34
Total Surma Valley	2,084	2,882	+38·29	5,751	9,960	+73·18	7,835	12,842	+63·90	3,694	4,627	+25·25	11,529	17,469	+51·5
Kámrúp ..	227	367	+61·67	11	156	+1,318·18	238	523	+119·74	17	179	+952·94	255	702	+175·29
Darrang ..	2,733	4,932	+80·46	354	292	−17·51	3,087	5,224	+69·22	1,176	1,837	+56·20	4,263	7,061	+65·63
Nowgong ..	931	1,017	+ 9·23	1,062	685	−35·49	1,993	1,702	−14·60	425	492	+15·76	2,418	2,194	−9·26
Sibságar ..	4,961	6,489	+30·80	423	458	+8·27	5,384	6,947	+29·03	2,263	2,405	+6·27	7,647	9,352	+22·2
Lakhimpur ..	6,437	9,625	+49·52	1,231	1,076	−12·59	7,668	10,701	+39·4	2,300	2,429	+5·60	9,968	13,130	+31·72
Total Assam Valley	15,289	22,430	+46·70	3,081	2,667	−13·43	18,370	25,097	+36·61	6,181	7,342	+18·78	24,551	32,439	+32·12
Grand total ..	17,373	25,312	+45·69	8,832	12,627	+42·96	26,205	37,939	+44·77	9,875	11,969	+21·20	36,080	49,908	+38·32

These figures show that the increase under the head of Act adults was common to all districts of the province except Sylhet, where the decrease was due to a falling off under the head of labourers recruited through the agency of sardárs (from 653 in the previous year to 410, or by 37·21 per cent.). Under the head of non-Act adults a considerable increase took place in both of the districts in the Surma Valley, while a decrease is apparent in the case of all districts of the Assam Valley except Kámrúp and Sibságar. As above stated, the Chief Commissioner believes these results, so far as Act importations generally and non-Act importations in the Surma Valley are concerned, to be largely due to the fact that the amount of labour imported during the preceding year was abnormally small, but there is no doubt that they are also partly to be ascribed to the opening out of new gardens and to extensions of existing gardens within the province. Such extensions are especially noticed in the reports received from Cachar, Sylhet, and Darrang. In Sylhet, the Deputy Commissioner refers to extensions of cultivation in the South Sylhet and Karimganj subdivisions, and the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang mentions the fact that several gardens are being opened out in the northern part of the sadr subdivision. In the Kámrúp district, the large proportionate increase which occurred is ascribed to the starting of work on the Bengal-Assam Railway, managers having imported more largely with the object of taking up railway contracts.

372. The following tabular statement distributes the adult immigrants according to their sex between the various localities of recruitment:

Nationality of immigrants.

Nationality of immigrants.		Act.				Non-Act.		Total.	
		Garden sardárs.		Contractors.					
		1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bengal	Men ...	439	657	848	1,123	555	579	1,842	2,359
	Women...	366	587	814	1,235	453	619	1,633	2,441
Total		805	1,244	1,662	2,358	1,008	1,198	3,475	4,800
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Men ...	678	750	767	1,272	2,010	3,616	3,455	5,638
	Women...	473	392	549	1,107	1,605	3,387	2,627	4,886
Total		1,151	1,142	1,316	2,379	3,615	7,003	6,082*	10,524
Behar	Men ...	.....	711	.....	620	.....	545	.....	1,876
	Women...	.....	465	.....	481	.....	399	.....	1,345
Total		.....	1,176	.....	1,101	.....	944	.....	3,221
Chota Nagpur ...	Men ...	2,561	2,467	3,308	4,919	1,017	1,502	6,886	8,888
	Women...	2,489	2,259	2,843	4,425	944	985	6,276	7,669
Total		5,050	4,726	6,151	9,344	1,961	2,487	13,162	16,557
Nepal	Men ...	1	13	16	90	10	6	27	109
	Women...	1	34	.....	26	12	4	13	64
Total		2	47	16	116	22	10	40	173
Madras	Men ...	158	483	552	439	345	209	1,055	1,131
	Women...	102	379	355	312	383	196	840	887
Total		260	862	907	751	728	405	1,895	2,018
Bombay	Men ...	2	18	1	12	2	10	5	40
	Women...	2	12	.....	9	3	6	5	27
Total		4	30	1	21	5	16	10	67
Assam	Men ...	.....	.....	15	1	1,393	505	1,408	506
	Women...	.....	.....	14	.....	61	58	75	58
Total		.....	.....	29	1	1,454	563	1,483	564
Orissa	Men ...	10	8	.....	.....	24	1	34	9
	Women...	9	6	.....	.....	15	.....	24	6
Total		19	14	.....	.....	39	1	58	15
Total	Men ...	3,849	5,107	5,507	8,476	5,356	6,973	14,712	20,556
	Women...	3,442	4,134	4,575	7,595	3,476	5,654	11,493	17,383
Grand total...		7,291	9,241	10,082	16,071	8,832	12,627	26,205	37,939

This statement, in which the statistics for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and for Behar are for the first time separately given, shows greater activity of recruitment in all cases except under

* Includes figures for Behar also.

Assam and Orissa, the increase under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and under Chota Nagpur being especially marked. In regard to the classification of immigrants, the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang writes :

> I doubt if more than half of the people described as Chota Nagpur coolies really come from the Chota Nagpur division. It is a common practice for recruiters to *chalan* coolies from Banda and Basti, from Jaunpur and Ghazipur to Purulia, where they are put under contract as junglis. I have come across several instances of this form of swindling, and have reported two very glaring cases, which resulted in excessive mortality, to the Chief Commissioner.

The particular instances referred to in the above extract were referred by the Chief Commissioner to the Bengal Government, with the remark that, assuming the circumstances to be as represented, a case seemed to have been made out for cancelling the license of the contractors concerned on the ground of misconduct. A careful enquiry was made into the matter by the Superintendent of Emigration at Calcutta, with the result that the contractor was shown to have declined to undertake any responsibility in connection with the castes and districts of the coolies at the time he agreed to supply them, and to have invited personal inspection and selection of the coolies by the firms which required them. In one case the obvious precaution of inspecting the coolies before despatch was not taken by, or on behalf of, the firms concerned, while in another the coolies were despatched after selection by an agent of the firm. Under these circumstances, the Bengal Government decided that no action on the part of Government was necessary or possible. There can be no doubt that this decision was correct, but the Chief Commissioner fails to understand why the agents in such cases do not take the necessary steps to satisfy themselves that the article which they want, and not an altogether different one, is supplied before delivery is accepted. The following tables show the relative order in which each locality of recruitment stands in respect of Act and non-Act importations :

(a) Act Importations.

Locality of recruitment.	Recruited by		Total number of labourers imported during 1891.
	Garden sardárs.	Contractors.	
(1) Chota Nagpur...	4,726	9,344	14,070
(2) Bengal	1,244	2,358	3,602
(3) North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,142	2,379	3,521
(4) Behar	1,176	1,101	2,277

(b) Non-Act Importations.

	Number of labourers imported.
(1) North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7,003
(2) Chota Nagpur	2,487
(3) Bengal	1,198
(4) Behar	944

The large increase which took place during the year under report in the number of non-Act importations from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (from 3,615 in the previous year, including Behar, to 7,003) is noteworthy.

373. The proportion of women amongst adult immigrants from the chief localities of recruitment is given below :

Female immigrants.

Locality of recruitment.	Percentage of women to men among							
	Sardári immigrants.		Contractors' immigrants.		Non-Act immigrants.		All adult immigrants.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Bengal	45·4	47·2	48·9	52·3	44·9	51·6	46·9	50·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	41·1	34·3	41·7	46·5	44·3	48·3	43·1	46·4
Behar	.....	39·5	.....	43·6	.....	42·2	.....	41·7
Chota Nagpur	49·2	47·7	46·2	47·3	48·1	39·6	47·6	46·3
Total...	47·2	44·7	45·3	47·2	39·3	44·7	43·8	45·8.

The unsatisfactory features in this return are the falling off in the percentage of women in the case of sardári immigrants from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and from Chota Nagpur. Under the head of contractors' immigrants and non-Act immigrants (except in the case of Chota Nagpur) the figures show improvement in all cases.

Contractors' and sardári coolies.

374. The following table gives the number of Act coolies imported during the past two years into each district, and shows the average number imported by each sardár :

District.	Sardári coolies.		Number of certificates granted to garden sardárs.		Average recruits per sardár.		Contractors' coolies.		Percentage of increase or decrease of importations during 1891, as compared with 1890.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	Sardári.	Contractors'.
Cachar	862	1,520	480	598	1·7	2·5	520	876	+76·3	+68·4
Sylhet...	653	410	241	283	2·7	1·4	49	76	−37·2	+55·1
Total Surma Valley ...	1,515	1,930	721	886	2·1	2·1	569	952	+27·3	+67·3
Kámrúp	141	173	48	48	2·9	3·6	86	194	+22·6	+125·5
Darrang	829	1,628	672	459	1·2	3·5	1,904	3,304	+96·3	+73·5
Nowgong	491	524	226	220	2·1	2·3	440	493	+6·7	+12·0
Sibságar	2,314	2,499	898	978	2·5	2·5	2,647	3,990	+7·9	+50·7
Lakhimpur	2,001	2,487	642	819	3·1	3·0	4,436	7,138	+24·2	+60·9
Total Assam Valley ...	5,776	7,311	2,486	2,524	2·3	2·8	9,513	15,119	+26·5	+58·9
Grand total	7,291	9,241	3,207	3,410	2·2	2·7	10,082	16,071	+26·7	+59·4

The only district which shows a decrease in the number of sardári coolies imported is Sylhet, but it has to be remembered in this connection that the free system is largely resorted to in that district. The number of certificates granted to garden sardárs increased in very district except Kámrúp, Darrang, and Nowgong, and the average recruits per sardár increased in Cachar, Kámrúp, Darrang, and Nowgong, while it decreased in Sylhet and Lakhimpur, and in Sibságar it stood at the same figure as in the previous year. The number of contractors' coolies imported during the year increased in very district. In the case of all districts, except Cachar and Darrang, the proportionate increase in the case of contractors' coolies imported during the year was greater than that of sardári coolies. The number of sardárs' certificates, which provided for the medical examination of labourers prior to engagement, was 1,330, against 1,177 in the previous year.

Cost of importation.

375. There is no new information to be recorded under this head.

Transit of immigrants to the Assam Valley.

376. During the year under report 20,319 immigrants started from the recruiting districts for Assam, against 17,199 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,120. The casualties *en route* to Dhubri, that is, the number of coolies who died or absconded, were returned by the depôt managers as 2 only (1 died and 1 absconded), against 46 (8 died and 38 absconded) in the previous year. Detentions *en route* were returned as 4 only, against 51 in the previous year, but the accuracy of these figures may be open to doubt. The preference shown for the Goalundo over the Kaunia route continues, 12,451 out of the 20,313 immigrants, who arrived at Dhubri during the year under report, having adopted the former route. Of the total number of immigrants who arrived at Dhubri, 1,668 were recruited by licensed sardárs, and the remainder (18,645) came up under the free system. Of these latter, 109 passed as free immigrants, and of the balance, 13,900 were put under contract and 4,636 were passed as dependents attached to them. The Civil Surgeon examined 13,648 immigrants (against 8,647 in the previous year) before they were placed under contract, of whom 12,930 were passed, and 718 (against 510 in the previous year) were rejected. Of those rejected, 250 were sent on as dependents and 143 as free by the depôt managers, 314 (against 136 in the previous year) were returned to their homes by the depôt managers, and 11 (against 40 in the previous year) were returned to their homes by the Civil Surgeon. There is no doubt that the Civil Surgeon exercises great care and strictness in his examination of the immigrants, and no complaints were received from garden managers of unfit persons having been sent up on contract. As regards the Dhubri system generally, the Deputy Commissioner remarks :

> The system of putting coolies on contract at Dhubri remains as before, and every possible care is taken to see that no coolie goes up without having his contract especially explained to him individually. Even after the coolie has executed his contract here, if he objects to proceed, his contract is cancelled, and he is next day returned at the contractor's expense to where he came from. In this the several depôt managers give us loyal support. It is evidently quite understood by every one concerned in immigration here that it is to the interest of us all to see that no coolies are sent up against their wishes. It seems to me to be one of the advantages of the Dhubri system that the coolie has this chance of coming so far, and then, if he likes, refusing to go on further and being sent back at the contractor's expense.

The Dhubri depôts were inspected during the year by the Commissioner, who observes—

> I was present while immigrants were put on contract at three depôts. If the care taken in my presence to explain the meaning of the contract is always exercised, it is impossible that any immigrant can be unaware of what he is doing, or can be subject to compulsion. In the case of women unaccompanied by their husbands, the questions are specially searching.

Transit of immigrants to the Surma Valley.

377. The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar reports that out of 3,348 immigrants despatched from Goalundo in 236 batches, 62 batches, comprising 1,052 coolies, were forwarded direct by steamer, and 174 batches with 2,296 coolies were forwarded as far as Fenchuganj by steamer, and thence by country boat. The deaths on the journey aggregated 44, or 13·1 per mille, against 35, or 19·6 per mille, in the previous year ; but to these must be added 30 deaths which occurred in the debarkation depôts. As regards Sylhet, the returns supplied by the local agents of the India General Steam Navigation Company, Fenchuganj, show that

out of 11,944 coolies imported, only 2,224, or 18·6 per cent., used the steamers for transit from Goalundo to Fenchuganj, against 3,563, or 43·9 per cent., in the previous year. Four persons were reported by the agents as having died from cholera during the journey to Sylhet. No explanation is forthcoming of the greater extent to which the steamer service is used for the conveyance of coolies to Cachar than to Sylhet ; but as regards the falling off in the percentage of coolies who were conveyed by steamer to the latter district during the year under report, the Deputy Commissioner observes :

The only reason which suggests itself for the falling off in the percentage of coolies who used the despatch steamers is that more coolies now come to the tea districts independently (*i.e.*, unaccompanied by contractors' agents), and that they prefer the cheaper route.

The Chief Commissioner is of course aware that a large proportion of immigrants into the Surma Valley come up under the free method, and can accordingly travel by whatever means they choose, while the tendency of the system of recruitment generally adopted in that valley is to favour recourse to the cheapest means of transport. On the other hand, it is urged, and not without reason, that the high rates of fares charged for the steamer journey deter immigrants, whether or not recruited under the free system, from making use of the steamer service.

When inspecting the Silchar depôt in November 1891, the Chief Commissioner recorded the following note :

The arrivals this year have been 2,826 to date, against 1,322 for the whole of last year, distributed thus :

Year.	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Total.
1891 (to 14th November)	1,819	1,007	2,826
1890	793	529	1,322

I see that the total arrivals were in—

1885	2,660
1886	*2,611
1887	2,253
1888	2,907
1889	2,737

The importation, therefore, of Act coolies through this depôt promises to exceed the importations of any year since 1884, and is already more than double the importations of last year.

The following statistics are instructive as obtained from the registers of this depôt :

Year.	Total number despatched from Goalundo.	Deaths *en route*.	Deaths at hospital.	Total deaths.	Arrivals at depôt.	Sent on to gardens.	Death rate *en route*, per cent.	Death rate *en route* and at hospital, per cent.
1884	4,219	351	81	432	3,822	3,715	8·31	10·23
1885	2,793	110	35	145	2,660	2,622	3·93	5·19
1886	2,854	178	19	197	2,611	2,589	6·23	6·90
1887	2,385	79	22	101	2,253	2,229	3·31	4·23
1888	3,058	95	36	131	2,907	2,866	3·10	4·28
1889	2,899	117	61	178	2,737	2,673	4·03	6·14
1890	1,344	16	10	26	1,322	1,309	1·19	1·93
1891 (to 14th November) ...	2,940	39	20	59	2,826	2,804	1·32	2·00

The deaths in the above statement do not include persons said to have absconded or to have been left behind. These figures speak for themselves. In 1884, before the steamer service was started, 8·31 per cent. of the immigrants under the Act died *en route* in a journey of, say, one month. This appalling death rate *en route* has now been reduced to 1·32 per cent., the period of the journey being of course much reduced.

We know nothing of the death rate among *free** immigrants who come up all the way from Goalundo, and some all the way from the North-Western Provinces, by boat, nor have we the means of ascertaining. It would appear from enquiries that I have made that these free immigrants are all from the North-Western Provinces. I should be glad if the Deputy Commissioner would ascertain for me why these men come up by boat to Fenchuganj in preference to the steamer. Is it because the sardár finds it cheaper, and is under contract with the planter to supply at a certain rate per head, or is it that the North-Western coolie objects to the steamer on the ground, as I have heard it stated, that he will not feed on board, and prefers feeding on shore ?

The reasons why coolies are conveyed by boat in preference to steamer were subsequently thus explained by the Deputy Commissioner :

It appears that it is a common practice for managers to give a contract to a recruiter for so many coolies delivered on the garden at so much, say Rs. 15, per head. So long as he obtains the number of coolies he wants, the manager takes no further interest in the coolies, and the contractor of course tries to land them on the garden as cheaply as he can. With this object in view, he hires one or more large boats, paying for it some fixed sum, packs into it all the coolies it can hold, and comes up by easy stages. It costs him less than bringing them by steamer, and if he has luck and does not get cholera, he can always dispose of any surplus coolies.

The coolies also prefer boat travelling. I refer more particularly to North-Western Provinces coolies, as they stop when and where they please on the way up, have always plenty of time to cook on shore, and above all because there are no (to them) irksome regulations which they are compelled to comply with.

* This includes importations by unlicensed sardárs as well as free immigrants in the true sense.

378. The following statement shows the extent to which the debarkation depôts were used during the year under report :

Debarkation depôts.

District.	Number of depôts.	Total number of immigrants to district.	Number that passed through depôts.	Number detained at depôts.				Contracts cancelled at depôts.	Expenditure.	
				Through want of a guide.	In hospital.	For segregation.	For the night only.		Buildings.	Establishments, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar	2	5,525	3,229	.....	158	211	537	...	5,265 0 0	3,047 7 6
Sylhet	5	11,944	728	.....	3	88	.....	...	394 11 0	1,050 2 11
Kámrúp	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Darrang	1	7,061	6,669	2,670	26	...	1,025	...	299 15 9	1,075 15 10
Nowgong ...	1	2,194	1,562	117	29	72	419	...	110 0 0	403 3 6
Sibságar	3	9,352	10,607*	3,558	68	487	1,251	...	532 5 3	2,855 8 1
Lakhimpur ...	1	13,130	10,913	2,830	84†	...	6,708	...	300 0 0	1,076 10 0
Total	13	49,206	33,708	9,175	368	858	9,940	...	6,902 0 0	9,508 15 10
Total for 1890 ...	14	35,798	25,095	14,591	194	559	.....	...	2,014 11 0	9,783 0 5

The number of depôts remained the same as in the previous year, except that there was a decrease of one in the Sibságar district in consequence of the closing of the depôt at Kamalabari, to which reference was made in paragraph 356 of last year's report. As usual, only a small proportion of the immigrants into Sylhet pass through the depôts in that district. In accordance with orders passed during the year, the above statement comprises a separate column showing the number of coolies detained at depôts for the night only ; but even when these are excluded, the numbers detained through want of a guide continue to be considerable. The question whether a slightly higher charge should not be levied for the second and subsequent days during which persons are thus detained has been under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner, with the result that orders have been recently issued that, as an experimental measure, an enhanced rate should be levied in such cases, the Deputy Commissioner or subdivisional officer being authorised to remit the higher rate for sufficient reasons. During the year under report the Silchar depôt was removed to a new site, which accounts for the large expenditure on buildings in the Cachar district.

Mortality at Dhubri and during transit on the Brahmaputra.

379. The number of labourers and dependents despatched from Dhubri was 19,552, of whom 30, against 4 in the previous year, died *en route* to the gardens. Besides these, 11,776 immigrants were shipped at Goalundo for gardens in the Assam Valley (against 7,629 in the previous year), amongst whom 12 deaths occurred between Goalundo and Dhubri, 13 between Dhubri and Gauháti, 8 between Gauháti and Tezpur, and 5 between Tezpur and Dibrugarh.

The Deputy Commissioner of Goálpára reports that cholera broke out on several occasions in epidemic form among the Goalundo coolies, and it would seem to have been communicated to the coolies placed on board at Dhubri. In this connection it has to be remembered that it is not possible to keep coolies for a prolonged period at Dhubri, as to do so would involve the serious risk of overcrowding the depôts. Of the 30 deaths which occurred amongst the coolies shipped at Dhubri, no less than 19 were due to cholera, which is reported to have been prevalent amongst the immigrants between the months of February and July. The total casualties on the journey through the Assam Valley were as follows :

	Number of deaths.		
	From cholera.	From other causes.	Total, 1891.
At Dhubri	33	7	40
On board the steamers	19	11	30
At ports of debarkation—			
Gauháti	...	...	...
Tezpur	9	3	12
Silghát	...	...	...
Kokilamukh	3	3	6
Disangmukh	6	4	10
Nigriting	...	2	2
Mohanamukh	13	1	14
Total	83	31	114
Total for 1890	22	15	37

It will thus be seen that cholera is largely accountable for the increased mortality, though the deaths from other causes advanced from 15 in the previous year to 31.

* This includes 1,784 immigrants for Dibrugarh and North Lakhimpur.

† This includes 14 deaths in the depôt.

380. The following figures given by the Deputy Commissioners of Cachar and Sylhet refer only to coolies imported under the Act who passed through the depôts :

Mortality during transit to the Surma Valley districts.

District.	Year.	Number of immigrants who left Goalundo.	Deaths.			
			En route.	In hospital.	Total.	Proportion per mille.
Cachar	1891	3,348	44	30	74	22·1
	1890	1,784	25	10	35	19·6
Sylhet	1891	729	1	...	1	1·3
	1890	1,521	2	...	2	1·3

The increase which took place in the mortality in the Cachar district is to be regretted. It was due mainly to cholera, which caused 56, or two-thirds of the total deaths. The Deputy Commissioners referred to have not reported how much of this mortality occurred on steamers. They have been directed to give this information in future.

381. During the year under report the usual careful watch was kept in regard to complaints of fraudulent practices in connection with recruitment, and action was invariably taken when necessary. On this subject the Deputy Commissioner of Goálpára writes :

Cases of kidnapping, fraudulent recruitment, and enticement.

Inquiries relating to fraudulent recruitment of coolies were made on three accounts, *viz.*, (*a*) on receipt of complaints from the magistrates of the recruiting districts or from the relatives of the persons enticed away ; (*b*) on coolies complaining to the registering officers direct ; (*c*) on registering officers suspecting any fraud having been practised in the recruitment of any coolie produced before them for registration.

In 1891, 95 enquiries in all were made, against 198 in the previous year, of which 63 were of first, 3 of second, and 29 of third description.

Inquiry regarding 46 missing persons was unsuccessful. Only 17 persons were traced. The cases of 7 persons were abandoned as all of them were of 16, or above 16, years of age. The statements made by three persons disclosed no criminal action, so their cases were dropped. One person was quite willing to serve in the garden. The case regarding one was struck off from the statement, as the person enquiring regarding her was not traceable. Two persons were medically rejected, and returned home, of whom one came again with her relatives. Punishment was obtained in the case of two persons only. In one case one of the accused was sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment more, under sections 417 and 420, Indian Penal Code, and the other sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment, under section 417, Indian Penal Code, and in another case one accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment under section 497, Indian Penal Code. One case is still pending. The accused in the case that was pending in 1890 was discharged under section 253, Criminal Procedure Code.

The three persons complaining before the registering officers were forwarded to the magistrates in whose jurisdiction the offence was committed. One person voluntarily came back again, and the rest were unable to identify the recruiters. The four cases that were shown as pending in last year's report were abandoned, as in two of them the complainants were unable to furnish particulars regarding the recruiters, and in the rest the evidence to establish the complaints was insufficient.

Of the 29 persons enquired about at the instance of the registering officer himself, 12 were identified in their villages ; in the case of four of them no fraud was practised, as they came of their own accord. One was a woman of bad character. The relatives of seven did not take any steps to recover them, as it was impossible for them to get the contracts redeemed or to bring home any complaints. Of the four pending enquiries mentioned in last year's report, two were successful. In one case it was found that the woman was of loose character, and in the other no attempt was made by the relatives of the person for her recovery.

Commenting on these statistics, the Commissioner writes :

Complaints of fraudulent recruiting have been fewer than in the previous year, though the business has been more brisk. Adopting the threefold divisions of previous reports, I find the numbers are—

	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.
1888	42	14	40	96
1889	47	28	97	172
1890	90	16	92	198
1891	63	3	29	95

The complaints in the first class are many of them mere police enquiries into missing persons, and should not, I think, find a place in a table of complaints of fraudulent recruiting.

The Chief Commissioner is not prepared to accept the view that complaints of the first class should in future be excluded.

The following figures relate to complaints made in the several districts of the province other than Goálpára :

District.	Complaints.	True cases.	False cases.	Not proved.	Pending.
Cachar	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	4	1	1	1	1
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	9	1	...	4	4
Lakhimpur	29	1	5	15	8

In Cachar and Sylhet no cases of kidnapping or fraudulent recruitment were brought to notice during the year. In one instance the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum forwarded for enquiry by the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet a complaint, in which it was alleged that a woman of that district had been enticed away, and put under contract in the Habiganj subdivision. On enquiry the woman stated that she left her husband's home of her own accord and on account of the ill-treatment she received there. In Kámrúp no cases of fraudulent recruitment were brought to notice. In Darrang enquiries were made into four cases. In one case, a gang of thirteen coolies from Jabalpur, in the Central Provinces, complained that they had been enticed away. The Jabalpur authorities are still enquiring into this case, but it should be noted that the Deputy Commissioner of Goálpára reports that he himself put these coolies under contract at Dhubri, and that they gave their agreements willingly and cheerfully. In another case, which was reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga, a complaint was made that a minor girl had been kidnapped. The girl was traced and sent to Lohardaga; but the Deputy Commissioner acquitted the accused person on the express grounds—(1) that the girl was not a minor, and (2) that she was not taken away by force or fraud. A third case, in which a Musalman girl was said to have been smuggled into Assam, was enquired into by the authorities at Gorakhpur in the North-Western Provinces. This girl was supplied to the Bishnath Tea Company by a contractor as a Hindu woman from Deoghur in the Sonthal Parganas. The Chief Commissioner understands from the Deputy Commissioner's report that she has been repatriated. The fourth and last case was enquired into at the request of the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, and related to two coolies employed by the Bhareli Tea Company, both of whom alleged that they had executed their agreements willingly, and were quite happy. In the Nowgong district no case of kidnapping or fraudulent recruitment was brought to light during the year. In Sibságar an enquiry was made, at the instance of the subdivisional officer of Dumka, into the case of a married woman, who was said to have been enticed away from her home and to have been sent to a tea garden in that district. In the course of the enquiry, the woman stated that she had been enticed away from her home, but that she had executed a contract at Dhubri of her own free will, that she had quarrelled with her mother-in-law, and did not wish to return to her husband. The subdivisional officer, Dumka, has not yet communicated the final result of this case. In another case a complaint was made that a lad had been recruited in the district of Lohardaga under a false name. He was sent to Ranchi to give evidence, with the result that he was shown to have been recruited under a false name, but it was not clear that he had been recruited by fraud. The person who was accused in this case was discharged under section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and, with the consent of the owners of the garden, the contract was cancelled on payment of compensation by the relatives of the boy. In a third case complaint was made by the brother of an immigrant that the latter had been fraudulently recruited under a false name from Giridhi. This complaint was corroborated by the immigrant, but enquiry showed that the case was probably false, and it was dropped, as the relatives of the man did not wish to press it. Eventually, the man absconded from the garden, and returned to his home. In a fourth case, enquiry was made in regard to a boy who was said to have been kindnapped, but no trace of him could be found. The fifth case relates to two coolie women who complained to the Deputy Commissioner when inspecting a garden that they had been fraudulently recruited. On enquiry at Rewa, where their homes were said to be, no trace of them could be found. In the sixth and seventh cases a complaint was made by a woman and by a man that they had been seized by *arkatis* and sent to Assam against their will. These cases are still under enquiry by the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum; but in the meantime the woman has been repatriated at the cost of the garden manager, her agreement having been cancelled by mutual consent. In another case a gang of some fifteen coolies in the Golághát subdivision complained that they had been fraudulently recruited. These men were registered at Raniganj, and put under contract at Calcutta. Enquiries are now being made at the places where they were recruited. In the case left pending from the previous year, in which a woman was stated to have been abducted from her home in the Manbhum district, the Deputy Commissioner of Sibságar is taking steps for the repatriation of the woman and for the cancelment of her contract, as there was reason to suppose that she had been recruited by deceit. In the Lakhimpur district 29 cases of alleged fraudulent recruiting were enquired into, against 13 cases in the previous year. Of these 29 cases, 10 related to single women, 2 of whom could not be traced. One of the women to whom these complaints related denied having been brought up on false pretences, and one, though alleged to have been brought up under false pretences, was willing to remain on the garden to serve out the term of her contract, while two cases were dismissed, one as a mistake of fact, and the other because the woman was over sixteen years of age, and a charge under section 363 of the Indian Penal Code could not be maintained. In another case the magistrate in Bengal could give no information as to how the woman was recruited, but it appeared from enquiries made there that the woman was probably a willing agent. The results of three cases are not known, as replies to the Deputy Commissioner's reference to Bengal district have not been received. Three cases referred to three batches of single women, two consisting of three women each and one consisting of two women. In one case the charge against the accused was under section 363, Indian Penal Code; but the two girls alleged to have been kidnapped were over sixteen years of age, and as they came up to Assam of their own free will, the case was dismissed under section 253, Criminal Procedure Code. In the second case the women (three) appeared to be of loose character, and no fraud seemed to have been used in recruiting them, while the third case is pending receipt of a reply from Bengal. In seven cases it was alleged that ten boys were kidnapped from their homes. In four cases the boys being over sixteen years of age, the cases were struck off; in one case the boys could not be traced; while two cases are still pending in Bengal. Five cases referred to five batches of coolies, who complained that they had been brought up under false pretences. In the first of these cases, six coolies of the Hukanguri garden deserted, and when brought up for trial, complained that they had been fraudulently recruited. The Deputy Commissioner of Goálpára reported that the contracts were duly executed. The Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur subsequently saw the coolies on the garden. The two leaders had

deserted, and the rest had no complaints to make. In the second case four coolies of the Khobang tea estate deserted, and when brought up for trial, alleged that they had been wrongfully recruited by a sardár of the Khobang garden. They failed to prove their case. The third case related to a batch of three coolies, who were brought up to the Assam Railways and Trading Company's coal mines. The agreements were cancelled, and the coolies were sent to their homes. The Agent objected to pay the expense, which fell on Government. In the fourth case about 140 Rewa coolies of the Khobang tea garden came into Dibrugarh, and complained that they had been recruited by the native doctor of the garden under false pretences, and that while in the garden they had been ill-treated by the manager. These coolies behaved in a lawless manner, and when they returned to the garden assaulted the manager. The Deputy Commissioner tried some of them for rioting, and imprisoned them for various terms. The complaint of ill-treatment on the garden was ascertained to be false, and the question whether the coolies were recruited under false pretences is still under enquiry. In the fifth case four coolies from Jabalpur were sent up for the Hilika tea garden. The coolies on arrival at Dibrugarh complained that they had been sent up against their will. The statements of these coolies have been sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Jabalpur for enquiry, but no reply has yet been received. There were also four cases which referred to four batches of Nepali coolies recruited from Darjeeling, who repudiated their contracts on arrival and refused work. The cases are as follows:

(1) A batch of nine Nepali coolies recruited by Mr. Willis, of Darjeeling, for the Rowmari tea garden in the Lakhimpur district, struck work when they arrived on the garden, and when brought up for trial, alleged that they had been recruited as sepoys, and not as tea garden coolies. They stated that they objected at Dhubri to come up as coolies, but were told that as they were recruited at the garden expense, they must go on. They were ordered to go back to the garden, but refused, and were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment each under section 171 of Act I of 1882. The case was referred to the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, who could give no information regarding the manner in which the coolies were recruited, as they were not placed before any magistrate there, but regarded it as improbable that any representation was made to them that they were to be enlisted as sepoys. The manager of the garden reported later on that the coolies were fairly contented.

(2) Two Nepalis (a man and his wife) were brought up for the Chalkhowa tea estate. They executed contracts before the Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta. On arrival at the garden, they complained that they had been brought up under false pretences, the man alleging that he was told that he would be employed as a gunkeeper with a *sahib*, and his wife as an *ayah*. The manager proved by the evidence of three other coolies who came up in the same batch with them, that they executed the contracts before the Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta, and their allegations appeared to be false. The contracts were, therefore, enforced against them, they being imprisoned for seven days. The man afterwards died in the charitable hospital, and the contract of his wife was cancelled under section 122 of Act I of 1882.

(3) Fifteen Nepali coolies arrived in June 1891 for the Talup tea estate. These coolies, also recruited by Mr. Willis, of Darjeeling, repudiated their contracts on arrival at the depôt, and refused to proceed to the garden. They alleged that they had been told they would be employed as sepoys on the Manipur expedition, and would be paid at the rate of Rs. 10 a woman and Rs. 12 a man. They further stated that they had objected at Dhubri, but were brought up forcibly. Mr. Willis, who was present, denied the charge. The Deputy Commissioner ordered the coolies to proceed to the garden pending enquiries at Dhubri and Darjeeling. They at first refused to go, but afterwards went to the garden. The Deputy Commissioner of Goálpára recommended cancelment of the contracts of these coolies, as they objected to be sent up as coolies. Two of these people died on the garden, and the rest were sick, and did not work. The Deputy Commissioner permitted the manager to cancel their agreements by mutual consent, as they were not physically unfit, but some of the coolies deserted before this could be done.

(4) Twenty-six Nepali coolies, recruited by the same contractor, who came up for the Assam Railways and Trading Company's collieries in August last, refused to work in the mines, and complained that they had been brought up under false pretences and repudiated their contracts. They deserted from Margherita, and were met by the Deputy Commissioner on the line of rail as he was on his way to Margherita, and were ordered to return. This they refused to do, and the Deputy Commissioner accordingly caused them to be arrested and sent back under police escort. The Deputy Commissioner of Goálpára reported that he himself had the contracts explained to these men, and that they all understood where they were going to and what they would have to do. The coolies have all, it is believed, since deserted, except two whose contracts were cancelled at the request of the Agent and General Manager of the Railway Company under section 122 of Act I of 1882, and who were sent back to their country.

It may be noted that all these Nepalis have been recruited by one contractor, and that they have in almost every instance repudiated their contracts and given great trouble. In accordance with a suggestion made by the Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling has agreed to insist on the contractor concerned producing his coolies before a magistrate.

It is satisfactory to notice from the Report of the Collector of Ganjam on Inland Emigration from that district that, although in 1890 there were a good many complaints of kidnapping, in 1891 such complaints were few in number, and none were substantiated. The report proceeds to say that enquiries made show that the emigrants proceed to Assam cheerfully, having learned from returned emigrants the nature of the work and the prospect of profit.

382. The table below shows the additions to, and deductions from, the total labour force of the province during the year 1891 :

Statistics of the labour force.

Labour force remaining at the end of the year 1890	408,140
ADDITIONS—	
Imported by contractors or garden sardárs, including free labourers and dependents imported direct	49,908
Local labour contracts entered into under sections 111 and 112 of Act I of 1882 ...	19,313
Received from other gardens	6,370
Deserters recaptured	483
Remaining after expiry of contract	16,482
Otherwise obtained	20,471
Births	11,557
Total	124,584
DEDUCTIONS—	
Transferred to other gardens	4,383
Left with permission or on expiry of contract	52,267
Deaths	15,832
Desertions	12,748
Free labourers put under contract	9,278
Contracts cancelled under section 111, 140, or 177, Act I of 1882	18
Ditto ditto 122	643
Contracts redeemed ditto 142	6
„ dissolved by mutual consent	138
Total	95,313
Net increase during the year	29,271
Grand total at the close of the year	437,411

The above figures show that the total of the labour force in the province at the close of the year under report was 437,411, or 7·1 per cent. in excess of the figures at the close of the previous year. This result was, of course, due to the larger importations made during the year 1891.

383. The statement below shows the total labour force at the beginning and the end of each of the last three years and the mean strength for the two half-years of 1891 :

Mean strength of the labour force.

Class of labourers.	1st January 1889.	1st January 1890.	1st January 1891.	1st July 1891.	Mean strength for the first half-year of 1891.	31st December 1891.	Mean strength for the second half-year.
Act adults	88,311	97,270	101,904	109,982	105,943	111,669	110,825
Non-Act ... { Adults ...	135,901	142,424	147,453	161,045	154,249	158,183	159,614
Non-Act ... { Children ...	132,054	150,774	158,783	164,494	161,638	167,559	166,026
Total	354,266	390,468	408,140	435,521	421,830	437,411	436,466

384. The details of the labour force of each district showing the variations of strength during the year 1891 are given below :

District figures of the labour force.

District.	1st January 1891.	31st December 1891.	Percentage of total provincial force.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Cachar	99,856	102,324	23·3	+2,468	+2·4
Sylhet	82,717	90,763	20·7	+8,046	+9·7
Total Surma Valley	182,573	193,087	44·1	+10,514	+5·7
Kámrúp	3,012	3,611	·8	+599	+19·0
Darrang	43,271	47,314	10·8	+4,043	+9·3
Nowgong	15,349	16,422	3·7	+1,073	+6·9
Sibságar	91,234	96,426	22·0	+5,192	+5·6
Lakhimpur	72,701	80,551	18·4	+7,850	+10·7
Total Assam Valley	225,567	244,324	55·9	+18,757	+8·3
Grand total	408,140	437,411	100·0	+29,271	+7·1

The percentage of increase for the province generally thus advanced from 4·5 in the previous year to 7·1 in the year under report. In the Surma Valley the percentage of increase advanced from 3·3 in the previous year to 5·7, and in the Assam Valley from 5·4 to 8·3.

385. The nationality and sex of the adult labour force at the beginning and end of the year under report are shown in the following table :

Nationality and sex of the adult labour force.

Nationality.	Sex.	Act.		Non-Act.		Total.		Ratio of nationality.
		1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bengal	Men ...	8,714	9,035	19,765	20,741	28,479	29,776	21·8
	Women ...	8,292	8,791	19,118	20,054	27,410	28,845	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Men ...	4,006	4,902	14,463	16,118	18,469	21,020	14·9
	Women ...	2,799	3,569	13,018	15,290	15,817	18,859	
Behar	Men ...	3,133	3,882	5,693	6,363	8,826	10,245	7·0
	Women ...	2,462	3,007	4,868	5,567	7,330	8,574	
Chota Nagpur	Men ...	35,274	36,860	31,100	32,863	66,374	69,723	49·1
	Women ...	30,679	32,863	28,162	29,728	58,841	62,591	
Nepal	Men ...	37	74	113	137	150	211	0·1
	Women ...	19	18	74	99	93	117	
Madras	Men ...	1,659	2,445	1,083	1,382	2,742	3,827	2·8
	Women ...	1,433	2,157	1,120	1,383	2,553	3,540	
Bombay	Men ...	9	39	135	168	144	207	0·2
	Women ...	10	35	131	159	141	194	
Assam	Men ...	2,516	2,714	6,654	6,121	9,170	8,835	4·1
	Women ...	831	1,232	1,873	1,927	2,704	3,159	
Orissa	Men ...	19	28	45	45	64	73	...
	Women ...	12	18	38	38	50	56	
Total	Men ...	55,367	59,979	79,051	83,938	134,418	143,917	...
	Women ...	46,537	51,690	68,402	74,245	114,939	125,935	
Grand total	.....	101,904	111,669	147,453	158,183	249,357	269,852	...

N.B.—The differences between the entries in columns 5 and 7 and those in columns 6 and 8 of the statement embodied in paragraph 363 of the report for 1890-91 are due to the fact that 10 coolies were wrongly entered by one manager in return No. 51, for the half-year ending the 31st December 1890. These have now been omitted.

The proportion of Act, non-Act, and all coolies belonging to each nationality is shown below :

	1890.	1891.		
	Total.	Act labourers.	Non-Act labourers.	Total.
Bengal	22·4	15·96	25·79	21·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	20·2	7·59	19·85	14·9
Behar...		6·17	7·54	7·0
Chota Nagpur	50·3	62·44	39·57	49·1
Nepal...	0·1	·08	·15	0·1
Madras	2·1	4·12	1·75	2·8
Bombay	0·1	0·7	·21	0·2
Assam	4·8	3·53	5·09	4·1
Orissa...	...	·04	·05	...
Total...	100·	100·	100·	100·

386. The mean strength in each district for each half-year and for the whole year is shown in the following table. The percentages of mortality and desertions are calculated on these figures :

Mean strength of labour force in each district.

District.	Act.			Non-Act.						Total annual strength.		
				Adults.			Children.					
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.
Cachar	8,020	7,399	7,709	48,812	50,554	49,683	44,634	44,747	44,690	101,466	102,700	102,083
Sylhet	8,192	7,646	7,919	44,010	46,634	45,322	33,613	35,557	34,585	85,815	89,838	87,826
Kámrúp ..	745	842	793	1,429	1,557	1,493	1,152	1,227	1,190	3,326	3,626	3,476
Darrang ..	20,116	21,857	20,986	11,257	11,266	11,261	13,405	13,677	13,541	44,778	46,800	45,789
Nowgong ..	3,488	3,770	3,629	7,017	7,095	7,056	5,654	5,830	5,742	16,159	16,695	16,427
Sibságar ..	36,385	37,785	37,085	21,576	21,799	21,687	36,223	37,195	36,709	94,184	96,779	95,841
Lakhimpur ..	28,997	31,525	30,261	20,148	20,708	20,428	26,956	27,793	27,373	76,101	80,026	78,063
Total	105,943	110,825	108,384	154,249	159,614	156,931	161,638	166,026	163,832	421,830	436,466	429,148

387. The number of contracts executed under section 111 of the Act increased from 16,715 in the previous year to 18,256, or by 9·2 per cent., while the number of local contracts executed under section 112 of the Act in the presence of the Inspector advanced from 698 to 1,057, or by 51·4 per cent. In addition to the above, 12,910 contracts were executed at Dhubri under section 111 of the Act, against 8,130 in the previous year, and 3,906 were entered into in the recruiting districts, against 4,908 in 1890. Thus the total number of contracts executed during the year under report, whether in the districts of recruitment, at Dhubri, or in the labour districts, was 36,129, against 30,451 in the preceding year. These figures do not include contracts under Act XIII of 1859.

Number of contracts made.

388. The following table shows the sex and nationality of the labourers who entered into local contracts, district by district :

Nationality of labourers making local contracts.

District.	Sex.	Contracts under section 111.	Contracts under section 112.	Particulars of columns 3 and 4 by nationality.										Total of columns 3 and 4.
				Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Behar.	Chota Nagpur.	Nepal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Assam.	Orissa.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
Cachar	Men	491	107	152	215	70	146	..	4	5	6	..		598
	Women	409	66	117	156	67	120	..	6	7	2	..		475
	Total of 1891	*900*	*173*	*269*	*371*	*137*	*266*	..	*10*	*12*	*8*	..		*1,073*
	„ „ 1890	696	63	274	316		149	2	10	3	5	..		759
Sylhet	Men	1,197	....	128	420	217	180	..	249	1	1	1		1,197
	Women	943	2	177	268	102	163	..	235	..	....	..		945
	Total of 1891	*2,140*	*2*	*305*	*688*	*319*	*343*	..	*484*	*1*	*1*	*1*		*2,142*
	„ „ 1890	1,770	....	242	479		517	..	532	..	....	..		1,770
Kámrúp	Men	16	1	3	....	....	1	..	..	..	13	..		17
	Women	4	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	3	..		4
	Total of 1891	*20*	*1*	*3*	....	....	*2*	..	..	..	*16*	..		*21*
	„ „ 1890	3	1	....	....		....	..	..	..	4	..		4
Darrang	Men	2,082	73	273	78	73	724	..	10	..	997	..		2,155
	Women	1,732	18	237	41	50	785	..	6	..	631	..		1,750
	Total of 1891	*3,814*	*91*	*510*	*119*	*123*	*1,509*	..	*16*	..	*1,628*	..		*3,905*
	„ „ 1890	3,344	141	521	318		1,537	1	11	..	1,097	..		3,486
Nowgong	Men	190	9	29	....	7	161	..	..	..	2	..		199
	Women	109	1	25	....	2	83	..	..	..	....	..		110
	Total of 1891	*299*	*10*	*54*	....	*9*	*244*	..	..	..	*2*	..		*309*
	„ „ 1890	127	20	16	10		110	..	..	..	11	..		147
Sibságar	Men	4,571	326	869	153	453	2,660	7	29	11	715	..		4,897
	Women	3,417	231	792	120	389	2,191	..	43	1	112	..		3,648
	Total of 1891	*7,988*	*557*	*1,661*	*273*	*842*	*4,851*	*7*	*72*	*12*	*827*	..		*8,545*
	„ „ 1890	8,400	392	1,658	1,288		4,831	29	27	5	954	..		8,792
Lakhimpur	Men	1,849	131	263	26	51	1,623	1	11	..	15	..		1,980
	Women	1,246	92	210	14	42	1,062	..	3	..	7	..		1,338
	Total of 1891	*3,095*	*223*	*463*	*40*	*93*	*2,685*	*1*	*14*	..	*22*	..		*3,318*
	„ „ 1890	2,375	81	267	97		2,051	..	15	..	26	..		2,456
	Grand total of 1891 ..	*18,256*	*1,057*	*3,265*	*1,491*	*1,523*	*9,900*	*8*	*596*	*25*	*2,504*	*1*		*19,313*
	„ „ „ 1890 ..	16,715	698	2,978	2,508		9,195	32	595	8	2,097	..		17,413

In all districts, except Sibságar, an increase took place in the extent to which resort was had to section 111 of the Act, and in the case of section 112 the only districts which show a decrease, as compared with the previous year, are Darrang and Nowgong.

Details of local contracts.

389. The following table gives details of local contracts, the classes of labourers who entered into them, and the terms of the contracts. This table does not include contracts executed at Dhubri, figures relating to which will be given at the close of the paragraph.

District.	Section 111.	Section 112.	Class of labourers.				Number of years.							
			New.	Time-expired.	Old Act coolies transferred.	Local.	Under one year.	1	2	Under two and a half years.	3	4	Under five years.	5
Cachar	900	173	730	343	....	....	....	37	209	....	445	..	....	382
Sylhet	2,140	2	1,602	540	....	....	....	404	204	....	1,489	..	....	45
Kámrúp .. .	20	1	....	5	....	16	....	19	....	....	1	..	....	1
Darrang	3,814	91	18	2,409	....	1,478	105	1,498	951	....	737	27	....	587
Nowgong	299	10	14	234	61	....	....	208	39*	2†	51	8	....	6
Sibságar	8,169	557	1,604	6,503	....	619	72	2,762	2,653	41	2,921	56	111	110
Lákhimpar	3,095	223	353	2,943	....	22	1	1,999	859	....	189	28	....	242
Total..	18,437‡	1,057	4,321	12,977	61	2,135	178	6,927	4,915	43	5,833	114	111	1,373
Total for 1890	16,875	698	3,784	11,336	12	2,291	341	6,067	4,145	25	5,965	207	66	757

Under the head of section 111 the only noticeable point is that, in spite of the larger importation of labour, which characterised the year under report, Sibságar shows a decrease in the number of contracts executed under this section (from 8,560 in the previous year to 8,169). In all other districts there was a more or less decided increase. The figures under section 112 do not call for remark.

As regards the class of labourers who entered into local contracts, there was a considerable increase under the head of time-expired labourers, but, on the other hand, the number of local labourers who contracted was somewhat smaller than in the preceding year.

The figures relating to the duration of contracts do not require comment, except in regard to the considerable increase which took place under contracts for five years. This increase was common to all districts except Nowgong and Sibságar, and was especially marked in Cachar, where the number of five-year contracts increased from 28 in the previous year to 382 in the year under report. The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar explains that the whole of these five-year contracts were entered into by new coolies.

As regards the 29,056 contracts executed at Dhubri, the figures for 1890 and 1891 stand as follows :

Year.	Three-year contracts.			Five-year contracts.			Total contracts.		
	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.
1890	1,719	921	2,640	6,411	2,402	8,813	8,130	3,323	11,453
1891	2,348	1,144	3,492	10,562	3,549	14,111	12,910	4,693	17,603

Although five-year contracts constituted from 96 to 98 per cent. of the total number of contracts executed at Dhubri in the years 1887 and 1888, the proportion has recently shown signs of decreasing. In 1889 the proportion was still high, being 98·3 per cent., but in 1890 it fell to 78·8 and in 1891 to 81·8 per cent. The reason for this is that fewer "jungly" coolies and more coolies from the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, and Behar are now recruited. These latter often refuse to contract for more than three years on arrival at Dhubri. The recruitment also of Ganjami coolies began in 1890, who are registered under Madras Act, V of 1866, and rarely agree to serve for more than three years.

* This includes 23 contracts for more than one year and less than two.

† For two and a half years.

‡ The difference between this entry and that in column 3 of the table in paragraph 388 showing nationality of labourers entering into local contracts is attributed to the fact that 181 contracts executed in the gardens and sent for registration towards the end of the year were omitted by the managers from their returns.

390. The following table shows the extent to which contracts executed locally have been verified during the year :

Verification of contracts.

1	2				3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
District.	Number and year of contracts under section 111 (excluding those executed at Dhubri) remaining unverified at beginning of the year under report.				Number of contracts executed during the year under section 111.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Number of such contracts executed after the last inspection where the garden has been inspected during the year under report.	Total number of contracts for verification (column 4, *minus* column 5).	Number of contracts susceptible of verification (column 6, *minus* total of column 13	Number of contracts of the year under report susceptible of verification, column 3 – (column 5 *minus* total of subcolumn for year under report in column 13).	Number and year of contract. (a). Verified.				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	Total.							1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Total.
Cachar	..	75	361	436	900	1,336	122	1,214	1,065	664	..	63	338	664	1,065
Sylhet	..	3	618	621	2,140	2,761	1,089	1,672	1,411	959	..	3	448	955	1,406
Kámrúp	..	..	..	..	20	20	10	10	3	3	..	..	..	3	3
Darrang	..	..	1,247	1,247	3,814	5,061	1,651	3,410	3,351	2,129	..	..	1,215	2,092	3,307
Nowgong	..	..	9	9	299	308	20	288	213	205	..	..	8	205	213
Sibságar	277	403	3,927	4,607	8,169	12,776	2,143	10,633	9,100	5,819	126	140	2,477	5,491	8,234
Lakhimpur	..	..	908	908	3,095	4,003	406	3,597	3,529	2,640	..	..	889	2,640	3,529
Total of 1891	277	481	7,070	7,828	18,437*	26,265	5,441	20,824	18,672	12,419	126	206	5,375	12,050	17,757
„ „ 1890	762†	4,007	..	4,769	16,875	21,644	5,884	15,760	12,245	...‡	166†	2,391	9,039	..	11,596

District.	9.—*contd.*					10	11	12	13															
	Number and year of contract.—*contd.* (b) Cancelled.					Total (of totals under column 9).	Percentage of contracts verified or cancelled (total of column 10 on total of column 7).	Percentage of contracts of year under report, verified or cancelled (total of subcolumns for year under report in column 9 on total of column 8).	Remaining unverified (of those incapable of verification) on account of															
									Expiry of the term of contract.			Death or desertion of the labourer.			Absence of the labourer on the date of inspection on recruiting work.			Sickness.			Total.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Total.				Of previous years.	Of 1891.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of 1891.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of 1891.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of 1891.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of 1891.	Total.
Cachar	..	..	..	..	..	1,065	100	100	16	..	16	30	19	49	30	54	84	..	..	..	76	73	149§
Sylhet	..	..	1	4	5	1,411	100	100	..	..	..	136	60	196	33	32	65	..	..	.	169	92	261
Kámrúp	..	..	..	..	..	3	100	100	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	3	3	..	7	7
Darrang	..	..	7	37	44	3,351	100	100	..	12	12	..	35	35	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	...	59§
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	213	100	100	1	68	69	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	74	75
Sibságar	..	..	1	7	8	8,242	90·5	94·5	901	7	908	114	101	215	311	99	410	..	..	..	1,326	207	1,533
Lakhimpur	..	..	..	..	..	3,529	100	100	..	..	..	13	9	22	4	36	39	2	5	7	19	49	68
Total of 1891. ..	..	..	9	48	57	17,814	95·4	97·4	918	87	1,005	293	232	525	378	234	612	2	8	10	1,591	561	2,152
„ „ 1890 ..	..	11	13	..	24	11,620	73·7	82·3	1,244			410			1,861						3,515		

This return shows a substantial improvement in the work of verification of local contracts, but the Chief Commissioner has felt bound to observe that the correctness of the percentages shown in columns 11 and 12 is open to doubt. In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India,‖ an effort has been made to calculate the percentage of verifications on the number of contracts susceptible of verification only, a deduction being made of all cases which could not be enquired into owing to the expiry of the contracts, the death or desertion of the labourers, or their absence on recruiting work, or for other causes. The result of this change in the system of calculation is that all districts, except Sibságar, show that no contracts susceptible of verification were left unverified at the close of the year under report. The Chief Commissioner would be glad to believe that this was the case, but fears that such a satisfactory result is at least doubtful. It is, however, scarcely necessary to pursue the matter, as proposals have recently been submitted to the Government of India, one object of which is to ensure the complete performance of the work of verifying local contracts.

‖ Paragraph 2 of the Resolution on the Assam Immigration Report for 1890.

* See explanation at foot of the statement showing details of local contracts,
† These figures include the figures of 1887 (6 and 1) respectively.
‡ Information not available.
§ Correct information not available.

391. The following table shows the number of contracts which expired by lapse of time, the number of such contracts reported by managers, and the number of contracts cancelled or which terminated in other ways :

Expiry and cancelment of contracts.

District.	Number shown in garden returns as time-expired.	Number of time expired contracts reported under section 141.	Number cancelled by Inspector under section 111.	Number suspended by Inspector for temporary unfitness, section 120.	Number cancelled by Inspector for permanent incapacity, section 122.	Number made void by committee by reason of unfitness of estate, section 129.	Number cancelled by magistrate under section 140.	Number redeemed under section 142.	Number dissolved by mutual consent.
Cachar	3,391	3,349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	38
Sylhet	2,771	2,764	1*	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2
Kámrúp	35	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Darrang	3,615	3,615	9	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	35
Nowgong	374	264	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	5†
Sibságar	9,619	7,602	8	.....	144	.....	... ..	3	9
Lakhimpur	4,952	4,952	.....	.....	414	.....	.....	2	47‡
Total of 1891	24,757	22,558	18	.....	643	.....	... ..	6	138
„ „ 1890.... ...	20,504	17,188	15	16	320	1	55	17	73

There was some improvement in the extent to which managers complied, during the year under report, with the requirements of section 141 of the Act, but the results in some districts, *e.g.*, Kámrúp, Nowgong, and Sibságar, were far from satisfactory. Section 141 of the Act renders it obligatory on employers to give to the Inspector notice in writing of the determination of labour contracts within one month from the date of such determination, and the Chief Commissioner fully accepts the opinion expressed by the Government of India in reviewing the Provincial Report for the year 1890, that strong action should be taken in any cases in which managers fail to report the expiry of contracts, as required by the above section. From the district reports it appears open to doubt whether the importance of this matter is sufficiently appreciated by district officers in all cases. Thus the Deputy Commissioner of Kámrúp contents himself with observing—

Managers have been irregular in submitting returns of time-expired contracts under section 141. Their attention will be called to the matter.

The Deputy Commissioner of Darrang remarks :

Section 141 is not complied with strictly. Some managers report expiries every month, but some send in their reports with their half-yearly returns. I am never asked, however, to give coolies certificates, and have not thought it necessary to prosecute managers under section 163.

The Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong reports :

There were 374 contracts shown in the garden returns as expired, but the notices of expiry of contracts were received for 264 contracts only. During the year under report I have issued again *takids* to report the remaining cases as soon as possible. Some of the managers are indifferent to office reminders ; they do not send out the usual notice of expiry until these expiries are detected in the half-yearly returns.

The Deputy Commissioner of Sibságar, where the irregularity was specially observable, merely says that there is improvement as compared with the previous year, and that he has again called the attention of all the managers in the district to the necessity of reporting all time-expired contracts. The Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur reports that, though all the contracts which expired during the year were reported, this was only done in many cases after much correspondence regarding the omissions. Upon this point the Chief Commissioner would observe that there can be no possible reason why notice of the determination of labour contracts should not be regularly and punctually given to the Inspector as required by the law, and it is the duty of the Deputy Commissioners to see that this is done, and that, if it is not done, prosecutions are undertaken against those employers who fail to comply with the law.

The figures for cancelment of contracts show a considerable increase under the heads of (1) Contracts cancelled by the Inspector for permanent incapacity under section 122 of the Act, (2) Contracts cancelled by mutual consent. Under the former of these heads the increase is due to the results in the Assam Valley, the figures being as follows :

District.	Contracts cancelled for permanent incapacity under section 122 of the Act.		Contracts cancelled by mutual consent.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Cachar	25	...	4	38
Sylhet	51	10	2	2
Kámrúp	1	1	3	2
Darrang	8	23	11	35
Nowgong	5	51	6	5
Sibságar	85	144	35	9
Lakhimpur	145	414	12	47
Total	320	643	73	138

* A minor.

† All dissolved with a view to renewal.

‡ Eleven contracts were dissolved on marriage and renewal of contracts.

It will be seen that the number of contracts cancelled on the ground of the permanent incapacity of the labourers increased considerably in all districts of the Assam Valley except Kámrúp, the increase being especially marked in Lakhimpur. The Chief Commissioner cannot find any sufficient explanation of this result, unless it be the fact that contractors' coolies of bad physique were supplied in larger numbers than during the previous year.

Repatriation of labourers.

392. In Cachar no labourers were repatriated during the year under report. In Sylhet, of the 10 coolies whose contracts were cancelled on the ground of permanent incapacity, 5 coolies with their 6 children were repatriated at a cost to Government of Rs. 64-11-4 over and above their three months' wages paid by the managers. The rest remained on the gardens as dependents on their relatives. In Kámrúp, the labourer (a woman) whose contract was cancelled will be repatriated in due course. Owing to the fact of her being blind, it was necessary to wait until she could be taken charge of by a garden sardár. In the meantime she has been permitted to remain on the garden. Of the 23 coolies whose contracts were cancelled in Darrang, 21 were sent back to their homes and 2 absconded from the charitable dispensary, having probably found friends. In Nowgong, of the 51 labourers whose contracts were cancelled, 29 were sent back to their homes with the usual three months' wages, 21 were allowed at their own request to remain on the gardens with their relatives and friends, and 1 died before repatriation could be effected. Of the 144 coolies whose contracts were cancelled in Sibságar, 2 died and 14 remained in the district, 1 was sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Tezpur, and 122 were sent back to their homes with three months' wages, an aggregate sum of Rs. 178-1-9 having been paid by Government towards the cost of repatriation. In the case of 5 coolies no wages were paid, but the manager undertook to send them to their country. Of the 414 coolies whose contracts were cancelled in Lakhimpur, 260 were sent to their homes. In all cases in the Lakhimpur district the managers paid the usual three months' wages, amounting to Rs. 406-3, the difference of Rs. 1,026-9 between this and the actual expenses incurred being borne by the public funds. Besides these, a large number of children and three persons whose contracts were cancelled by mutual consent were also sent back to their country. In three cases disabled free labourers were repatriated at the expense of Government. The cost of sending down coolies whose contracts were cancelled by mutual consent was borne by the employers.

Wages.

393. The following two statements give particulars of the wages earned by Act labourers and non-Act coolies, including children, in each subdivision. They are based on figures obtained during inspections of gardens. In the second table the average and highest wages are given, both in the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing seasons.

			Monthly wages.	
			Average.	Highest.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar	Act	Men	4 9 2	8 2 6
		Women	3 4 6	7 3 0
	Non-Act	Men	4 12 9	9 3 5
		Women	3 10 3	7 6 4
		Children	1 9 7	4 3 3
North Sylhet	Act	Men	3 12 4	5 6 3
		Women	2 12 6	4 0 4
	Non-Act	Men	4 4 5	6 4 6
		Women	3 4 8	5 8 6
		Children	1 9 5	3 10 0
South „	Act	Men	4 2 9	5 10 4
		Women	3 4 8	4 6 3
	Non-Act	Men	4 13 8	6 13 4
		Women	3 10 8	4 14 5
		Children	1 12 9	3 7 7
Karimganj	Act	Men	3 13 2	4 15 2
		Women	2 8 6	3 11 3
	Non-Act	Men	4 6 0	8 5 1
		Women	3 6 4	6 9 10
		Children	2 6 11	5 2 3
Habiganj	Act	Men	3 0 1	10 13 4
		Women	2 11 5	8 3 7
	Non-Act	Men	3 5 9	14 1 5
		Women	2 11 9	12 13 7
		Children	1 4 8	6 4 0
Kámrúp	Act	Men	3 13 2	6 6 10
		Women	3 5 0	6 6 2
	Non-Act	Men	4 4 11	8 1 3
		Women	3 12 6	7 13 1
		Children	2 7 0	4 9 2
Darrang	Act	Men	4 15 9	11 8 0
		Women	4 10 2	17 4 0
	Non-Act	Men	4 9 10	12 0 0
		Women	4 7 2	17 4 0
		Children	3 11 4	8 2 0
Nowgong	Act	Men	4 12 10	10 12 0
		Women	3 14 7	10 8 0
	Non-Act	Men	5 4 11	13 15 0
		Women	4 12 0	13 5 9
		Children	2 14 8	8 13 6
Sibságar	Act	Men	4 15 6	15 5 6
		Women	3 15 1	10 8 0
	Non-Act	Men	5 0 11	16 0 0
		Women	4 11 11	15 3 3
		Children	2 6 7	8 6 6
Lakhimpur	Act	Men	5 1 0	15 4 5
		Women	4 1 0	17 2 8
	Non-Act	Men	6 15 10	21 0 0
		Women	5 7 9	20 13 0
		Children	2 12 11	8 0 0

			Non-manufacturing, or cold season monthly wages.		Manufacturing, or rainy season monthly wages.	
			Average.	Highest.	Average.	Highest.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar ...	Act ...	Men ...	4 3 8	6 9 9	4 10 9	10 1 1
		Women ...	2 10 7	5 12 3	3 9 10	8 3 5
	Non-Act ...	Men ...	4 12 3	8 2 5	5 13 2	11 11 7
		Women ...	3 5 2	6 14 4	4 8 9	9 7 2
		Children ...	1 4 7	3 7 2	2 2 9	5 3 6
North Sylhet ...	Act ...	Men ...	3 12 4	5 4 4	3 12 5	5 9 3
		Women ...	2 11 4	3 15 5	2 13 11	4 1 4
	Non-Act ...	Men ...	4 4 1	6 10 1	4 4 9	7 5 11
		Women ...	3 2 5	4 11 3	3 6 11	6 5 10
		Children ...	1 4 2	3 6 6	1 15 8	3 13 11
South „ ...	Act ...	Men ...	3 14 7	5 9 9	4 7 0	5 11 0
		Women ...	2 15 5	4 5 6	3 10 0	4 7 0
	Non-Act ...	Men ...	4 10 3	6 15 9	5 11 1	6 10 11
		Women ...	3 5 0	4 9 1	4 0 5	5 3 10
		Children ...	1 10 5	3 4 7	1 15 2	3 10 8
Karimganj ...	Act ...	Men ...	3 7 10	5 1 10	3 2 7	4 12 6
		Women ...	2 10 8	3 12 3	2 6 5	3 10 4
	Non-Act ...	Men ...	4 8 9	7 1 11	4 3 3	8 8 4
		Women ...	3 5 4	5 3 1	3 7 4	8 8 8
		Children ...	2 7 9	4 9 9	2 6 1	5 10 9
Habiganj ...	Act ...	Men ...	2 10 2	13 1 3	3 13 8	8 9 6
		Women ...	2 12 10	6 4 9	2 12 11	10 2 6
	Non-Act ...	Men ...	3 4 10	14 8 6	4 2 8	13 11 4
		Women ...	2 1 3	8 11 6	3 3 1	17 1 9
		Children ...	0 10 6	4 5 9	1 7 1	9 2 3
Kámrúp ...	Act ...	Men ...	3 11 8	6 1 1	3 14 7	6 6 10
		Women ...	2 14 3	5 0 2	3 11 9	6 6 2
	Non-Act ...	Men ...	4 1 10	6 10 4	4 8 0	8 1 3
		Women ...	3 2 11	5 1 5	4 6 0	7 13 1
		Children ...	2 4 0	3 7 8	2 10 0	4 9 2
Darrang ...	Act ...	Men ...	4 11 4	11 6 6	5 2 1	11 8 0
		Women ...	3 7 11	14 5 0	4 5 3	17 4 0
	Non-Act ...	Men ...	5 3 9	12 0 0	5 9 9	11 11 0
		Women ...	3 1 3	10 6 9	4 0 5	17 4 0
		Children ...	1 15 3	6 1 2	2 10 6	8 2 0
Nowgong ...	Act ...	Men ...	4 3 1	8 4 0	5 6 7	10 12 0
		Women ...	3 2 7	5 12 2	4 10 7	10 8 0
	Non-Act ...	Men ...	4 13 8	10 11 0	5 12 3	13 15 0
		Women ...	3 10 3	5 15 0	5 13 9	13 5 9
		Children ...	2 5 11	4 10 0	3 7 5	8 13 6
Sibságar ...	Act ...	Men ...	4 9 4	13 0 0	5 5 7	15 5 6
		Women ...	3 8 11	10 0 0	4 5 4	10 8 0
	Non-Act ...	Men ...	5 3 4	13 0 0	4 14 6	16 0 0
		Women ...	3 5 7	10 0 0	4 2 3	15 3 3
		Children ...	2 3 5	7 0 0	2 9 9	8 6 6
Lakhimpur ...	Act ...	Men ...	4 8 8	9 15 0	5 9 5	15 14 5
		Women ...	3 9 3	10 9 0	4 8 9	17 2 8
	Non-Act ...	Men ...	6 9 8	21 0 0	7 6 7	20 0 0
		Women ...	4 12 11	15 0 0	6 2 7	20 13 0
		Children ...	2 7 9	5 0 0	3 2 2	8 0 0

Offences committed by tea garden population.

394. The following figures show the offences committed by the tea garden population during each of the past two years under Act XIII of 1859, Act I of 1882 (excluding desertions, which are separately dealt with), the Penal Code, Act V of 1861, and under Other Acts :

	1890.	1891.
Act XIII of 1859	174	134
„ I of 1882	116	127
Penal Code	499	577
Act V of 1861	60	45
Other Acts	44	48
Total	893	931

The above table shows an increase in the number of offences under all heads except under "Act XIII of 1859" and "Act V of 1861." Offences under "Act XIII of 1859" decreased, as compared with the previous year, in every district except Cachar, where there was an increase of 13 cases. As regards offences under Act I of 1882, there was an increase of 2, 22, and 17 cases in Sylhet, Darrang, and Lakhimpur respectively. The increase in offences against the general criminal law occurred in Sylhet, Kámrúp, Darrang, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, being most marked in the case of Sylhet. The chief heads under which the increase occurred were "Rioting," "Assault," "Theft," and "Contempt of lawful authority." Offences under Act V of 1861 decreased from 60 in the previous year to 45 during the year under report, the decrease being most marked in Cachar.

395. The following table, which includes cases of desertion, compares the ratio of convictions to tea garden population during the past two years :

Ratio of convictions to the tea garden population.

District.	Mean adult garden population.		Number convicted of any offence.		Number sent to prison (Jail Report).		Ratio per cent. of imprisonments to convictions.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Cachar	55,463	57,392	394	330	152	132	38	40
Sylhet	50,198	53,241	139	176	101	135	72	76
Kámrúp	2,038	2,286	22	28	19	25	86	89
Darrang	29,699	32,247	171	292	157	279	91	95
Nowgong	10,020	10,685	83	38	56	25	67	65
Sibságar	56,225	58,772	402	407	268	274	66	67
Lakhimpur	46,467	50,689	401	458	330	371	82	81
Total	250,113	265,314	1,612	1,729	1,083	1,241	67	71

The increase in convictions in the Darrang district is noteworthy, and is explained by the increase which took place under the heads of "Unlawful Assembly," "Rioting," and "Theft."

396. The following table shows the number of adult desertions district by district, for the past two years :

Provincial and district figures for desertion.

District.	Total desertions among adults.		Act.		Non-Act.		Percentage of desertions on annual strength among					
							Act.		Non-Act.		Total adult population.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Cachar	2,973	2,994	600	675	2,373	2,319	6·58	8·82	5·12	4·66	5·35	5·21
Sylhet	3,004	3,024	635	546	2,369	2,478	6·72	6·85	5·80	5·48	5·98	5·68
Kámrúp	158	195	80	75	78	120	11·98	9·46	5·66	8·10	7·75	8·58
Darrang	1,259	1,067	585	748	674	319	3·21	3·56	5·84	2·83	4·24	3·30
Nowgong	370	314	142	130	228	184	4·58	3·54	3·30	2·61	4·69	2·93
Sibságar	1,524	1,576	789	995	735	581	2·27	2·67	3·42	2·67	2·71	2·68
Lakhimpur	1,479	1,510	1,051	1,154	428	356	4·00	3·78	2·11	1·74	3·18	2·97
Total	10,767	10,680	3,882	4,323	6,885	6,357	3·82	3·97	4·62	4·05	4·30	4·02

It is satisfactory to notice that the general percentages of desertions show a decrease, though only small, in the case of every district except Kámrúp, with the result that the provincial percentage has fallen from 4·30 in the previous year to 4·02 in the year under report. Under the head of "Act labourers," however, an increase in the number of desertions took place in the districts of Cachar, Darrang, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, and the provincial percentage, as regards this class of labourers, has slightly advanced (from 3·82 to 3·97). The larger importations of labour during the year under report naturally account for this increase in desertions.

397. The following table shows the number of desertions in each district, the number of warrants issued for the arrest of the deserters, and the number of convictions obtained :

Arrests and convictions.

District.	Number deserted (Act labourers).	Number of warrants issued.	Number arrested.					Number convicted.
			By warrant.	By manager.	By police.	By summons.	Total.	
Cachar	675	90	16	61	6	.....	83	81
Sylhet	546	151	12	26	.....	.....	38	31
Kámrúp	75	8	.....	18	3	.....	21	21
Darrang	748	206	90	127	.....	2	219	195
Nowgong	130	8	.....	20	1	1	22	20
Sibságar	995	103	67	166*	18	.....	251	203
Lakhimpur	1,154	64	33	229	.....	.....	262	246
Total of 1891	4,323	630	218	647	28	3	896	797
„ „ 1890	3,882	586	293	448	87	10	838	758

* Includes 3 voluntarily.

In a circular, dated the 5th February 1892, Deputy Commissioners and subdivisional officers were directed to embody in their reports full particulars of desertions and of the punishments inflicted for desertions from gardens on the unhealthy list, and further to be careful to exercise the greatest consideration in dealing with coolies who desert from unhealthy gardens under the influence of panic. These instructions have been fairly well observed.

Nationality and sex of deserters.

398. The nationality and the sex of deserters are shown below :

Nationality.	Sex	Number of deserters.				Total.		Percentage of desertions on annual strength among					
		Act.		Non-Act.				Act labourers.		Non-Act labourers.		Total.	
		1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Bengal ...	Men ...	427	417	846	779	1,273	1,196	4·76	4·55	4·31	3·80	2·05	3·52
	Women.	209	210	634	650	843	860	2·49	2·38	3·32	3·28		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Men ...	609	532	1,454	1,353	2,063	1,885	8·26	11·93	7·36	8·63	6·59	7·85
	Women.	234	193	996	889	1,230	1,082	4·26	6·17	5·75	6·09		
Behar	Men ...	...	231	...	322	...	553	...	6·38	...	5·23	...	4·57
	Women.	...	84	...	184	...	268	...	2·99	...	3·43		
Chota Nagpur ...	Men ...	1,518	1,571	1,012	946	2,530	2,517	4·33	4·31	3·20	2·93	3·07	2·90
	Women.	544	578	797	694	1,341	1,272	1·78	1·80	2·77	2·35		
Nepal	Men ...	1	51	17	9	18	60	3·12	91·23	13·94	5·65	9·00	22·70
	Women.	...	13	5	3	5	16	...	61·90	6·29	3·18		
Madras ...	Men ...	85	134	49	36	134	170	6·40	6·44	4·62	2·85	4·23	3·30
	Women.	26	26	40	17	66	43	1·98	1·49	3·71	1·30		
Bombay ...	Men ...	...	1	4	5	4	6	...	2·63	3·04	3·21	2·16	2·76
	Women.	...	1	2	3	2	4	...	5·00	1·53	1·96		
Assam	Men ...	213	231	948	408	1,161	639	8·81	8·56	11·58	5·39	9·49	5·61
	Women.	16	50	81	59	97	109	2·01	4·82	4·31	3·05		
Orissa	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Men ...	2,853	3,168	4,330	3,858	7,183	7,026	5·19	5·41	5·38	4·59	5·29	4·93
	Women.	1,029	1,155	2,555	2,499	3,584	3,654	2·22	2·31	3·74	3·43	3·12	2·98
Grand total ...	.....	3,882	4,323	6,885	6,357	10,767	10,680	3·82	3·98	4·62	4·06	4·30	4·02

The above figures call for no remark, unless it be in regard to the increased tendency to desert displayed on the part of immigrants from Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Nepal.

Birth rate.

399. The following figures show the birth rate per mille during the past two years, calculated on the mean strength of adult female labourers :

	1890.	1891.
Cachar	116·9	110·9
Sylhet	91·5	98·0
Kámrúp	110·9	85·5
Darrang	52·0	76·4
Nowgong	81·4	83·6
Sibságar	89·3	94·6
Lakhimpur	79·3	83·5
Total	89·8	94·2

These figures show results more nearly approximating to the truth than in the previous year for every district except Kámrúp. But there can be no doubt that the registration of births on tea gardens is still very defective, and the Chief Commissioner can only look to inspectors to do all that lies in their power with a view to effect improvement. It is satisfactory to notice that in Darrang, where the rate was absurdly low in 1890, considerable improvement has taken place during the year under report, though the rate for 1891 is still unduly low, and must point to very incomplete registration.

400. The following table distributes the births among the different nationalities, and strikes the ratio on the mean strength of adult female labourers:

Birth rate according to nationality.

District.	Bengal.			North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			Behar.			Chota Nagpur.			Nepal.		
	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.
Cachar	10,238	1,049	102·4	4,963	795	160·1	2,628	289	109·9	7,636	754	98·7	65	1	15·3
Sylhet	6,028	510	84·6	9,048	1,005	111·0	2,647	296	111·8	6,793	648	95·3	9	1	111·1
Kámrúp	539	48	89·0	36	2	55·5	4	1	250·0	435	33	75·8	1	..	....
Darrang	2,881	212	73·5	935	40	42·7	456	50	109·6	7,763	633	81·5	17	2	117·6
Nowgong	657	99	150·6	155	15	96·7	156	10	64·5	3,031	199	65·6	....	..	....
Sibságar	5,393	686	127·2	1,981	118	59·5	1,490	166	111·4	17,690	1,554	87·8	14	1	71·4
Lakhimpur	2,897	135	46·6	574	31	54·0	756	49	64·8	18,397	1,685	91·5	7	..	....
Total of 1891 ..	28,634	2,739	95·6	17,694	2,006	113·4	8,138	861	105·8	61,749	5,506	89·1	114	5	43·8
				North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Behar.											
„ „ 1890 ..	27,387	2,271	82·9	22,779	2,524	110·8	....	....	....	59,142	5,132	86·7	100	5	50·0

District.	Madras.			Bombay.			Assam.			Orissa.			Total.		
	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.
Cachar	361	5	13·8	162	4	24·6	75	1	13·3	....	....	....	26,130	2,898	110·9
Sylhet	1,709	117	68·4	6	..	....	19	....	....	51	3	58·8	26,812	2,580	98·0
Kámrúp	18	....	....	....	..	....	89	12	134·8	....	....	....	1,122	96	85·5
Darrang	322	17	52·7	....	..	....	1,572	112	71·2	....	....	....	13,947	1,066	76·4
Nowgong	87	5	57·4	....	..	....	599	64	106·8	....	....	....	4,687	392	83·6
Sibságar	298	15	50·3	8	..	....	579	59	101·8	....	....	....	27,458	2,599	94·6
Lakhimpur	292	12	41·0	....	..	....	120	14	116·6	....	....	....	23,044	1,926	83·5
Total of 1891 ..	3,090	171	55·3	176	4	22·7	3,053	262	85·8	51	3	58·8	122,702	11,557	94·2
„ „ 1890 ..	2,259	118	52·2	138	3	21·7	2,676	236	88·1	42	4	95·2	114,527	10,293	89·8

401. The statistics of mortality in each district for each half-year separately are given in the table below, with the corresponding figures of the previous year:

Death rate for the year.

District.	Deaths among all classes of labourers, including children.						Ratio of deaths per mille.					
							Half-yearly.				Annual.	
	First half-year.		Second half-year.		Total.		First half-year.		Second half-year.			
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Cachar	1,222	1,883	1,604	2,008	2,826	3,891	12·3	18·5	16·0	19·5	28·3	38·0
Sylhet	1,048	1,472	1,337	1,757	2,385	3,229	13·0	17·1	16·1	19·1	29·1	36·7
Kámrúp	159	130	149	100	308	230	49·2	39·0	48·0	27·5	97·2	66·5
Darrang	658	878	847	1,049	1,505	1,927	15·5	19·6	19·3	22·4	34·8	42 0
Nowgong	301	307	220	365	521	672	20·0	18·9	14·0	21·8	34·0	40·7
Sibságar	1,884	1,333	1,745	1,725	3,629	3,058	20·8	14·1	18·9	17·8	39·7	31·9
Lakhimpur	1,236	1,202	1,539	1,623	2,775	2,825	17·4	15·8	21·0	20·3	38·5	36·1
Total	6,508	7,205	7,441	8,627	13,949	15,832	16·2	17·1	18·1	19·7	34·3	36·8

It will thus be seen that the annual death rate for the year under report was higher than that for the previous year in the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, Darrang, and Nowgong, while it was lower in the districts of Kámrúp, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur. The increase in the rate of mortality is attributed to the particularly unhealthy character of the year, and especially to the prevalence of cholera during certain periods. The decrease in the rate, where it took place, has not been satis-

factorily explained; but except in the case of Kámrúp, where the figures are comparatively small, the rate recorded during the year under report may perhaps be regarded as fairly correct. At the same time the Chief Commissioner is quite unable to offer any explanation as to why the death rate in the case of Sibságar and Lakhimpur should show a reduction, while the rate in other important districts, both in the Surma and Assam Valleys, shows an opposite result.

402. The following table shows the mortality among both Act and non-Act adults during each of the past two years:

Death rate among adults.

District.	Number of deaths among adults.						Ratio per mille of deaths to annual strength.						Annual strength of total adult population of both Act and non-Act labourers.	
	Act.		Non-Act.		Total.		Act.		Non-Act.		Total.			
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Cachar	545	633	1,180	1,776	1,725	2,409	60·3	83·2	25·4	35·7	31·0	41·8	55,463	57,392
Sylhet	536	390	1,129	1,756	1,665	2,146	57·0	49·2	27·5	38·5	33·0	40·1	50,198	53,241
Kámrúp	89	91	126	81	215	172	133·3	114·8	91·4	54·8	105·4	75·2	2,038	2,286
Darrang	910	1,040	306	342	1,216	1,382	49·6	49·2	26·5	30·3	40·9	42·5	29,699	32,248
Nowgong	154	208	231	270	385	478	49·8	57·0	33·4	38·1	38·5	44·7	10,020	10,685
Sibságar	1,837	1,561	738	527	2,575	2,088	52·8	41·8	34·2	24·2	45·7	35·4	56,225	58,772
Lakhimpur	1,582	1,493	580	614	2,162	2,107	60·1	49·1	28·6	29·9	46·5	41·4	46,467	50,689
Total	5,653	5,416	4,290	5,366	9,943	10,782	55·6	49·8	28·8	34·1	39·7	40·5	250,113	265,315

These figures show that the mortality rate amongst Act coolies decreased, as compared with the previous year, in all districts except Cachar and Nowgong, while the rate amongst non-Act coolies advanced in all cases except Kámrúp and Sibságar. The only explanation which can be offered of this result, bearing in mind the larger importations of unacclimatized Act labour which characterised the year, is an increased resort to the provisions of section 122 of Act I of 1882, which provides for the discharge of permanently-incapacitated labourers with three months' wages.

403. The table below shows the recorded causes of deaths which occurred amongst Act labourers during each of the past two years:

Causes of deaths among Act coolies.

District.		Mean strength of Act labourers employed in 1891.		Deaths from						Total of columns 4 to 9.			Annual ratio of deaths per mille.
		First half-year.	Second half-year.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Jungle fever.	Dropsy.	Anæmia.	Other causes.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cachar ...	*1891*	*8,020*	*7,399*	*133*	*108*	*113*	*23*	*44*	*212*	*216*	*417*	*633*	*83·2*
	1890	9,653	8,688	148	131	122	30	...	114	206	339	545	60·3
Sylhet ...	*1891*	*8,192*	*7,646*	*56*	*68*	*44*	*57*	*23*	*142*	*196*	*194*	*390*	*49·2*
	1890	9,551	9,256	71	112	53	90	15	195	239	297	536	57·0
Kámrúp ...	*1891*	*745*	*842*	*6*	*15*	*7*	*3*	*42**	*18*	*44*	*47*	*91*	*114·8*
	1890	652	681	9	9	47	...	...	24	40	49	89	133·3
Darrang ...	*1891*	*20,116*	*21,357*	*218*	*188*	*83*	*57*	*193*	*301*	*450*	*590*	*1,040*	*49·2*
	1890	17,614	18,802	69	202	134	86	134	285	367	543	910	49·6
Nowgong ...	*1891*	*3,488*	*3,770*	*56*	*31*	8	*6*	*27*	*80*	*88*	*120*	*208*	*57·0*
	1890	2,985	3,236	40	24	5	5	5	75	90	64	154	49·8
Sibságar ...	*1891*	*36,385*	*37,785*	*180*	*357*	*137*	*70*	*101*	*716†*	*651*	*910*	*1,561*	*41·8*
	1890	34,252	35,217	501	366	135	81	73	681	971	866	1,837	52·8
Lakhimpur ...	*1891*	*28,997*	*31,525*	*169*	*390*	*173*	*83*	*217*	*461*	*650*	*843*	*1,493*	*49·1*
	1890	25,658	26,803	259	348	107	75	167	626	693	889	1,582	60·1
Total of ...	*1891*	*105,943*	*110,825*	*818*	*1,157*	*565*	*299*	*647*	*1,930*	*2,295*	*3,121*	*5,416*	*49·8*
	1890	100,367	102,684	1,097	1,192	603	367	394	2,000	2,606	3,047	5,653	55·6
	1889	95,289	99,774	1,565	1,478	526	452	290	1,891	2,856	3,346	6,202	63·5

* Includes 36 deaths from *kála-azár*.
† 57 „ „ influenza.

Taking the province as a whole, a decrease occurred under all heads of disease except "Anæmia," the increase under which is doubtless due to the fact that the classification was more accurate than during the previous year. In only two districts of the province (Cachar and Nowgong) was the mortality rate higher than in the preceding year, the rate in Cachar having advanced from 60·3 per mille to 83·2, and in Nowgong from 49·8 per mille to 57·0. The number of deaths from cholera decreased in every district except Darrang and Nowgong, the decrease being especially marked in Sibságar and Lakhimpur.

Causes of deaths among non-Act coolies.

404. The table below shows the recorded causes of deaths among adult non-Act coolies during each of the past two years :

District.		Mean strength of non-Act labourers employed in 1891.		Deaths from						Total of column 8 4 to 9.			Annual ratio of deaths per mille.
		First half-year.	Second half-year.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Jungle fever.	Dropsy.	Anæmia.	Other causes.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cachar ...	*1891* ...	*48,812*	*50,554*	*378*	*262*	*383*	*65*	*31*	*657*	*885*	*891*	*1,776*	*35·7*
	1890 ...	45,606	46,978	239	149	273	49	3	467	601	579	1,180	25·4
Sylhet ...	*1891* ...	*44,010*	*46,634*	*281*	*359*	*293*	*234*	*50*	*539*	*727*	*1,029*	*1,756*	*38·5*
	1890 ...	40,151	41,438	135	236	182	111	11	454	496	633	1,129	27·5
Kámrúp ...	*1891* ...	*1,429*	*1,557*	*11*	*8*	*12*	*1*	*47**	*2*	*51*	*30*	*81*	*54·8*
	1890 ...	1,415	1,328	16	12	64	...	...	34	72	54	126	91·4
Darrang ...	*1891* ...	*11,257*	*11,266*	*136*	*42*	*40*	*33*	*45*	*46*	*186*	*156*	*342*	*30·3*
	1890 ...	11,599	11,384	15	49	43	25	30	144	160	146	306	26·5
Nowgong ...	*1891* ...	*7,017*	*7,095*	*38*	*22*	*60*	*9*	*8*	*133*	*134*	*136*	*270*	*38·1*
	1890 ...	6,831	6,989	72	22	37	13	3	84	146	85	231	33·4
Sibságar ...	*1891* ...	*21,576*	*21,799*	*78*	*90*	*52*	*22*	*16*	*269†*	*271*	*256*	*527*	*24·2*
	1890 ...	21,533	21,448	232	103	57	29	18	299	439	299	738	34·2
Lakhimpur ...	*1891* ...	*20,148*	*20,708*	*57*	*125*	*55*	*35*	*75*	*267*	*271*	*343*	*614*	*29·9*
	1890 ...	20,192	20,281	90	81	61	32	25	291	311	269	580	28·6
Total of ...	*1891* ...	*154,249*	*159,614*	*979*	*908*	*895*	*399*	*272*	*1,913*	*2,525*	*2,841*	*5,366*	*34·1*
	1890 ...	147,328	149,847	799	652	717	259	90	1,773	2,225	2,065	4,290	28·8
	1889 ...	141,638	145,893	1,104	781	799	279	66	2,091	2,654	2,466	5,120	35·6

These figures show that there was a considerable increase of mortality amongst non-Act adult coolies during the year under report, and that taking the province as a whole, the increase was common to every head of disease. The increased mortality is especially noteworthy in the Surma Valley districts, the death rates in Cachar and Sylhet having advanced from 25·4 and 27·5 per mille in the previous year to 35·7 and 38·5 per mille respectively.

In the Assam Valley, the mortality rate amongst non-Act coolies showed an increase in the districts of Darrang, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur, and a decrease in the districts of Kámrúp and Sibságar. Except in the case of Lakhimpur, where the increase in the death rate amongst non-Act coolies was small, these results correspond with those shown in paragraphs 401 and 402 under the heads "Death rate for the year" and "Death rate amongst Act and non-Act adults"; but if the comparison is made between the death rate during the year under report amongst Act and non-Act coolies respectively, more or less marked variations become apparent. For these variations no sufficient reason can be assigned.

Death rate among children.

405. The statement below shows the death rate among children (that is, from birth to the age of sixteen years) during each of the past two years :

District.	Mean strength of children in 1891.		Deaths from						Total of columns 4 to 9.			Total of 1890.	Annual ratio of deaths per mille.	
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Jungle fever.	Dropsy.	Anæmia.	Other causes.	First half-year.	Second half year.	Total.		1891.	1890.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13.	14	15
Cachar	44,634	44,747	186	215	261	63	11	746	782	700	1,482	1,101	33·1	24·8
Sylhet	33,613	35,557	159	188	313	64	4	355	549	543	1,083	720	31·3	22·9
Kámrúp ...	1,152	1,227	5	8	17	...	23‡	5	35	23	58	93	49·0	82·5
Darrang ...	13,405	13,677	108	96	106	53	28	154	242	303	545	289	40·1	21·5
Nowgong ...	5,654	5,830	21	31	52	2	3	85	85	109	194	136	33·6	25·5
Sibságar ...	36,223	37,195	71	201	208	29	22	439§	411	559	970	1,054	26·3	30·0
Lakhimpur ...	26,956	27,793	32	158	196	41	49	242	281	437	718	613	26·1	23·7
Total of 1891 ...	161,638	166,026	582	897	1,153	252	140	2,026	2,385	2,665	5,050	.....	30·7	...
„ „ 1890 ...	153,974	157,978	476	628	864	16	74	1,730	1,677	2,329	4,006	4,006	...	25·6

* Includes 45 deaths from *kála-azár*.
† „ 14 „ „ influenza.
‡ Includes 17 deaths from *kála-azár*.
§ „ 41 „ „ influenza.

It will thus be seen that amongst children an increase in mortality occurred under every head of disease, though the death rates are generally in all probability still very far below the truth. The figures indeed are so incorrect as to render comment useless, but it is doubtless the case, as observed by the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang, that infant mortality is generally very severe in a year, like the year under report, when an unusually large influx of immigrants took place.

Mortality according to country of origin.

406. The statement below shows the mortality distributed according to nationality, and gives figures for adults only :

Nationality.	Sex.	Deaths amongst adults of both classes.		Ratio per mille of deaths to annual strength.		Annual strength of adults of both Act and non-Act labourers.	
		1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Bengal ...	Men ...	859	927	29·0	32·1	55,919	58,273
	Women ...	763	947				
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	Men ...	1,165	1,092	43·0	52·7	49,893	37,877
	Women ...		916				
Behar ...	Men ...	981	476		49·6		17,949
	Women ...		418				
Chota Nagpur ...	Men ...	2,976	2,752	45·0	41·1	125,750	130,623
	Women ...	2,689	2,622				
Nepal ...	Men ...	5	10	31·3	48·5	255	331
	Women ...	3	6				
Madras ...	Men ...	119	188	56·6	56·4	4,624	6,434
	Women ...	143	176				
Bombay ..	Men ...	2	3	14·3	16·5	278	365
	Women ...	2	3				
Assam ...	Men ...	167	148	17·6	18·3	13,295	13,344
	Women ...	67	97				
Orissa ...	Men ...	1	1	20·8	8·3	96	117
	Women ...	1	...				
Total ...	Men ...	5,294	5,597	39·0	39·2	135,586	142,613
	Women ...	4,649	5,185	40·5	42·2	114,527	122,702
Grand total ...	...	9,943	10,782	39·7	40·5	250,113	265,315

Taking the immigrants from the four main localities of recruitment, *i.e.*, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Behar, and Chota Nagpur, it will be seen that the greatest proportionate mortality occurred amongst immigrants from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, next comes Behar, then Chota Nagpur, and lastly Bengal.

Proportion of unhealthy gardens in each district.

407. The following statement shows the proportion of unhealthy gardens in each district. All gardens on which ten or more deaths have occurred and the death rate on which exceeds 7 per cent. were classed as unhealthy gardens :

District.	Number of gardens.		Number of unhealthy gardens.		Percentage of unhealthy gardens.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cachar	187	187	12	25	6·5	13·4
Sylhet	115	118	11	12	9·5	10·2
Kámrúp	89	50	8	6	8·9	12·0
Darrang	89	89	9	15	10·1	16·8
Nowgong	61	59	5	8	8·1	13·5
Sibságar	215	224	27	12	12·5	5·4
Lakhimpur	151	145	15	11	9·9	7·6
Total	907	872	87	89	9·5	10·2

Thus the proportion of unhealthy gardens for the province as a whole shows an increase as compared with the previous year, and this increase was especially marked in the districts of Cachar and Darrang. On the other hand, there was a substantial and satisfactory decrease in Sibságar and to a less extent in Lakhimpur. As regards the figures generally, it has been explained in each of the reports for the two preceding years that under the existing system, gardens on which ten or more deaths have occurred are held to be brought on the unhealthy list when either (1) the death rate for the garden population as a whole, or (2) the death rate amongst Act-I labourers, or (3) the death rate amongst non-Act labourers exceeds 7 per cent. As to this system the Chief Commissioner would observe that, although statistics regarding the health of labourers not recruited under Act I are doubtless interesting and instructive not only in themselves, but also for purposes of comparison with the statistics for Act labourers, estates can only be brought on the unhealthy list and dealt with under sections 130-132 of the Act when the death rate amongst labourers *imported under the Act* exceeds 7 per cent. As regards gardens classified as unhealthy on the garden population as a whole or on non-Act labourers only, but which are not unhealthy on Act labourers taken alone, it seems

unnecessary to make detailed remarks, as action cannot be taken by the Chief Commissioner under the law. At the same time district officers and Inspectors are expected to do everything in their power with a view to induce managers of all gardens to remove defects and to adopt proper sanitary measures where it is shown that the death rate among non-Act labourers is excessive. The Chief Commissioner is not prepared to take action under section 132 of the Act in cases in which gardens, ordinarily healthy, are brought on the unhealthy list merely in consequence of the occurrence of an epidemic.

Number of gardens submitting returns.

408. The number of gardens shown in the inspection registers has decreased from 907 to 872, whereas the number submitting returns has increased from 772 to 778. The decrease in the number of gardens on the inspection registers is mainly due to a falling off (from 64 in the previous year to 24 in the year under report) under the head of non-Act gardens with less than 50 coolies. The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar reports that, as in the previous year, managers were backward in submitting returns, the last amended return having been received as late as the 19th March 1892, but no prosecutions were undertaken. On the same subject the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong reports as follows:

> It is far from satisfactory to note that, with the exception of a few gardens in this district, all the managers showed great dilatoriness in submitting half-yearly returns. One manager detained his half-yearly return of free labourers so late as 21st March 1892. In the case of some managers great difficulty is experienced in getting explanations of mistakes in their returns.

Inspection of Act and non-Act gardens.

409. The Chief Commissioner has noticed with regret that the amount of inspection work performed was not so great as in the preceding year, 713 gardens having been inspected, against 748 gardens in 1890 and 704 in 1889. A similar result is apparent in regard to the number of gardens inspected twice, which fell from 76 in the previous year to 63. The number of gardens inspected three and four times was 5 and 3 respectively, against 4 and *nil* during 1890.

In Cachar, of 181 gardens liable to inspection, only 145 were inspected during the year, leaving a balance of 36 uninspected gardens, of which 4 are in the sadr subdivision and 32 in the Hailákándi subdivision. The Hailákándi gardens, which remained uninspected at the close of 1891, have since been inspected. The number of inspections carried out by the Deputy Commissioner was 30, and the bulk of the work was done by the Civil Surgeon and by the Assistant Superintendent of Police. In Sylhet, all the gardens liable to inspection were inspected with the exception of one, which was newly opened in the latter part of the year. Two non-Act gardens (one with more than 50 coolies on it and the other with less than 50) were not inspected. Of the total number of inspections, 2 were carried out by the Deputy Commissioner and 12 by the Civil Surgeon. In Kámrúp, of 18 gardens liable to inspection, 17 were inspected. The uninspected garden was a non-Act garden employing more than 50 coolies, and the Deputy Commissioner explains that the non-inspection of this garden and of another non-Act garden employing less than 50 coolies was due to the fact that the gardens were not known to be subject to inspection until the returns for the second half-year had been received. Both these gardens will be inspected in the current year. Of the total number of inspections (26), 18 were carried out by the Deputy Commissioner. In Darrang only one garden of those liable to inspection remained uninspected at the close of the year; but this garden was visited by the Deputy Commissioner, although a formal inspection note was not recorded. Of the 76 gardens inspected, the Deputy Commissioner inspected 20. In Nowgong, of 50 gardens liable to inspection, 42 were inspected, the balance of uninspected gardens consisting of eight gardens, all of which, with the exception of one, employ Act labour. All the gardens which remained uninspected at the close of 1891 were inspected during the opening months of 1892 with one exception. Of 42 inspections, 4 were performed by the Deputy Commissioner, 24 by the Civil Surgeon, and 14 by the District Superintendent of Police. The amount of work done by the Deputy Commissioner was exceptionally small in consequence of illness. In Sibságar all the gardens liable to inspection were inspected. Of the total number of inspections performed, the Deputy Commissioner undertook 29. In Lakhimpur all the gardens liable to inspection were inspected during the year with the exception of two gardens, which were opened towards the close of the year. The Deputy Commissioner undertook forty-one of the total inspections, and thus performed an adequate share of the work.

Looking at the results as a whole, it cannot be said that they show improvement as compared with the results of the previous year, and it is clear, especially in the case of Sylhet, that the Deputy Commissioner in some instances failed to perform a sufficient amount of inspection work; but the Chief Commissioner is aware that the work of inspecting tea gardens forms a heavy addition to the duties of the district staff, and he has recently, in conection with the Special Report on the working of Act I of 1892, made proposals to the Government of India, which, if sanctioned, will have the effect of providing a considerable measure of relief in this respect.

Relations between employers and labourers.

410. The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar reports that, although there have been a few cases of occasional friction arising out of delay in the payment of wages and other similar causes, the relations between employers and labourers have been, on the whole, satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioners of Sylhet, Kámrúp, and Nowgong report that the relations between employers and labourers were generally good, but it is noteworthy that cases of rioting increased from 65 in the previous year to 106 during the year under report. This increase was due to the results in four districts, *viz.*, Cachar, Sylhet, Darrang, and Lakhimpur, the figures for the past two years being—

	Cases of rioting.	
	1890.	1891.
Cachar	12	26
Sylhet	6	41
Darrang	7	18
Lakhimpur	6	19

The rioting cases in Cachar were none of them of a serious type, and were mostly cases in which bodies of coolies endeavoured to intimidate managers or subordinate garden servants for various reasons. Some of the Sylhet cases were of a more serious type, and in one case the European manager of a garden was severely assaulted by a body of coolies. The Chief Commissioner has perused the record relating to this case, and he finds it admitted that the manager was the first to use force by striking, though not severely, a coolie, whom he found to be idling. The man thus struck, who had been sentenced by the subdivisional officer to six months' rigorous imprisonment, was acquitted by the Sessions Judge on appeal. The Deputy Commissioner of Darrang, while expressing an opinion that the relations between employers and labourers were generally good, mentions the following cases :

(1) Twelve coolies of the Haleswar garden in the sadr subdivision were sent up for trial under section 147, Indian Penal Code. Six of the accused, Bhuiyans by caste, were driving a wild pig into the lines from the jungle. The other six accused abused the Bhuiyans, and there was a fight. Five men were sentenced to one month and five to two weeks' rigorous imprisoment each ; two were discharged.

(2) Ten coolies of the Borjuli garden in the sadr subdivision, one of the largest tea estates in the district, were charged with rioting and abetment under sections 147 and 109, Indian Penal Code. The facts are briefly these : Mr. Creagh, an assistant at Borjuli, went, according to his daily custom, round the various sets of lines, which are scattered in various places over a large expanse of tea. His object was to make the coolies turn out to their work. In line No. 4 there had been a so-called *Karmapuja* the day before, and the coolies had been up all night making merry and getting very drunk. Naturally, at daybreak there were several sore heads of the party, and Mr. Creagh's arrival in the lines must have struck many of the revellers as a very disagreeable incident. One Bijay sardár warned Mr. Creagh that the coolies did not mean to turn out. It was obviously Mr. Creagh's duty, however, to overcome the half-drunken reluctance of the coolies, and he pressed on. Some of the coolies, chiefly the women, apparently did turn out. But Bijay told Mr. Creagh that there were others in a passage between two of the huts in the lines who refused to turn out. These Mr. Creagh approached. The men were sulky and obstinate, and refused to speak. Mr. Creagh's account of what followed is that finding his admonitions of no avail, he turned to Bijay sardár, who was behind him, and was astonished to find that this man had his stick raised to beat him. He knocked Bijay down in self-defence, and was then assaulted by all the accused persons, and finally had to retreat towards the bungalow, pursued by all the accused persons. One man was sentenced to eighteen months', two to one year's, and five to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, and two were acquitted.

(3) The accused, a coolie of Pratabgarh tea estate, took the complainant, another coolie of the same garden, to the jungle on the pretence of getting firewood. There he demanded money from the complainant, and as the complainant did not give it, he inflicted a wound upon him and robbed him of Rs. 36. The accused admitted this, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 under section 392, Indian Penal Code.

(4) The complainant was a sardár of the Ketela garden, and the accused was a cart-driver. On the day of occurrence, the complainant with several sardárs waited in front of the garden office doorway to report the daily work done by the coolies, when the accused, coming there on a sudden, struck the complainant on the back of the neck with a *dao*, and then struck three blows, two on the back and one across the right cheek, inflicting dangerous wounds. The accused confessed and pleaded guilty to the charge, and stated that the complainant with four others gave him a severe beating in November 1890, having had a quarrel. The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment with three months' solitary confinement under section 326, Indian Penal Code.

(5) In one case of unlawful assembly, eleven coolies of the Rowta tea garden were convicted under section 143, Indian Penal Code. The accused persons were members of the gang of immigrants the excessive mortality among whom has been described elsewhere. They appeared to have been in ill-health and in ill spirits, and were disinclined to work. When pressure was brought to bear, they went in a body to the manager's bungalow, armed with sticks, and threatened to beat him and the muharrir. Some of the older coolies came to the rescue, and the "unlawful assembly" appears to have been dispersed without much trouble. This occurred on the 2nd May, three days after the new coolies' arrival on the garden. It seems to me a pity that coolies (admittedly an extremely poor and unhealthy gang) were put to work so soon, and it is still more to be regretted that they were prosecuted. The sentences inflicted were, however, light. Two were sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment, and nine to be imprisoned for one week only. The matter was not brought prominently to my notice till the garden was inspected by me in November last. It was only then that I discovered that the mortality, which has exceeded 3½ per cent. in the first half-year of 1891, was almost entirely confined to this one unhappy gang. When the case of unlawful assembly occurred, the garden was not unhealthy, inasmuch as this gang had only just arrived, and no deaths had taken place among its members. For acclimatised coolies Rowta has always been healthy enough. I shall shortly call a committee to consider whether any new coolies should be admitted to the garden. The manager has removed his lines to a better and healthier site, and is digging wells. But I think that, for a time at all events, no new coolies should be admitted to this garden under the Act.

The Deputy Commissioner of Sibságar reports as follows :

The few sensational cases that occurred last year are not sufficient, in my opinion, to justify an assumption that relations between employers and labourers have shown any retrogressive tendency. I still think that their relations are on the whole good, the exceptions being where the manager is a man of bad character, or where he leaves matters too much in the hands of subordinates.

* * * * *

Speaking generally, the tone of the planters in these matters is decidedly good, and the exceptional instances, such as we have had to deal with last year, meet with the utmost disapproval among the older and more experienced managers.

The following are particulars of the more important cases brought by coolies against managers. The mother of one Banu, a boy of about fifteen years of age, executed on his behalf a civil contract to labour on the garden of which Mr. Dunne is manager. He was enticed from the garden, but was arrested and brought before Mr. Dunne, who sent him to the thána with a vernacular letter, stating that the boy had been enticed away and caught. The police sent up the boy for trial as a deserter. The boy was in consequence kept in confinement or illegal custody for a good part of two days. Eventually the boy was discharged, and Mr. Dunne was convicted of the offence of wrongful confinement under section 342, Indian Penal Code, and fined Rs. 100.

The accused Mr. Gibbons, manager of Banféra, wrote to the head constable of the Sonari thána that he would supply two carts for the Manipur expedition, and requested him to send a constable to take the carts and cartmen. He had previously asked one Kanchan syce, a free labourer on the garden, to give an agreement, giving him the alternative of signing a contract or going to Manipur. The coolie having refused to sign the agreement was sent with the carts in charge of a constable. In the meanwhile, however, the police received information, in consequence of which Kanchan was released, and Mr. Gibbons was put on his trial before a jury under sections 420, 511, 342, and 385, Indian Penal Code. The jury found him not guilty on the first two charges, but were divided as to the charge under section 385, Indian Penal Code. The case was then referred to the High Court, which discharged the accused.

Some Kachari coolies of Mr. Hitchin's garden complained that Mr. Hitchin had induced them to return all their money to him and had then embezzled it. The magistrate found that the coolies voluntarily kept money with the accused for safe custody. As the latter was transferred to another garden, the complainants found difficulty in recovering the money, and brought the case. The accused was acquitted, and the money was returned to the coolies.

One Charles Arthur Browne gave a slap and about half a dozen cuts with a stick to a coolie for being absent from his work and impertinent. He was fined Rs. 15 under section 352, Indian Penal Code.

A case of voilent and unprovoked assault with a cane was brought by a coolie against the manager of Deering. He was fined Rs. 42 under section 352, Indian Penal Code.

The Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur writes :

The relations between employers and labourers have been generally satisfactory except in a few unhealthy and unpopular gardens. The case of the Khobang garden has been specially reported. A large number of Rewa coolies struck work, declaring that they had come up for four months only. They came into the station *en masse* in spite of the protests of the manager, and made various complaints, which were enquired into. They were sent back, and shortly after there was a riot on the garden, in the course of which the manager was seriously assaulted. The allegations of fraudulent recruitment and ill-treatment were disproved. The coolies were from a new labour district, and did not like to work. Being strong in number, they thought they could take the law into their own hands. They have now settled down, and when I last inspected the garden, there were no complaints on either side.

In two other cases batches of coolies came to complain of overwork, insufficient food, &c.

In one case a superintendent sent in a large number of Ganjami coolies, who insisted on coming into cutcherry. I sent the coolies back, and made a local enquiry. Their complaint against the sardár was at once remedied by the superintendent. The tendency for coolies to come in numbers to complain in court appears to be increasing, and employers urge, with justice, that there should be a penalty for coolies leaving the garden when the procedure of section 134 has been complied with.

The cases referred to above are the exception to the general rule which came before the courts, and the state of the relations betweeen employers and employed can be best judged from the comparatively small number of such complaints from the result of inspections and visits to gardens.

Relations between the tea garden population and the villagers.

411. Although cases of friction occasionally occur, there can be no doubt that the garden population, as a general rule, live on friendly terms with the natives of the country. On this subject the Deputy Commissioner of Sibságar (Mr. Pittar) writes :

As far as I have seen, I can only describe these as excellent. I have been pleased to see cases in which the villagers have made the nearest planter their mouthpiece in communicating their wants to the district officer, and to observe the interest taken in the villagers' concerns. It is entirely to the interest of managers to cultivate friendly relations with villagers, for by doing so they not only get labour and materials when most required, but their coolies are enabled to make the most of their pay by buying paddy cheaply from villagers, and thus saving money for other kinds of food or for investment in cattle or land, which ties them to the garden.

General condition of labourers.

412. There is nothing new to report under this head, and it is unnecessary to do more than to refer to paragraphs 125-167 of the Special Report, where the matter has been very fully treated.

Settlement of time-expired garden labourers on the land.

413. The figures below show the amount of land held direct from Government by immigrants in the various districts of the province :

District.	1890. Acres.	1891. Acres.
Cachar	7,133	7,365
Sylhet	300	1,208*
Kámrúp	42	42
Darrang	7,454	8,327
Nowgong	1,895	2,069
Sibságar	10,639	11,732
Lakhimpur	4,897	5,724
Total	32,360	36,467

The increase is common to all districts except Kámrúp, but, as has been remarked on previous occasions, there can be little doubt that the figures do not embody complete information. Thus, the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar reports :

Time-expired coolies have also settled in *mirasdari* land, but of the extent of land so held I have no record. A very large number of coolies still employed on gardens also cultivate land, mostly portions of the garden land. As a rule, they hold rent-free, managers being only too glad to see them cultivate, as though it takes up a part of their time, it prevents their absconding, and is in many ways advantageous.

And the Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur writes :

The figures showing the amount of land held by immigrants in this district exhibit an increase of 827 acres over the figures of 1890. Of the total area, 4,795 acres are in the sadr subdivision, and 929 acres in the North Lakhimpur subdivision. Both show an increase. These figures only refer to coolies holding land, and even as regards them cannot be considered complete. Testing of measurments has lately shown that many coolies escape assessment.

The following is an extract from the Report of the Census taken during the year under review, which relates to this matter :

It would be interesting if the results of the census could be utilised to throw light on the question as to how far tea garden coolies settle down in the province after the expiry of their agreements, which has from time to time formed the subject of enquiry or speculation. Unfortunately, exact figures are not available to show how many of the foreign born came to the province as garden coolies. From the more detailed information regarding the birth place of foreigners, which has been furnished at the present census, it is possible to frame a fairly accurate approximation to the real proportion, but the same particulars are not available in the return for 1881. We may, however, I think, assume that the immigrants to tea gardens in 1881 bore the same proportion to the total number of immigrants which is estimated to exist in the return for the present census. On this assumption, the increase in this section of the immigrant population during the decennium amounts to 190,952.

* Of these, 88 acres were held direct from Government, 763 from the managers of tea gardens, and 357 from other landholders.

The annual number of immigrants to tea gardens is known from the statistics maintained under the Labour Act, an abstract of which is given in the margin. Calculating the death rate among these new arrivals to amount to 40 per 1,000, the total increase during the decade would have amounted to 215,622, if none of these immigrants had left the province. If, therefore, my estimate of the proportion of the tea garden emigrants to the total number of immigrants in 1881 and 1891 and my estimate of the death rate is correct, it appears that the real increase amongst this class is less by 24,670 than it would have been had none of them returned to their country. In other words, not more than 24,670 out of the total number of garden immigrants returned to their country during the decade. Roughly speaking, it may be said that at the most only 5 to 10 per cent. of the coolie population leave Assam after their agreements have expired.

Statement showing the annual immigration to tea gardens as reported in the labour returns.

Year.	Number of immigrants.	Number remaining in 1891 at an annual decrement of 40 per 1,000.
1881	14,548	9,672
1882	19,185	13,286
1883	26,390	19,038
1884	32,747	24,608
1885	21,147	16,553
1886	22,715	18,521
1887	29,090	24,707
1888	33,317	29,476
1889	37,548	34,604
1890	26,205	25,157
Total	262,892	215,622

* * * * *

The total number of foreign born coolies on tea gardens amounts to 326,086, so that out of 423,199 persons who are estimated to have originally entered the province as coolies, 97,113 have left the gardens and settled down to other pursuits, as cartmen, petty traders, domestic servants, &c. The quantity of land held direct from Government by ex-tea garden coolies is returned as 25,315 acres in 1888, 28,376 in 1889, and 32,360 in 1890. Although these figures do not include the area cultivated by time-expired immigrants on land other than what they hold direct from Government, and although the whole of the land so held is probably not included, nevertheless, as there has been no change in the manner of collecting this information during these three years, these figures, defective as they are, may be taken as proving that the amount of land reclaimed by this class is rapidly increasing, and that the annual immigration to tea gardens is a gain not only to the tea industry, for which the coolies are in the first instance imported, but also to the general development of the province.

Inland Labour Transport Fund.

414. The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of the Inland Labour Transport Fund in Bengal and Assam during the year 1891-92 :

RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.					
Heads.	Assam figures.	Bengal figures.	Total.			Heads.	Assam figures.	Bengal figures.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Medical	58 12 10	.....	58 12 10			Salaries of depôt establishments (including native doctors, hospital assistants, compounders, dressers, clerks, and menials).	8,875 8 3	1,414 8 3	10,290 0 6		
Contractors' license fees under section 13	.....	700 0 0	700 0 0								
Recruiters' license fees under section 24	36 14 0	704 0 0	740 14 0			Supplies and services (including diet of patients, value of medical stores, purchase of country medicines, expenses during the prevalence of epidemics, petty construction and repairs) ..	11,955 13 5	23 4 3	11,979 1 8		
Registration fees under sections 35 and 68	.....	12,877 4 0	12,877 4 0								
Fees for licenses of inland steamer and native boats under section 90.	640 8 0	863 12 0	1,504 4 0								
Rates under section 109 ..	53,878 5 6	.....	53,878 5 6			Contingent charges ..	905 10 3	66 5 3	971 15 6		
Fees for use of debarkation depôts..	2,232 6 0	.....	2,232 6 0			Grants to dispensaries ..	5,430 0 0	.....	5,430 0 0		
Diet, &c., charges recovered ..	1,781 14 9	.....	1,781 14 9			Inspectors, embarkation agents, and other officers ..	15,728 14 10*	6,116 0 8	21,844 15 6		
Recoveries for sick coolies treated in hospital	702 14 3	.....	702 14 3			Clerks and servants ..	8,481 9 10	4,676 8 10	13,158 2 8		
Cash recoveries	.....	0 11 3	0 11 3			Travelling allowances ..	474 15 9	1,108 13 3	1,583 13 0		
Fines and miscellaneous ..	101 12 8	17 14 0	119 10 8			Miscellaneous (including rents, percentage of treasury and audit, establishments, refunds, pensions)	2,609 10 7	1,758 0 9	4,367 11 4		
Total	59,433 8 0	15,163 9 3	74,597 1 3			Total	54,462 2 14	15,163 9 3	69,625 12 2		

* Inclusive of Rs. 9,835-14-5 in adjustment of the deficit in the Bengal portion of the Fund.

SECTION 3.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Medical relief.

415. The number of dispensaries open on the 31st December 1891 was 74, against 69 open at the close of the previous year, the difference being accounted for by six new dispensaries opened and one closed during the year under report. Of the 74 dispensaries, 7 were first-class, 66 second-class, and 1 a third-class dispensary. The following figures give details of the work done during the past two years :

	Number of out-patients treated.	Number of in-patients treated.	Number of major operations performed.	Number of minor operations performed.
1890	261,723	3,704	652	6,321
1891	322,391	4,455	732	7,728

The Chief Commissioner visited every dispensary at district and subdivisional headquarters in the plains, and was much struck with the improvement in their general appearance, equipment, and sanitary arrangements since he last inspected them in the cold season of 1886-87. There was an increase of 61,419 in the total number of in and out-patients treated during the year, as compared with the previous year, which was the result of the increase in the number of dispensaries. The daily average attendance rose from 1,453·23 in 1890 to 1,702·25 in 1891. The percentage of population who received medical treatment was 5·97, equal to 1 in every 16·76, in 1891, against 5·44, equal to 1 in every 18·39, in 1890. Of the total number of patients treated during the year, 156 were Europeans, 335 Eurasians, 179,773 Hindus, 121,033 Musalmans, and 25,549 other classes, against 139, 371, 144,590, 102,431, and 17,896, respectively, in 1890. 212,653 of the patients were men, 42,762 women, and 71,431 children, as compared with 176,297,

33,704, and 55,426, respectively, in 1890. The number of indigenous patients rose from 1,323 in 1890 to 1,541 in 1891, and that of immigrants or foreigners from 2,381 to 2,914. The chief diseases for which the patients were treated were diseases of the skin and malarious fevers, from which more than one-third of the total number suffered. Next in order come "Other diseases of the digestive system" (with 19,447 cases), dyspepsia (11,134), ulcers (10,480), dysentery (9,432), spleen diseases (9,099), local injuries (8,418), diseases of the connective tissue (5,665), and diseases of the nervous system (5,447). The corresponding figures for the previous year were 17,371, 10,024, 8,984, 7,696, 9,565, 7,510, 4,215, and 4,818 respectively. The number of major and minor operations shows an increase of 80 and 1,407 respectively, as compared with the figures for 1890. The total income of the dispensaries (including an opening balance of Rs. 1,432) amounted to Rs. 1,39,077, against Rs. 1,34,974 in 1890. Of the actual receipts during the year, provincial funds contributed Rs. 35,237, and local funds and sources supplied the balance (Rs. 1,02,408). The result under the head of "Subscriptions from Natives", which increased from Rs. 7,290 in the previous year to Rs. 8,712, is satisfactory; but, on the other hand, there was still further falling off in subscriptions from Europeans (from Rs. 5,512 in the previous year to Rs. 5,270), which is much to be regretted. The total expenditure of the dispensaries rose from Rs. 1,33,542 in 1890 to Rs. 1,37,074 in 1891. The cash balance in hand on the 31st December 1891 was Rs. 2,003, against Rs. 1,432 at the close of 1890. The average cost of diet per head of patients increased from 2 annas 7½ pies in 1890 to 2 annas 8 pies in 1891. The medical expenditure of the province has been steadily increasing for some years past, one of the chief causes contributing to this increase being the increase of Local Board dispensaries, to most of which the Government contributes a hospital assistant and European medicines. Unwilling as the Chief Commissioner is to discourage in any way the increase of Local Board dispensaries, the terms of the new provincial contract, which came into force on the 1st April last, have rendered it necessary for him to direct the Principal Medical Officer to watch most carefully the tendency of this class of dispensaries to increase. The establishment of Local Board dispensaries will in future be confined to those districts and localities where they are most urgently needed, as, for instance, in those tracts of the Assam Valley where *kála-azár* is most prevalent.

SECTION 4.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Tezpur Lunatic Asylum.

416. The total number of patients admitted to the Tezpur Lunatic Asylum during the year under report was 167, against 142 in 1890. Of this number, 118 remained under treatment at the close of the previous year, 42 were admitted, and 7 re-admitted during the year, as compared with 103, 36, and 3, respectively, for the previous year. Thirty-eight of the total number of inmates were criminals and 129 non-criminals. The average population of the Asylum during the year under report was 119·65 lunatics, against 110·65 during the previous year, and the year closed with a population of 111 lunatics in the Asylum, against 118 at the close of 1890. The steady increase in the population of the Asylum of late years is worthy of note, the figures for the daily average number of inmates for the last five years being as follows:

In 1887	71·29
„ 1888	83·40
„ 1889	95·42
„ 1890	110·65
„ 1891	119·65

The total expenditure on the Asylum during the year under report was Rs. 9,536-14-4, or Rs. 79-11-3 per head of average strength. The number of deaths increased from 9 in the previous year to 18 during the year under report. It is known, however, to the Chief Commissioner that the sickness and mortality were fully enquired into by the Principal Medical Officer, and that directions have been given and recommendations made, which, when carried out, will place matters on a more satisfactory footing. Of the total number of inmates of the Asylum during the year under report, 17 were discharged as cured, 2 as "otherwise," 6 were made over to their friends as "improved," and 13 as "not improved," 18 died, and 111 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

When visiting the Asylum, the Chief Commissioner fully considered the various alterations and additions to the building which have been recommended. Of these, the proposal to build a masonry wall round the enclosure in lieu of the existing palisade is out of the question, the cost being prohibitive. Moreover, the few escapes do not justify the expenditure. In 1889 three lunatics escaped, of whom only one was a criminal, and he was recaptured. Two escapes occurred in each of the years 1890 and 1891; but of the lunatics who thus escaped, only one was a criminal, and of the five non-criminals who have escaped during the last three years, two have been recaptured. The proposal to erect three new male wards and two female wards for non-criminal lunatics has been sanctioned, and the work will be gradually carried out. Considerable expenditure has been incurred racently in providing *pucca* wards for the criminal lunatics. More accommodation will be needed hereafter if the population of the Asylum continues to increase as it has done of late. There is, however, a *kutcha* ward for criminal lunatics, now empty, which, it is hoped, will suffice to accommodate the overflow from the *pucca* ward for some time to come.

SECTION 5.

SANITATION.

Expenditure on sanitary works in municipalities.

417. The following table exhibits the total income and expenditure on sanitary works in the different municipalities, stations, unions, and towns in the province during 1891. The total income was Rs. 1,73,340, against Rs. 1,63,260 in 1890. The total expenditure on sanitary and other improvements was Rs. 1,04,442, or 54·74 per cent. of the actual income, as compared with Rs. 94,060, or 55·65 per cent. of the total income, in 1890. There was a marked increase in expenditure under the following heads :—"Conservancy" (Rs. 35,325) showing an increase of Rs. 4,770; "Water-supply" (Rs. 20,735) showing an increase of Rs. 5,210 ; "Other sanitary improvements" (Rs. 4,587) showing an increase of Rs. 1,819 over the corresponding figures for 1890.

Number.	Name of locality.	Whether municipality, station, union or town.	Actual income.	Expenditure, sanitary works, civil.										Ratio per cent. of sanitary works to actual income.	Ratio per cent. of sanitary works, exclusive of column 10, to actual income.
				Vaccination.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Disposal of dead.	Roads and bridges.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Village sites.	Other sanitary improvements.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1	Sylhet ..	Municipality.	23,602	125	429	965	5,426	..	4,427	....	..	511	11,883	50·35	31·59
2	Dhubri ..	„ ..	8,889	..	474	709	1,459	..	481	....	..	381	3,504	39·42	34·01
3	Goálpára ..	„ ..	6,289	..	158	189	1,149	..	1,592	....	..	231	3,319	52·77	27·46
4	Gauháti ..	„ ..	23,201	360	127	11,326	4,471	60	1,066	82	..	193	17,685	76·22	71·63
5	Barpeta ..	„ ..	11,221	..	....	....	1,178	..	1,128	7	..	..	2,313	20·61	10·56
6	Dibrugarh ..	„ ..	24,290	72	1,403	322	5,769	..	5,466	366	..	..	13,398	55·16	32·65
7	Silchar ..	Station ..	16,484	60	693	747	4,578	18	3,087	1,276	..	120	10,579	64·17	45·45
8	Sibságar ..	„ ..	10,792	60	187	435	1,261	89	2,856	105	..	..	4,993	46·26	19·80
9	Shillong ..	„ ..	10,898	150	3	1,028	4,326	..	774	280	..	..	6,561	60·20	53·10
10	Habiganj ..	Union ..	3,405	49	266	17	496	..	283	....	..	284	1,395	40·97	32·65
11	Jorhát ..	„ ..	6,280	60	652	309	714	..	468	66	..	..	2,269	36·13	28·68
12	Golághát ..	„ ..	7,542	80	141	433	713	..	1,437	127	..	57	2,988	39·62	20·56
13	Hailákándi ..	Town ..	1,906	179	13	129	132	3	135	163	..	..	754	39·56	32·47
14	Sunámganj ..	„ ..	Not known	8	335	1,753	354	24	3,486	....	..	..	5,960	....	....
15	Karimganj ..	„ ..	„	..	100	108	....	14	1,443	575	..	..	2,240	....	....
16	Maulvi Bázár ..	„ ..	„	..	100	....	681	..	560	....	..	3	1,344	....	....
17	Tezpur ..	„ ..	7,433	..	685	587	707	12	2,167	279	..	1,458	5,895	79·31	50·15
18	Mangaldai ..	„ ..	4,317	..	....	331	1,038	..	....	....	..	1,349	2,718	62·96	62·96
19	Nowgong ..	„ ..	4,628	..	961	839	868	..	....	....	..	..	2,688	58·08	58·08
20	North Lakhimpur ..	„ ..	2,163	..	84	508	5	..	894	465	..	..	1,956	90·43	49·09
	Total	.....	1,73,340	1,203	6,831	20,735	35,325	220	31,750	3,791	..	4,587	1,04,442	54·74*	39·59*

The Sanitary Commissioner reports that, on the whole, satisfactory progress is being made in municipalities, stations, unions, and towns in carrying out sanitary improvements. In the course of his tour in the cold weather of 1891-92, during which the headquarters of every district and subdivision in the plains districts, with the exception of North Lakhimpur, were visited, the Chief Commissioner made

* Exclusive of Sunámganj, Karimganj, and Maulvi Bázár.

special enquiries with a view to ascertain what steps were being taken to carry out the suggestions made from time to time by the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Board for improving the sanitary conditions of the several towns of the province, and he was satisfied that Municipal Commissioners, Station Committees, and district and subdivisional Magistrates, were doing all in their power, with the funds at their disposal, to carry out those suggestions. The Chief Commissioner attaches more importance to a good water-supply than to anything else. Special attention has been drawn to this great need as demanding the first attention on the part of those who are responsible for the sanitary arrangements of the towns in question. Want of funds, however, is a serious obstacle in the way of carrying out all that is desirable, or even necessary, in this direction, the terms of the provincial contract just expired, as well as of that which commenced on the 1st April last, placing it altogether beyond the power of the Chief Commissioner to render any material assistance beyond what has been given in the past ten years in the way of provincial grants, to the resources of municipal and town funds. Assam must, therefore, for many years to come, it is feared, remain content with small endeavours, and what has to be looked to is that such funds as municipalities and towns have to spare are spent to the best advantage and upon works of certain benefit rather than on experiments. The Chief Commissioner certainly concurs with the Sanitary Commissioner in his general condemnation of tanks and in his recommendation that, in places where expensive water-supply schemes are out of the question, wells should be constructed in all towns and parts of towns in which the water-supply is deficient. The construction, therefore, of tanks for the purpose of supplying drinking water in any town, without the permission of the Sanitary Commissioner, has been prohibited. It is well known to the Chief Commissioner that strong prejudices exist in some parts of the province against the use of well-water, and that these prejudices prevail in different degrees in different parts of the province. These prejudices, however, are not based on religious grounds, and do not exist in those parts of Bengal, or even of Assam, as, for instance, in Cachar, where civilization and common sense have succeeded in penetrating. The Chief Commissioner has no intention of encouraging such prejudices or the filthy habits of the people by meeting what has been often reported to him as their preference for tanks over wells. Many persons will doubtless refuse to use well-water. There is, however, no doubt that many others will not do so, and the Chief Commissioner is confident that experience and the progress of education will lead others to follow their example. Although it is not possible to force people to eat or drink what is best for them, it is certainly more satisfactory to know that the opportunity has been given to them of choosing what is best, than that an evil is being perpetuated in their midst, which has been repeatedly condemned by successive Sanitary Commissioners of this province. There now seems to be a fair prospect of providing Sylhet with an efficient, and at the same time not too expensive, water-supply. The experiments, however, now being conducted, are not sufficiently far advanced to justify any definite opinion on the subject. In the municipal budget estimate for the current year provision has been made for contributing Rs. 4,085 towards this scheme. If the water proves sufficient and of good quality, it is proposed to push on the work at once to completion. In regard to the Gauhâti Municipality, inferior as the water-supply of that town may be, it has undoubtedly proved an inestimable boon to the people. The proposed drainage scheme for Barpeta the Chief Commissioner has been compelled to abandon as being, however desirable in itself, altogether beyond the means of the municipality. The construction of the *kutcha* tank has been abandoned, and the proposal of the Sanitary Commissioner to construct good *pucca* wells in and about the town has been approved by the Chief Commissioner. When at Dibrugarh, the Chief Commissioner examined, with the Chief Engineer, an elaborate drainage scheme which had been drawn up for the town by the District Engineer, and the conclusion arrived at was that the advantages anticipated from the scheme were too problematical to justify the estimated expenditure. Many sanitary improvements have been effected in the station of Silchar during the past year. In Sibsâgar the scheme of supplying the town with water from the large tank the Chief Commissioner has decided to abandon, on the ground that the station could not afford it, and that the number of people who would be benefited by it would be small. In Shillong arrangements are in force under which all nightsoil, &c., is removed from the station by Crowley carts for burial in trenches on the sewage farming system. This system is at present working most satisfactorily, although cultivation of the ground has not been begun as yet. The water-supply was excellent throughout the year; it is drawn from an unpolluted hill source, the catchment area being above the station level.

Sanitary Board.

418. As remarked in paragraphs 406 and 394 of the Administration Reports for the two previous years, the Sanitary Board established in 1888 continues to do satisfactory work. The Sanitary Commissioner takes particular care that full directions are given to all district authorities in connection with improvements in sanitation; and where such advice is not immediately followed, a report is made to the Chief Commissioner with a view to the necessary measures being enforced.

Village sanitation.

419. With regard to sanitation in rural areas, the Chief Commissioner, during his tour in the cold weather of 1891-92, made enquiries regarding the action taken by the several Local Boards. In most cases he found that Boards were doing as much as could reasonably be expected from them with the means at their disposal and having regard to the extreme difficulty which must always be experienced in inducing the people living in rural areas to pay any regard to sanitary requirements. The Chief Commissioner, however, has noticed that the subject of rural sanitation is altogether inadequately dealt with in the annual reports of Local Boards, which fail to show, as they should do, the action taken by the Boards and the progress made in carrying out the orders of the Chief Commissioner issued in 1888 and mentioned in paragraph 405, page 155 of the General Administration Report for 1888-89. Orders have been issued to remedy this defect.

Sanitary surveys in towns and municipalities.

420. Under Resolution No. 2943, dated the 1st May 1889, issued by the orders of the Chief Commissioner, sanitary surveys were made in the towns and municipalities of Assam, and the result has been a considerable improvement in sanitation in most of them, notably in Silchar, Tezpur, and Dibrugarh.

SECTION 6.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination staff.

421. During the year under review the total number of operators, including licensed vaccinators in all the districts of the province was 205, against 194 in 1890-91. The regular staff engaged on the work of vaccination consisted of 14 native inspectors and 151 vaccinators, against 13 and 135 respectively in 1890-91.

Number of vaccinations.

422. The following table shows the total number of vaccinations performed by all classes of operators in each district, as compared with the figures of the previous four years :

District.	Population according to the census of 1891.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Cachar	367,542	11,271	10,658	7,945	8,617	9,941
Sylhet	2,154,593	26,959	30,659	37,274	53,273	53,150
Goálpára	452,304	12,145	15,344	15,887	15,592	19,709
Kámrúp	634,249	15,879	15,868	12,872	16,133	11,916
Darrang	307,761	14,201	13,172	15,378	21,351	19,482
Nowgong	344,141	10,870	9,526	10,133	12,064	14,966
Sibságar	457,274	15,709	15,959	18,713	19,338	20,334
Lakhimpur	254,053	9,124	7,854	9,035	13,741	14,967
Nága Hills	122,867	1,308	88	35	3,845	14,275
Khási and Jaintia Hills	197,904	3,797	3,065	3,242	3,973	4,631
Gáro Hills	121,570	5,277	5,894	5,925	5,820	6,250
Manipur	220,000	763	272	1,064	.....	7,481
Total of all districts	5,634,258	127,303	128,359	137,503	173,747	197,102
Tea gardens by garden agency	.....	5,046	5,779	9,217	13,363	9,229
Total for the province	5,634,258	132,349	134,138	146,720	187,110	206,331

The above statement shows a decided improvement in the total number of operations, the increase being 19,221, or 10·3 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. The receipt of returns from Manipur is a new feature in the report, and the number of operations in that State (7,481) accounts to some extent for the large increase. Progress was made in all districts except Kámrúp, Darrang, and Sylhet. The decrease in Sylhet is small; but the large falling off in the Kámrúp district, which is attributed to the want of proper supervision on the part of the late Civil Surgeon, and the decrease in Darrang are unsatisfactory, and the Chief Commissioner has drawn the attention of the Civil Surgeons concerned to this branch of their work. The increase in the Nága Hills district (from 3,845 to 14,275 operations) is gratifying.

Primary vaccinations and revaccinations.

423. Out of the total number of vaccinations performed by the vaccinating staff in 1891-92, 180,094 were primary vaccinations and 9,346 revaccinations. Of the former, 168,389, or 93·50 per cent., and of the latter, 7,688 or 82·26 per cent., were successful. 16,936 operations were performed by the dispensary staff. Of this number, 16,858 were primary vaccinations, of which, 15,440, or 91·59 per cent., were successful. The number of primary vaccinations performed by the Local Board vaccinators increased by 13,488 cases. The dispensary staff performed 6,452, and the licensed vaccinators 4,369 more operations than in the previous year. The operations performed by the Government vaccinators were less by 8,109, which was chiefly due to the unsatisfactory work done in the Kámrúp district. In the Sylhet district the decrease was attributable partly to the opposition of the villagers where vaccination is not compulsory, and partly to some unavoidable changes amongst the Civil Surgeons during the year.

Vaccination on tea gardens.

424. On tea gardens the number of successful cases decreased from 13,387 in 1890-91 to 9,285 in 1891-92, although the percentage of successful cases increased from 80·18 to 82·76. The Principal Medical Officer attributes the small success in gardens partly to the lymph having been used by the garden agencies after it had been kept for a long time, when it had become inert or useless, and partly to vaccination having been carelessly performed and inspected. The Chief Commissioner has requested the Principal Medical Officer to do all in his power to improve these results. Of the total number of vaccinations performed on tea gardens, 9,229 were done by garden agency, with 7,430 successful cases, and 1,990 by Government vaccinators, with 1,855 successful cases.

Inspection of vaccination.

425. The number of inspections performed during the year under review shows an increase of 2,585 over that of the previous year (98,612 in 1890-91, and 101,197 in 1891-92). The largest amount of inspection work was done by the Civil Surgeon of Goálpára and the smallest by the Civil Surgeons of the Kámrúp and the Khási and Jaintia Hills districts. Of the 101,197 cases verified, 92,978, or 91·88 per cent., were found successful, as compared with 89,575, or 90·83 per cent., in 1890-91. The number of inspections made by the native inspectors rose from 77,241 in the previous to 84,819 in the past year, and the percentage of successful cases amongst these inspections rose from 90·92 to 92·45.

Vaccination in compulsory areas.

426. The following table shows the vaccination work done in some of the municipal areas and also in some cantonments, stations, and unions where Acts XIII and V of 1880 are in force, as compared with the work done in the past three years.

Name of municipality.	Population according to census of 1891.	Number of children on the register since the Act has been in force.	Number of vaccinations. 1888-89. Total number.	1888-89. Number successfully vaccinated.	1889-90. Total number.	1889-90. Number successfully vaccinated.	1890-91. Total number.	1890-91. Number successfully vaccinated.	1891-92. Total number.	1891-92. Number successfully vaccinated.	1891-92. Number of notices issued.	1891-92. Number of prosecutions.	1891-92. Number of punishments.	Mortality from small-pox during five years, 1887 to 1891. Average number of deaths from small-pox.	Mortality from small-pox during five years, 1887 to 1891. Death rate per 1,000 of population.	Compulsory Vaccination Acts came in force.
Sylhet Municipality ..	14,027	4,231	285	271	484	470	414	358	358	335	280	7	..	2	·14	1st October 1882.
Dhubri „	4,825	51	..	..	..	..	47	32	59	56	..	..	..	..	..	13th February 1891.
Goálpára „	5,440	162	..	..	..	..	47	45	193	188	..	..	..	..	..	12th November 1890.
Gauháti „	10,817	..	581	447	541	422	508	444	702	587	28	1	..	5	·46	August 1882.
Dibrugarh „	8,362	2,243	499	436	626	504	737	684	751	725	15	..	..	..	..	September 1883.
Ditto Cantonment ..	1,514	..	41	21	83	43	138	95	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Silchar Station	7,523	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	87	..	..	..	4	·53	21st January 1892.
Sibságar „	5,249	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	25	..	..	..	1	·19	Ditto.
Golághát Union	2,211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24th March 1892.
Total	59,968	6,736	1,406	1,175	1,734	1,439	1,891	1,658	2,191	2,009	323	8	..	12	·20	

The total number of operations performed increased from 1,891 in the preceding year to 2,191 during the year under report, and the number of successful operations from 1,658 to 2,009. This result was due mainly to the increase in the number of operations in the Silchar and Sibságar Stations, to which Act V was extended during the year under review. The Goálpára and the Gauháti municipalities show fair progress, the respective increases being from 47 to 193 and 508 to 702. The marked decrease in the Dibrugarh Cantonment (from 138 to 6) has not been explained. In paragraph 3 of Home Department letter No. 329, dated the 30th September 1891, reviewing the Vaccination Report of Assam for the year 1890-91, reference was made to the falling off in the number of operations performed in compulsory areas in the Sylhet district, and it was remarked that this falling off was especially to be regretted in view of the fact that inoculation appears to be commonly practised in that district. As regards this, it may be mentioned that Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 (an Act for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation) was extended in April 1892 to the towns of Sylhet, Karimganj, Sunámganj, Habiganj, Maulvi Bázár, Hailákándi, and Silchar in the Surma Valley. The working of the Act and its effect on vaccine operations will be noticed in the report for 1892-93. Besides the extension noted above, Act V (B.C.) of 1880 was introduced into the Stations of Silchar and Sibságar and the union of Golághát during the year under report, and it has been introduced also into the Jorhát union since the close of the year. In the Dhubri municipality, although Act XIII of 1880 (the Vaccination Act) was extended in February 1891, the rules under the Act were introduced only in February 1892.

Cost of the Vaccination Department.

427. The total expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 15,993, against Rs. 15,841 in 1890-91, showing an increase of Rs. 152, as compared with the figures of the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 6,676 were contributed by Government, Rs. 8,215-11-8 by Local Boards, Rs. 822-10-3 by municipalities, and Rs. 278-6-0 by the Manipur State, against Rs. 6,672-7-8, Rs. 8,322-7-3, Rs. 846-3-3 and *nil*, respectively, in the previous year. The average cost of each successful vaccination for the whole province was 1 anna and 6¾ pies in 1891-92, against one anna and 9 pies in 1890-91.

Calf lymph depôt at Shillong.

428. As mentioned in last year's report, animal lymph was distributed from the Shillong depôt to the different Civil Surgeons of this province during the year under review. 223,185 tubes were distributed in 1891-92, as compared with 111,475 in the previous year. There was an outbreak of small-pox in Manipur and also in the Nága Hills, which caused a large increase in the expenditure of lymph. The reports received regarding the quality of the lymph from the several Civil Surgeons of this province continue to be very favourable, and the success of this depôt is now assured.

SECTION 7.

THE CENSUS OF 1891.

Preliminary remarks.

429. The Census Report was submitted in print on the 13th of June 1892, or in less than one year and four months after the date on which the census was taken. It consists of three volumes, of which the first gives a full and detailed account of the census operations and the manner in which the final tables were compiled, with a dissertation on the more obvious results shown by the tables and on some of the conclusions to be drawn from them. The second volume gives the Imperial tables prescribed by the Government of India; and the third volume contains certain Provincial tables and a caste index, showing all the castes and caste subdivisions returned at the census, with the numerical strength of the more important sub-castes.

The first systematic attempt at an enumeration of the population of the whole province was made in 1872, when Assam was part of Bengal. The original proposal then was that the census should be synchronous, but the proposal was afterwards declared impracticable, and in Assam the time actually occupied in effecting the census varied from a week to two months in the plains districts. In 1881 the enumeration of the people in the plains was synchronous, but in the Khási and Jaintia Hills it lasted four weeks and in North Cachar over three months. In the Gáro Hills there was only an enumeration of houses, and the population was estimated by allowing so many persons to a house, the estimate being based on the average number per house as ascertained in certain test villages. In the Nága Hills there was no enumeration of the people at all, except in the station of Kohima.

Comparison of present census operations with those of previous years.

430. The present census was taken on the night of the 26th February 1891. In all the plains districts the enumeration of the people was synchronous. In the greater part, however, of the Hill districts it was impossible to effect the enumeration in one night, partly owing to the sparsity of the population in the hill tracts and partly owing to the absence of any reliable agency for enumerating. The only portions of the Hill districts censused synchronously were North Cachar, Tura and the plains portion of the Gáro Hills district, Kohima and the Kohima-Nichuguard road in the Nága Hills district, Shillong, Jowai, Cherra Punji, and Shella, with some of the British possessions and the Shillong-Gauháti road in the Khási and Jaintia Hills district. The rest of the hills was censused gradually. Of the total population, however, less than 8 per cent. were thus gradually enumerated. Manipur has not been included in the census. A census of this little State was made by the Darbar, but the papers were all destroyed at the outbreak in March 1891. The Civil and Military population in so much of the North Lushai Hills as is under the Assam Administration was censused on the night of the 26th February, but it was only possible to furnish approximate figures for the Lushais, based on the personal enquiries of the Political Officer when on tour.

Comparing the work done at the census of 1891 with that on previous occasions, there can be no doubt that there has been a considerable advance on the methods adopted and in the accuracy of the results obtained.

Preparation of the register of villages.

431. The first step which had to be taken in carrying out the present census was the preparation of a complete register of villages in each district. In the Assam Valley the artificial block adopted at the cadastral survey, and called a village, was in all cadastrally-surveyed tracts taken as a village for the purpose of this register. In non-cadastral tracts in the Assam Valley, and also elsewhere, each district officer was left to decide for himself what he would call a village, the ordinary rule being to include in one village a group of houses bearing a separate name.

Complete lists of villages and hamlets having been thus secured, each district was divided into charges under a charge superintendent, assisted by an inspector, each charge into circles under a supervisor, and each circle into blocks, the block being the census unit. The ordinary rule was that no block should contain more than sixty houses. Experience has shown, however, that it would have been better to fix forty-five houses as the maximum.

Agency employed for carrying out the census.

432. No small difficulty was experienced in finding the necessary agency for carrying out the census. In the plains districts the supply of supervisors and enumerators was generally sufficient, but in every district there were tracts in which literate enumerators could not be procured. In the Hill districts the difficulty in finding a sufficient staff of enumerators was especially great. It is satisfactory, therefore, to notice that out of 20,079 enumerators appointed, of whom, it may be noted, only 13 per cent. were officials, it was found necessary to pay only 165 for their services, and out of 2,107 supervisors only 16 received payment. The number of charge superintendents was 183 and of inspectors 222, none of whom received payment for their services, as they were nearly all officials. The ordinary district executive staff with their establishments furnished 1,661 census officers of different grades, the Education Department furnished 1,456, the Police Department 311, the Forest Department 95, the Public Works Department 87, and the Medical Department 42.

Numbering of the houses.

433. The necessary certificates of appointment having been issued to the different census officers in October 1890, the next point to be attended to was the numbering of houses in the enumerators' blocks. The variety of dwelling houses in India is so great that it was decided to leave the census superintendents appointed in the different provinces free to adopt any definition of a house which would be most easily understood by the enumerators and admit of most general application. The definition adopted for Assam was, "the homestead, consisting of one or more buildings, which are occupied by the members of one family, living under a common head, and their servants." There were two exceptions to this definition. In the case of European bungalows, the bungalow was treated as one house and the servants' quarters as a separate house, and in the case of tea garden coolie lines, police lines, jail wards, &c., each dwelling place having a separate independent entrance from the common way was treated as a separate house. The numbering of the houses was entrusted to the enumerators, and was completed in most places by the middle of November, and, on completion, was tested by the superior census officers.

Preparation of the preliminary record.

434. The next step in the operations of the census was the preparation of the preliminary record or preparatory filling in of the prescribed schedules by the enumerators, who went round their blocks some time beforehand, and entered in their books all persons who ordinarily resided in each house, omitting temporary visitors. The work of instructing the enumerators in what they had to do, and explaining to them the schedules which they had to fill up, was one of considerable difficulty, bearing in mind that every district in the province has numerous backward tracts in which it was hard to find enumerators who could do more than barely read and write. The most successful method adopted for instructing the enumerators is said to have been the practical application of the rules by means of test enumerations of a few passers-by, or of the residents in the nearest house. The preparation of the preliminary record commenced on the 15th January, and occupied about a fortnight, leaving nearly the whole of February for the superior officers to check the entries made in the record. The result of the testing is said to have been on the whole very creditable to the enumerators, though every column of the schedules gave them more or less difficulty, partly owing to the enumerators not always understanding the nature of the information needed, and partly to the persons enumerated being either quite unable to give the information that was wanted, or being anxious to have themselves entered as members of a caste superior to that to which they properly belonged.

Arrangements for taking the final census.

435. Notices were issued in all districts, requesting the people to stay in their homes and remain awake on the night of the census while the enumerators visited them, and to avoid fixing that date for weddings and other gatherings. Travelling was discouraged and markets closed. Touring officials were asked to remain stationary between the 23rd and 28th February. These instructions are said to have been generally attended to, thus considerably facilitating the work of the enumerators. In regard to persons who could not manage to be in their houses, *e.g.*, travellers, carters, boatmen, &c., special arrangements were carefully made, tickets being given to all persons enumerated in order to prevent double enumeration by the road and ghat and river patrol enumerators. The census of mail and cargo steamers was effected through the agents, the enumerators being the steamer clerks. The railway census was effected through the railway authorities, and that of cantonments by the military. Jails were enumerated under the superintendence of the officers in charge. Officers of the Forest Department counted the boat-cutters and others in the forest reserves, and special steps were taken for the enumeration of elephant hunters, and of rubber-cutters and traders who had crossed the Inner Line. In tea gardens the manager of the garden was, as a general rule, entrusted with the duty of enumerating, special rules having been drawn up for his guidance. On the morning after the census, the enumerators made over their books to the supervisor, who verified, by local enquiry where necessary, the corrections made in the preliminary record; and when these were passed as correct, the census operations were completed, and all that remained to be done was to tabulate the results.

Accuracy of the census.

436. The supervision of the final census was carried out by the charge superintendents and supervisors, assisted by Government servants, schoolmasters, and others, who had not previously been engaged in census work, the Courts being closed from the 25th to the 27th February to enable the clerks to assist in the work of supervision. The supervising staff are reported to have done their work well, and as thoroughly as the sparse population and jungly nature of the country would permit. It is satisfactory to find that the general opinion of the district officers is that the enumerators as a body did their work well, and that they visited all the houses in their respective blocks. Mr. Gait, the Superintendent of the Census Operations of the province, is doubtful whether the preliminary record was as thoroughly corrected and brought up to date as it should have been. It was, however, scarcely to be expected that out of the large number of enumerators employed, many of them with educational qualifications of a very low order, indolent, and altogether untrained in habits of accuracy, there should not be found many whose corrections of the preliminary record were far from perfect.

It is satisfactory also to notice that there was no active opposition to the census on the part of the people, who are generally reported to have readily given all assistance that was required of them.

Compilation of the results of the census.

437. The whole work of compilation was concentrated in one office located at Gauhâti. The work of abstraction was commenced three days after the census was taken, and completed in July. On the 1st June the work of tabulation was started, and concluded by the end of November. Tabulation was followed by compilation, or district totalling, which was completed in March.

Cost of the census.

438. The cost of the census amounted to Rs. 75,269-0-7, distributed as follows :

	Rs.	a.	p.
Enumeration, including paper and printing	9,101	0	10
Compilation, including ditto	47,636	14	2
Superintendence	13,379	15	2
Superintendent's office	5,151	2	5
Total	75,269	0	7

The total cost to the State of the census per 1,000 persons was Rs. 13·65, which is in excess of the cost incurred in other provinces except Burma, where it amounted to Rs. 16·77. Considering how sparse the population is in Assam with the exception of the single district of Sylhet, and bearing in mind also the much higher cost of establishments, it was only to be expected that the census of the province could not be completed as cheaply as in other provinces of India.

General results of the census. Area and population of the whole province.

439. The area of Assam, including the newly-added North Lushai country, is 49,004 square miles. The population, as now ascertained, is 5,476,833, the number of persons per square mile being 111. Taking the Brahmaputra Valley, the Surma Valley, and the Hill districts separately, the figures are—

	Area in square miles.	Population.	Population per square mile.
Brahmaputra Valley	20,869	2,449,782	117
Surma Valley	7,886	2,522,135	320
Hill districts	20,249	504,916	25

The comparatively large population per square mile in the Surma Valley is due to the district of Sylhet, where the total population is 2,154,593, and the density per square mile is as high as 397·9. The district that comes next to Sylhet is Kámrúp, with a population of 634,249 and a density of 173·2 to the square mile. Next in order come the districts of Sibságar, Goálpára, and Cachar, with populations amounting to 457,274, 452,304, and 367,542 respectively, and a density per square mile of 160·1, 114·3, and 148·6. As a general rule, the density of the population is greatest in the west, and decreases gradually as one moves eastward up the province, the main reason for this being that the eastern districts have suffered more in the past from wars and frontier disturbances than those in the west.

Urban population.

440. The urban population forms only 1·8 per cent. of the total population of the province. There are no large industries to encourage the growth of towns. The largest town in the province is Sylhet with a population of 14,027, after which come Gauháti with 10,817, Dibrugarh with 9,876, Barpeta with 9,342, Silchar with 7,523, and Shillong with 6,720. There is no other town in the province with a population exceeding 5,500. The only rising town is Dibrugarh, which owes its importance to its being on the terminus of the Dibrugarh-Makum Railway, as well as to the great mineral resources of the district, which are now being opened out; the district also possesses a large number of successful gardens.

Rate of increase.

441. Excluding the North Lushai Hills and the Mokokchang subdivision of the Nága Hills, which were not included in the census of 1881, and excluding the increase due to immigration, the natural growth of the population in the past ten years amounts to 6·09 per cent., or ·59 per annum. Both in the Brahmaputra Valley and in the Surma Valley the rate of increase has been more rapid in the eastern than in the western districts. In the Surma Valley the natural increase in Cachar has been nearly 20 per cent., while in Sylhet it is only 5·8 per cent. In the Brahmaputra Valley the two lower districts of Kámrúp and Goálpára show a decrease in population owing to the ravages of *kála-azár*. The population of Darrang is stationary, owing apparently to a decrease in the Mangaldai subdivision, which borders on Kámrúp—a decrease, however, which has been compensated by a corresponding increase in the sadr subdivision of Tezpur, which belongs more properly to Upper Assam. In the district of Nowgong, on the opposite side of the river to Darrang, the natural increase has amounted to 6·93 per cent., and in the two upper districts of the valley, which are the most progressive districts of the province, the increase has been 10·83 and 16·36 respectively. In the Hill districts the growth of the population cannot be accurately determined. There was no census of the Nága Hills in 1881, and in the Gáro Hills the census made was only an estimate. In the Khási and Jaintia Hills, however, the natural growth of the population amounted to 15·58 per cent.

If the increase due to immigration is taken into account, the growth of the population in the past ten years is shown below, excluding the Hill districts—

I.—Brahmaputra Valley.

	Increase or decrease per cent.
Goálpára	+1·36
Kámrúp	—1·60
Darrang	+12·60
Nowgong	+10·81
Sibságar	+23·49
Lakhimpur	+41·22
Total increase for Brahmaputra Valley	+10·09

II.—Surma Valley.

Cachar Plains	+25·1
Sylhet	+9·4
Total increase for Surma Valley	+11·46

Taking the two valleys together, the rate of increase, including immigration, has been 10·78 per cent.

The above figures illustrate what has been stated above, that the upper districts of the province are the most progressive. The rapid advance that has been taking place in the Lakhimpur district in the past twenty years is noticeable. In 1872 this district included a population of only 121,267 souls. In 1881 it had risen to 179,893, or by 48·34 per cent. In the past ten years the growth has been equally rapid, and the population now (254,053) is more than double what it was twenty years ago. This progress has been most rapid in the sadr subdivision of the district, where the rate of increase in the past decade has been 51·1 per cent., while that in the subdivision of North Lakhimpur has been only 18 per cent.

Taking the province as a whole and including the increase due to immigration, and the addition to the province of the North Lushai Hills and of the Mokokchang subdivision, the rate of increase in the past ten years is 12·19 per cent. Comparing this with the rate of increase in other provinces, Lower Burma heads the list with an increase of 22·29 per cent., after which come Madras and Bombay, with 15·51 and 14·31 per cent. respectively. With these exceptions the rate for Assam exceeds that of any other province. If the increase due to immigration is excluded, the rate of increase for the province, including the new territory added since the last census, amounts to 7·48 per cent. only, being far less than in any province in India except Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and far less than the large areas of waste land and the general prosperity of the inhabitants would have led one to anticipate. Mr. Gait is inclined to attribute the slow rate of progress in Assam to a heavy death rate, rather than to a deficit in the annual number of births. The conclusion he arrives at after making several assumptions, which may or may not be correct, is that the annual number of births in Assam is 49·31 per 1,000, excluding the tea-garden population. Including gardens, the number is about 1 per 1,000 less. This would give a birth rate 50 per cent. higher than it is in England, where the rate is about 35 per mille. This is accounted for partly by the fact that the proportion to total population of married women in Assam of a child-bearing age (from fifteen to thirty-nine), and therefore the potentiality of production, is about 50 per cent. higher than in England, and partly by the entire absence of all prudential checks on the increase of population.

Having estimated the number of births per thousand in the manner above indicated, and knowing the natural annual increase, there is no difficulty in estimating the death rate in Assam, which is the difference between the birth rate (49·3) and the natural increase (7·28), or 42 per thousand.

If it be granted that the assumptions on which these calculations are made are approximately correct, it still remains to be shown that a death rate of 42 per thousand is sufficient to account for the slow natural rate of increase of the population in Assam, as compared with that of other provinces, and notably with that of the adjoining province of Burma. It may be that the birth rate is higher and the death rate lower in Burma than in Assam, though the Chief Commissioner has no reason to believe that they are so ; and if this is not the case, the question arises whether the potentiality of production in Assam is, notwithstanding the comparatively large proportion of married women of child-bearing age, less than it is in Burma. It would be useless, however, at present to pursue this matter further, as until the several Provincial Census Reports are published, it is impossible to say how far the figures in the statement given in the margin of paragraph 35 of the Census Report truly represent natural increase. It is certain that they include immigration, and possibly they may include new territory added since the last census. Excluding these, it may perhaps be found that the natural rate of increase of the population in Assam is not so slow, compared with other provinces, as at first sight appears.

442. The following statement shows how the population is distributed among the principal religions :

Religion.

Religion.	Population.	Percentage to total population.
Hindu	2,997,072	54·72
Muhammadan	1,483,974	27·09
Animistic	969,765	17·70
Christian	16,844	·30
Buddhist	7,697	·14
Jain	1,368	·023
Sikh	83	.....
Others	30	.....

The largest proportion of Hindus is to be found in the districts of Sibságar (91·56 per cent.) and Lakhimpur (89·44 per cent.), where the process of converting the aboriginal tribes by the Vaishnava Gósains of that part of the country has been more active than in Lower Assam. In the central and lower districts of the Brahmaputra Valley Muhammadanism has made more progress. The chief Muhammadan districts, however, are Sylhet, Cachar, and Goálpára, where the proportion of Musalmans is respectively 52·16, 30·70, and 27·51 per cent. of the total population. In no other district does the proportion exceed 9 per cent. Figures cannot be given showing the extent to which Hinduism has spread in the province during the past ten years, but it is known that the work of proselytisation has been going on in various ways. The case, however, is different with Muhammadans. Here there is no organised system of proselytisation, and, as Mr. Gait puts it, "such few persons as attorn to that religion do so for special reasons." The Christian religion is the only one that has any organised system of propagation as adopted by the several missions in Assam, *viz.*, those of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, who work among the Khásis ; of the American Baptists, who are to be found in the Gáro and Nága Hills as well as in the plains of Kámrúp, Nowgong, and Sibságar ;

and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the most important of which works amongst the Kacharis in the north of the Darrang district. The most successful of these missions is that of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, the people of the Khási Hills being unusually receptive of the teachings of Christianity. The total number of Christians in the province is 16,844, of whom 1,699 are returned as foreign, 383 as Eurasian, and the remainder as Native.

* * As shown in the above statement, the animistic population of Assam amounts to 969,765, or 17·70 per cent. of the total population. The vast majority of the Hill district population are of this belief; the plains districts also of Goálpára, Kámrúp, Nowgong, and Darrang show out of their total population an animistic proportion varying from 21 to 33 per cent.

Marriage.

443. The distribution of the total population among married, single, and widowed is shown below:

	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Males ...	1,573,539	1,110,525	114,844	2,798,908
Females ...	1,090,955	1,097,301	448,079	2,636,335

No conclusions can be drawn from these figures, which depend so much upon practices permitted or enjoined by the different religions. Taking the figures only for the three principal religions, we get the following:

I.—HINDUS.

	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Males	871,002	610,938	76,777
Females	564,580	589,533	284,242

II.—MUSALMANS.

Males	443,750	302,290	17,566
Females	304,912	305,168	110,288

III.—ANIMISTIC.

Males	250,875	191,278	19,935
Females	216,008	197,731	52,348

Among the Hindus of Assam marriage is effected almost invariably by purchase, and the price paid for the bride being from Rs. 60 to Rs. 70, the result is to raise the age of males at marriage, as they cannot buy a wife until they can afford to pay for her. Child marriage among the Hindus of Assam, except among the higher classes, is also uncommon. The proportion of married women is highest at the ages of 20 to 24; after that age the proportion declines, and the widows increase. Second marriages of Hindu widows occur everywhere to some extent, in the Surma Valley among the lower castes, and in the Brahmaputra Valley among all castes except the Brahmins, Ganaks, and Kayasthas. The practice, however, of remarriage is held in disrepute, which explains the large proportion of Hindu widows. Under 10 the number of widows is inconsiderable, but after that age the number steadily increases, and at the age of 40, when the proportion of husbands is at its highest, the number of widows exceeds that of married women. The excess of Hindu husbands over Hindu wives is due to the large foreign immigrant population of the province. Divorced wives are included in the figures given above among the widows. Divorce is not uncommon among the lower castes, though not recognised by the Hindu religion.

In explanation of the figures given above for Muhammadans, it is only necessary to notice that the majority of Musalmans in Assam are monogamous, although the Musalman religion permits four legitimate wives and any number of concubines. In comparing the figures for Hindus and Musalmans in the above statement, it will be noticed that the proportion of single men and women is considerably, and that of married persons slightly, larger than with Hindus, whilst the percentage of the widowed is very much less. The divergence, however, is apparent only, owing to a large proportion of immigrants being included in the return for Hindus, most of whom are of ages varying from 15 to 50, thus making the proportion of juveniles, and therefore of single and young married persons, much lower among Hindus than it is amongst Musalmans. If, however, comparison is made of the single, married, and widowed of 10,000 persons of each age period, the proportions in the two religions are almost identical for the two earlier age periods.

As a general rule, child marriage is not permitted among the tribes of animistic beliefs. Cohabitation is also not permitted before maturity. Girls marry later than is the practice with Hindus and Musalmans, while the excess of females, as compared with males, operates to lessen the demand for wives, and consequently to keep their price down. Men are thus enabled to marry early, while divorce and widow remarriage are freely permitted. Most of the tribes allow polygamy, while the opposite practice of polyandry, though not unknown, is rare. At the ages from 10 to 14 the married males amongst the hill tribes are nearly double the number shown against Hindus and Musalmans, while the number of married girls is less than half as large. During the age period from 15 to 19 the difference is almost equally marked.

Education.

444. Dividing the population into three broad classes—the learning, the literate, and the illiterate, the following figures give a general idea of the extent of education in the province:

Proportion per 1,000 of population.

	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Males	17·6	58·0	924·4
Females	1·3	2·2	996·5

These figures indicate the backwardness of the province in respect of education. There is no doubt, however, of the rapid progress education has made in the past ten years. In 1881 only 33,376 males and 1,068 females were recorded as under instruction. These numbers have now advanced to 49,111 and 3,427 respectively, while the number of literate men is now shown to be 162,553, as compared with 79,644 ten years ago.

Languages.

445. Out of a total population of 5,476,833, Bengali is the language of 2,741,947 and Assamese that of 1,414,285. Both these languages belong to the Aryo-Indic family. Bengali is the language of Goálpára, Sylhet, and the plains of Cachar, while Assamese is the parent tongue of the Musalmans and Hindus, including the Hinduised aborigines of the Brahmaputra Valley. Of the remaining languages in use in the province, all, with the exception of Khási and a few Tai and Shan dialects, belong to the Tibeto-Burma family. Much has been done of recent years in the direction of publishing outline grammars of some of these languages, but there is much need for a proper arrangement and classification of this material by some one possessing the necessary scientific and linguistic attainment with a view to clearing up many doubtful points regarding the origin and migrations of the various tribes.

Occupations.

446. In 1881 only persons who actually worked at an occupation were shown as following it; but the results shown were so unsatisfactory that on this occasion all persons subsisting by each occupation, whether actually following it or not, were included under each head. A new system of classification of occupations has also been adopted at this census under instructions from the Census Commissioner of India. The various means of livelihood have been divided into the following main classes:

A—Government.
B—Pasture and agriculture.
C—Personal services.
D—The preparation and supply of material substances.
E—Commerce, and the transport of persons, goods, messages, and storage of goods.
F—Professions, learned, artistic, and minor.
G—Indefinite occupations and means of subsistence independent of occupation.

Taking the province as a whole, 777 persons in every 1,000, or nearly four-fifths of the population, live on agriculture, persons who combine agriculture with some other non-agricultural occupation being shown under the latter. If these be added to the persons shown in the table under Agriculture, the number of persons who derive support wholly or partly from the soil amounts to over 86 per cent. of the total population. The number of persons supported from the preparation and supply of material substances is 127 per 1,000, 19 per 1,000 belong to the professional class, and only 16 to the commercial. Persons supported by personal and domestic services constitute 16, and Government gives employment to 8 per 1,000. The proportion of persons whose occupations are purely agricultural is shown below separately for the two valleys and the Hill districts:

	Per mille.
Brahmaputra Valley	849·51
Surma Valley	699·79
Hill districts	823·83

The proportion is lowest in the Surma Valley, where the people are more advanced, and a large proportion (over 184 per mille, as compared with 82 and 58 respectively in the Brahmaputra Valley and Hill districts) are engaged in the preparation and supply of material substances. Here also many cultivators follow other occupations, and are not shown under the head of "Agriculture." The commercial and professional classes are small everywhere, and are better represented in the Surma Valley than elsewhere.

It is interesting to notice the four sub-orders into which the most important order of the whole scheme, *viz.*, Agriculture, has been divided and the proportion which the population in each sub-order bears to the total population of the order. This is shown below:

Sub-order.	Population.	Proportion per cent. to total population of order.
Interest in land	3,637,617	86·36
Agricultural labourers	35,497	0·84
Growers of special products { Tea	449,248	10·67
Growers of special products { Other products	81,046	1·92
Agricultural training and supervision	... 8,849	0·21
Total	4,212,257	100

By far the most important sub-order is that of persons having an interest in land. These are proprietors and landholders as defined in the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, and tenants, who either cultivate themselves or sublet to others. More than two-thirds of the persons under this sub-order are either proprietors or landholders and settlement holders holding under-leases from Government and occupying the lands themselves. The number of tenants recorded is 1,046,860, being 28·78 per mille of the population entered under the sub-order of interest in land. Tenants are to be found chiefly in the permanently-settled districts of Sylhet and Goálpára, where the numbers are respectively 789,875 and 60,824. Elsewhere tenants are only numerous in Kámrúp (77,683), where much land is held on *la* and *nisf-khiraj* tenure, in the Cachar plains (43,169), and in the Khási and Jaintia Hills (44,285). The tea industry supports 449,248 persons, or over 8 per cent. of the entire population of the province, and of these 441,166 are coolies.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

SECTION 1.—GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

[*See* Section 3, Chapter III., Part IIA. of the Report for 1882-83.]

SECTION 2.

EDUCATION.

General remarks.

447. The number of public schools in the province at the close of the year was 2,502 with 77,901 pupils, as compared with 2,356 schools with 73,095 pupils at the close of the previous year, thus showing a gain of 146 schools and 4,806 pupils. The number of high schools (18) remained the same, with a gain of 127 pupils; middle English schools (49) have increased by 4, but the number of pupils has decreased by 36; middle Vernacular schools (43) have decreased by 3 and the number of pupils by 138; boys' primary schools have increased by 123 and the pupils by 4,383; and girls' primary schools have increased by 20 and the number of pupils by 385. The only districts that show a loss in schools and pupils are Cachar and Nowgong. The loss of four schools in Cachar is attributed to the disturbances in Manipur and the Lushai Hills, while that of five schools in Nowgong, which occurred under the head of "Primary schools," is not accounted for.

Proportion of children attending school according to religion.

448. The changes in the number of children attending public institutions according to different religions and percentages on the total number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892 were as follow:

	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Hindus ...	49,459	70·11	51,991	69·41	52,519	70·81	51,443	70·48	54,208	69·59
Muhammadans ...	12,034	17·06	12,793	17·08	11,914	16·06	12,253	16·76	12,800	16·43
Others ...	9,045	12·82	10,115	13·50	9,734	13·12	9,317	12·76	10,893	13·98

The total number of the Muhammadan pupils shows a small increase, but the percentage on the total number of pupils on the rolls has slightly diminished. Under the head of "High schools" the number and percentage have slightly increased; in middle English schools they have fallen off; in middle Vernacular schools the total number has slightly fallen off, but the percentage on the total has increased. Under "Primary schools" the total number of Muhammadans has increased by 536, but their percentage on the total has slightly fallen off from 16·97 to 16·65. Taking the total number of children of a school-going age to be 15 per cent. of the population, there were 419,523 males of a school-going age, of whom 72,765, or 17·34 per cent. (against 68,415, or 16·34 per cent., in 1890-91), attended public schools. There were also 395,446 females of a school-going age, of whom 5,136, or 1·3 per cent. (against 4,680, or 1·19 per cent., in 1890-91), attended public schools. On the whole, reckoning both sexes, 9·56 per cent. of the children of a school-going age, against 8·99 per cent. in 1890-91, attended public schools.

Expenditure.

449. The total expenditure on education in the past two years is compared below:

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Provincial (net)	1,65,465	1,68,054
Local Board	1,52,040	1,61,311
Municipal	5,227	4,673
Other sources	1,77,743	1,84,243
Total	5,00,475	5,18,281

There was thus an increase of Rs. 17,806 in the expenditure, of which 35·5 per cent. was covered by receipts from fees and other sources. The provincial expenditure includes Rs. 15,100 spent on buildings by the Public Works Department, as compared with Rs. 12,021 spent in the previous year. There was an increase of expenditure under each head except Municipal. The increase in expenditure from "Other sources" is due chiefly to an increase of Rs. 4,845 from "Fees in Assam schools" and of Rs. 4,590 from contributions from private sources. There is a decrease in provincial expenditure

on Government schools, and an increase on aided schools, due to the carrying out of the policy of substituting for the sole maintenance of schools by Government the system of grants-in-aid. The increase of expenditure by Local Boards is due mainly to the establishment of more primary schools by Local Boards and the addition of more schools to the list of schools aided by Boards. Omitting indirect expenditure on scholarships, direction, inspection, buildings, &c., the direct expenditure from Provincial, Local Board, and Municipal Funds taken together amounted to Rs. 2,14,629, against Rs. 2,03,479 in the previous year, of which 29·2 (against 30·9 per cent.) was spent on secondary schools, 61·7 (against 58·9 per cent.) on primary schools, and 9·1 (against 10·1 per cent.) on special schools. The increase in the proportion of the total expenditure devoted to primary education is satisfactory. As noticed by the Chief Commissioner in paragraph 407 of last year's report, it is desirable that secondary education should every year be made more and more self-supporting. Taking Provincial, Local Board, and Municipal expenditure separately, the proportion of direct expenditure incurred by each on secondary, primary, and special education is shown below :

	Proportion of direct expenditure on		
	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.
Provincial	59·0	18·2	22·8
Local Board	16·8	79·9	3·3
Municipal	24·9	66·2	8·9

The large proportionate provincial expenditure on secondary education is due to expenditure on Government high schools. Some Local Boards also give grants-in-aid to this class of schools, but from the 1st April 1893 all Local Boards have been directed to confine their aid to middle and primary schools ; from that date, therefore, the proportionate expenditure of Local Boards on secondary education will decrease. The proportion in which the total expenditure for each of the past two years was made up from Provincial grants (net), grants from Local and Municipal funds, fees, &c., was as ollows :

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Per cent.
Provincial Funds	1,65,465	33·06	1,68,054	32·43
Local „	1,52,040	30·38	1,61,311	31·12
Municipal „	5,227	1·04	4,673	·90
Fees	1,06,845	21·35	1,11,506	21·52
Subscriptions	25,204	5·04	23,533	4·54
Endowments and other sources ...	45,694	9·13	49,204	9·49
Total	5,00,475	100·00	5,18,281	100·00

The expenditure by municipalities on education has been steadily decreasing of late years, as well as the proportion which such expenditure bears to total income. This is explained by the fact that of recent years increasing pressure has been put upon municipalities to improve the sanitary condition of the towns committed to their charge. For all municipalities, stations, and unions taken together, the average proportion which the expenditure on education bore to total income was 3 per cent. only, half of them contributing less than this proportion.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

450. Nothing new was done under this head during the year, but steps were taken to comply with paragraphs 4, 5, 10, 12, and 14 of the Government of India Resolution No. 6—371-383, dated the 17th August 1889.

High schools.

451. The number of high schools of all classes (Government or departmental, aided, and unaided) was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 18, and the number of pupils at the close of the year was 3,452, against 3,325 at the close of the previous year. The progress made in recent years in imparting high education in Assam was noticed in paragraph 409 of last year's report. Of the 18 schools, 11 are Government, 4 are aided by Local Boards, and 3 are unaided. There has been a slight falling off in pupils in the Government schools, which is attributed chiefly to greater strictness in giving promotion, to the institution of entrance fees, to the prevalence of *kála-azár* in Kámrúp and Nowgong, and, in Cachar, to the disturbed state of the district. The total direct expenditure on departmental schools amounted to Rs. 61,993, against Rs. 63,441 in the previous year, including expenditure in the Public Works Department on repairs, &c. The total cost of educating each pupil came to Rs. 29-11-11, which is slightly below the cost of the previous year, while the cost to Government of each pupil was Rs. 12-13-4, against Rs. 13-9-1. Altogether, Government bore 43·1 per cent. of the total expenditure on departmental high schools, against 45·5 per cent. in 1890-91. In aided schools the Government paid 33·5 per cent. of the total expenditure. The share which Government has contributed to departmental and aided high schools in the past five years is shown below :

	Government schools.	Aided schools.
1887-88	45·97	31·01
1888-89	45·98	30·75
1889-90	41·66	30·57
1890-91	45·55	32·43
1891-92	43·14	33·56

During the year under review there has been an increase in receipts from fees in departmental schools, notwithstanding a decrease in pupils, and there has been less expenditure on repairs. The Shillong Mission School has disappeared from the list of aided schools, owing to its amalgamation

with the Government High School; but the Maulvi Bázár Middle English School having been raised to the status of a high school, the total number of aided high schools remains as before. The Barpeta High School was burnt down in March 1892; and although the Chief Commissioner allowed the Local Board to continue their annual grant to this school up to the close of the year, the Board have decided not to do so, and the school has ceased to be a high school from the 1st April last. In adopting this course, the Board have followed the suggestion made by the Chief Commissioner that they should withdraw their aid from this school, the condition of which was unsatisfactory, and give their money to more useful schools of the primary or middle class. Orders have also recently been issued by the Chief Commissioner, directing that all aided high schools in the province shall receive aid from provincial funds, instead of from the funds of Local Boards, under definite rules which are now under consideration, Local Boards confining their expenditure on education to giving grants-in-aid to middle schools and to the promotion of primary education. Under the new system it is hoped that the aided high schools of the province will be more effectually supervised and controlled by the department than they are at present. Taking all the high schools together, the total direct expenditure by Government and from other sources increased by Rs. 328, and the receipts by Rs. 1,732, while of the total expenditure, 62·6 per cent. against 60·8 per cent. in the previous year, was covered by receipts.

The total number of candidates who appeared at the Entrance Examination from all high schools was 151, against 162 in the previous year, of whom 87 passed, against 68. On the whole, the results are satisfactory; it is noticeable, however, that the number of candidates sent up to the examination last year was less than that of any of the previous four years. Possibly this may be due to more care being taken in the selection of the candidates for the examination.

Middle English schools.

452. There were 49 middle English schools in the province at the close of the year, against 45 at the close of the previous year, the number of pupils on the rolls being 3,999, as compared with 4,035. The number of departmental schools (2) and of aided schools (32) remained unchanged, but there was an increase of four unaided schools. In the departmental and aided schools the falling off in pupils on the rolls amounted to 197, and, notwithstanding the increase of four schools, the total number of pupils on the rolls in all classes of schools shows a slight falling off, and the average daily attendance shows only a very small increase. The falling off in the number of pupils is accounted for by the exclusion of Manipur from the returns. The two departmental schools cost the Government a direct expenditure of Rs. 1,274, against Rs. 1,141 in the previous year, besides the annual contribution of Rs. 300 from the municipality to the Goálpára school. This anomaly of a municipality contributing a grant-in-aid to a departmental school has recently been discontinued. The aided schools are almost entirely aided by Local Boards. The number of pupils on the rolls of these schools fell off by 188; there was consequently a falling off in receipts from fees, and the income from subscriptions also decreased, the result being that only 58 per cent. of the expenditure on aided schools was covered by receipts, as compared with 59·8 per cent. in the previous year. Taking all the middle English schools together, the total direct expenditure, Provincial, Local, and Municipal, and from other sources, amounted to Rs. 47,291, being a decrease of Rs. 482 on the previous year. Of this expenditure, 67 per cent. was covered by receipts, against 68 per cent. in 1890-91.

The number of pupils who passed from middle English schools (the middle English and middle Vernacular standards) was 41 and 69 respectively, as compared with 59 and 67 in the previous year. These results are not as satisfactory as they might have been

It is some years since so few candidates have passed the Middle English Examination, as the following statement shows:

	Number of middle English schools.	Number of examinees in		Number passed in	
		English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.
1885-86	43	55	44	47	40
1886-87	45	66	67	28	44
1887-88	45	71	81	43	66
1888-89	46	93	83	52	67
1889-90	45	75	66	58	55
1890-91	45	88	78	59	67
1891-92	49	79	97	41	69

Middle Vernacular schools.

453. The total number of middle Vernacular schools at the close of the year was 43, showing a decrease of three schools on the previous year. The number of departmental schools (14) remained the same. There was a loss of two aided schools and of one unaided school. Under each class of schools there was a decrease in pupils on the rolls as well as in the average daily attendance. The departmental schools cost Government Rs. 8,463, being an increase of Rs. 477 on the previous year, while aided schools, which, with one exception at Gauháti, are entirely aided by Local Boards, involved a charge on the Board funds of Rs. 6,014, as compared with Rs. 6,044. The total expenditure on all schools from all sources amounted to Rs. 28,118, being a decrease of Rs. 1,186 on the previous year. Receipts, however, fell off to the amount of Rs. 1,573, with the result that only 47 per cent. of the total cost of these schools was covered by receipts, against 50 per cent. in 1890-91. A considerable falling off occurred during

the year under report both in the number of candidates at the Middle Vernacular Examination, as well as in the number passed. The following statement gives the result of this examination for the past seven years :

Year.	Number of middle Vernacular schools.	Number of examinees.	Number passed.
1885-86	43	156	90
1886-87	47	161	74
1887-88	45	177	135
1888-89	48	195	121
1889-90	48	198	129
1890-91	46	232	137
1891-92	43	190	98

The above figures show that the middle Vernacular schools of the province have made little progress of recent years.

Boys' Primary schools.

454. There were altogether 2,217 primary schools, upper and lower, of all classes, *i.e.*, departmental, Local, and Municipal, aided and unaided, at the close of the past year, against 2,094 schools in the previous year. The number of pupils on the rolls was 64,502, compared with 60,119. The primary schools are of four classes, *viz.*, (1) Government under departmental management, (2) Local and Municipal under the management of Local Boards and Municipalities, (3) schools aided entirely by Local Boards and under private management, and (4) unaided schools under private management.

Boys' upper primary schools.

455. There were 104 upper primary schools at the close of the year, with 3,973 pupils, against 102 schools with 3,888 pupils in 1890-91. Of these, only one was a Government school which was started during the year at Dibrugarh for the benefit of the children of the Military Police, 3 were Local and Municipal schools, 3 were unaided, and the remaining 97 were all aided by Local Boards. The expenditure on aided schools by Local Boards amounted to Rs. 11,057, being an increase of Rs. 204 on the previous year, while the receipts from other sources, such as fees, subscriptions, &c., for this class of upper primary schools amounted to Rs. 9,630, against Rs. 9,714, the result being that the total receipts covered only 46 per cent. of the total expenditure, against 47·2 per cent. in 1890-91. Taking all the upper primary schools together, the total expenditure by Government, Local Boards, and from other sources, amounted to Rs. 22,106, being an increase of Rs. 531. Of this expenditure, only 46 per cent. was covered by receipts, against 47 per cent. in 1890-91.

Boys' lower primary schools.

456. The number of boys' lower primary schools in the province at the close of the year was 2,113, with 60,529 pupils, being an increase of 121 schools and 4,298 pupils on the previous year. The number of these schools has been steadily increasing for some years past, and is due almost entirely to the action of the Local Boards in Sylhet. The schools of this class hitherto recognised as departmental were 34 in number at the close of the year, against 29 in the previous year. This, however, includes 20 mission schools in the Darrang district, which have hitherto received aid from provincial revenues. Local Board and Municipal schools under Board or Municipal management numbered 1,152 with 31,961 pupils, and aided schools, 601 with 20,210 pupils. There was thus an increase of 31 schools under the former class and of 41 schools under the latter. All the aided schools, with the exception of one at Sylhet aided by the Municipality, are aided entirely by Local Boards. There has been an increase of no less than 43 aided schools, with 1,567 pupils, in the Sylhet district alone. The Chief Commissioner does not view altogether with satisfaction the increase of schools under Local Board or Municipal management. The cost of education in these schools is considerably higher than what it is in aided schools, and it is desirable on this account to transfer as many schools as possible to the aided list. The expenditure of Boards and Municipalities of recent years on these two classes of schools is shown below :

Year.	Amount spent by Local Boards and Municipalities on lower primary schools.					
	Under Local Board or Municipal management.			Aided and under private management.		
	Number of schools.	Local Board expenditure.	Municipal expenditure.	Number of schools.	Local Board expenditure.	Municipal expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.
1885-86	1,170	69,772	1,042	122	1,966	104
1886-87	1,225	74,513	1,367	188	2,780	85
1887-88	1,224	76,333	1,132	252	6,675	91
1888-89	1,243	76,529	1,362	369	11,783	191
1889-90	1,137	72,748	1,556	446	20,272	197
1890-91	1,121	68,413	1,613	560	22,518	120
1891-92	1,152	72,845	1,810	601	28,474	112

As already stated, the increase last year in Board and Municipal schools, and consequently in Board and Municipal expenditure on this class of lower primary schools, is not altogether a subject for congratulation ; the case is otherwise with aided schools.

Besides departmental schools, Local Board or Municipal schools, and schools aided by Boards and Municipalities, there are aided schools of the lower primary class in the Hill districts, and also some plains schools under Mission management in the Goálpára district along the borders of the Gáro Hills, aided entirely from provincial funds. There is no reason why Mission lower primary schools in the plains should not, like other aided schools, receive their aid entirely from Local Boards, aid from provincial funds being confined to schools in Hill districts where there are no Boards. Orders have already issued to this effect, and they will come into force from the 1st April 1893.

The expenditure from provincial funds on aided lower primary schools amounted to Rs. 8,086, against Rs. 7,429 spent in the previous year, of which the greater portion went to the schools of the Welsh Mission in the Khási and Jaintia Hills. The Chief Commissioner is glad to notice that a considerable improvement has taken place in the educational work done by the several Missions which receive aid either from Provincial or Local funds. The following statement compares the statistics of the past two years as regards the number of lower primary aided schools, with the number of pupils, established by the various Missions in the province. This statement excludes the S. P. G. Mission schools of Darrang, which have hitherto been classified as departmental schools :

Mission.	Number of schools at close of		Number of pupils.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Santhal Mission, Goálpára	1	3	33	104
American Mission, ditto	12	16	230	421
American Mission, Gáro Hills	29	41	435	686
Mr. Burdette's Gáro schools, Kámrúp	11	12	291	291
Mr. Clark's schools, Nága Hills	9	9	153	167
Welsh Mission, Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	129	141	2,650	2,881
Total	191	222	3,792	4,550

The education imparted in the Gáro Hills village schools, which has hitherto been in a very backward state, is reported to have much improved owing to the laying down of a fixed course of instruction. Regarding the progress and the quality of instruction imparted in the schools in the Khási and Jaintia Hills, the Secretary of these schools says that the boys attending them are quite fit to pass the prescribed examinations, but are too apathetic to appear at them.

The results of the primary examinations of last year, as compared with 1890-91, are shown below :

Year.	Number of schools.		Number of pupils who passed	
	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper Primary Examination.	Lower Primary Examination.
1890-91	102	1,992	124	967
1891-92	104	2,113	161	1,158

Of the candidates for the Upper Primary and Lower Primary Examinations, 67 and 52 per cent. were successful, against 52 and 44 per cent. respectively in the previous year. This improvement in the absolute number passed at each examination, as well as in the proportion of successful candidates, is satisfactory, and the Chief Commissioner hopes that it will continue.

Normal schools.

457. There were 16 normal schools at the close of the year, against 14 in the previous year. These schools have been classified in the same confused manner as noticed in paragraph 415 of the report of last year. There are apparently six departmental or Government normal schools in the province, of which five are in the Assam Valley and one at Shillong ; there are none in the Surma Valley. These schools receive aid from Local Boards in the shape of stipends given to pupils whom they send to these schools to be trained. There is also a normal school in North Cachar, which is entirely supported by the Local Board at Silchar. Whether this is a Board school or a departmental school does not very clearly appear. In addition, there is one Mission school in the Gáro Hills aided from provincial funds and one unaided school in Kámrúp. Lastly, there are the training classes attached to Government and aided middle schools, which, with one exception (the class attached to the Nowgong Government Middle School), are supported entirely by stipends to the pupils and rewards to the teachers granted by Local Boards.

Technical education.

458. The Jorhát Artizan School, which is held in connection with the Jorhát State Railway, had on the 31st March 1892, 10 names on the rolls with an average monthly roll number and daily attendance of 9 and 8 respectively. In the previous year these figures were 8, 8, and 7 respectively. This school is divided into two parts, artizan and sub-overseer classes, with six boys in the former and four in the latter. All the students get scholarships varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 a month. The school has been placed under the charge of a supervisor of the Public Works Department, who teaches the theoretical part of the sub-overseer's course assisted by the head master of the high school in mathematics. There were four candidates for the four Assam Valley and Hill district scholarships tenable at Sibpur, of whom three obtained scholarships, and four for the four scholarships reserved for the Surma Valley, of whom one obtained a scholarship.

There are four medical scholarships tenable at the Dacca Medical School, and reserved for pupils from schools in the Assam Valley and the Khási Hills. Nine candidates appeared at the examination, of whom four were awarded scholarships.

Female education.

459. There were at the close of the year 150 schools of all classes for native girls, with 2,159 pupils (excluding boys reading in girls' schools), against 130 schools with 1,832 pupils at the close of the previous year. Of these schools, two belong to the middle Vernacular class, and are aided by the Local Boards and Municipalities at Dhubri and Dibrugarh. All the rest belong to the lower primary class, there being no upper primary girls' schools in the province. Of the lower primary schools, two are departmental, 104 are Board or Municipal schools, 15 are aided, receiving aid from Boards or Municipalities, and 27 are unaided. By far the largest number of Local Board schools (69) is to be found in the Sylhet district, after which comes Kámrúp, with 10 schools only. The total expenditure by Local Boards on female education was Rs. 5,061, against Rs. 4,588 in the previous year, and to this expenditure the Sylhet Boards contributed Rs. 2,863. Besides the girls reading in girls' schools, 2,941 girls were reading in boys' schools, against 2,799 girls in the previous year. The Officiating Director reports that in the two middle schools at Dhubri and Dibrugarh, out of 48 pupils there are only 4 who are above the lower primary stage of instruction. The result of the last Lower Primary Examination for girls' lower primary schools is very poor, only 9 girls having passed, as compared with 18 and 20 in the years 1890-91 and 1889-90 respectively. The successful candidates all came from the Assam Valley. As usual, the Surma Valley sent up no candidates. Cachar has not sent up a single candidate for the examination since 1884-85, and Sylhet has sent up only two since 1885-86.

European and Eurasian education.

460. Miss Jones' aided school at Shillong is the only one of this kind in the province. It had on the 31st March 1892, 23 names (16 boys and 7 girls) on the rolls with an average monthly attendance of 25 and a daily average attendance of 24, against 17, 37 and 32 respectively for the previous year. The total expenditure came to Rs. 6,217, of which Rs. 4,241, or 68 per cent., was covered by fees, against 72 per cent. in the previous year.

Inspection.

461. The inspecting staff of the province was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, four Deputy Inspectors and 24 Sub-Inspectors. Deputy Inspectors were on the average 200 days on tour, and paid 225 visits to schools, against 203 days and 185 visits in the previous year. Sub-Inspectors spent on the average 220 days on tour, and made 741 visits, compared with 202 days and 206 visits in the previous year. Of the 24 Sub-Inspectors, only seven succeeded in spending the prescribed period of 200 days on tour, and of these, six exceeded this period.

SECTION 3.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Literary works.

462. During the year under report, 31 works were registered in the province (under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890), as compared with 22 in the previous year. Of the 31 books, 18 were educational and 13 non-educational; 21 were original works, and the rest new editions. The number of copies of educational works published shows a steady increase, the figures being 14,500 in 1889-90, 15,500 in 1890-91, and 17,500 in 1891-92. The number of copies of non-educational works has also advanced considerably, the figures for 1891-92 (6,750) being nearly double the number for 1890-91 (3,875), and more than double that for 1889-90 (3,168). The publications registered during the year came under the following heads:

I.—Poetry.	III.—Law.
II.—Religion.	IV.—Miscellaneous.

I.—*Poetry.*—Three works were published during the year under this head, against one in the preceding year, *viz.*—

(1) Padyamukul, or Buds of Poetry, in Bengali.
(2) Kabita Kusum, or the Flower of Poetry, Part I, in Bengali.
(3) Ramsangit, or Songs in praise of Rama, Part I, in Khási.

II.—*Religion.*—Six works were published under this head, against one in 1890-91. The six works were—

(1) Sri-Srimad Bhágbadgita, or the Divine Lay, in Sanskrit.
(2) Sri Srikrishner Astottarsatanám, or the Eight and One Hundred Names of Srikrishna, first edition, in Sanskrit.
(3) Jacobui Chithi, or the Epistle of James, in Gáro.
(4) Sri Srikrishner Astottarsatanám, or the Eight and One Hundred Names of Srikrishna, second edition, in Sanskrit and Bengali.
(5) Atha Tribediya-Sambatsarikaikodista Bidhi, or Rules regarding annual Sradh Ceremony according to the three Vedas, *viz.*, Rik, Sám, and Yayu, in Sanskrit and Bengali.
(6) Srichaitanya Satakam, or a Hundred Slokas in praise of Chaitanya, the great founder of Vaisnavism in Bengal, in Sanksrit and Bengali.

III.—*Law.*—Under this head two books were registered, against one in 1890-91, *viz.*—

(1) A Summary of Muhammadan Law, in English.
(2) Fauzdari Nazir Sangraha, or a Collection of Decisions in Criminal Cases from the Indian Law Reports of 1890, Part II, in Bengali.

IV.—*Miscellaneous.*—Twenty works of a miscellaneous nature, comprising books on fiction, language, and science were registered during the year, against eighteen in 1890-91. They were—

(1) Key to Murray's Spelling Book, Part I, in English and Bengali.
(2) Kabita Kusumártha, or Key to Kabita Kusum, Part I, in Bengali.
(3) Padya Sangrahá Byakhya, or Key to Padya Sangraha, Part I, in Bengali.
(4) Vyakaranánkur, or Grammar, in Bengali.
(5) April Rahasya, or April Mystery, Part I, in Bengali.
(6) Sámanta Patni, or the Wife of Sámanta, in Bengali.
(7) Bisalimantra, or Mantra for the Cure of Aches, in Assamese.
(8) Sisusiksha Tritiyabháger Artha Pustak, or a Key to Sisusiksha, Part III, in Bengali.
(9) Prathambhág Padya Pustaker Arthabahi, or a Key to Padya Pustak, Part I, in Bengali.
(10) Ditto ditto ditto.
(11) Prathambhág Kavita Kusumer Sabdártha, or a Key to Kavita Kusum, Part I, in Bengali.
(12) Nava Páth Prathambháger Sabdártha, or a Key to Nava Path, Part I, in Bengali.
(13) Saral Patramála, or an Easy Letter-writer, in Bengali.
(14) Hastalipir Adarsa, or Specimen of Hand-writing, in Bengali.
(15) Mahila Darpan, or a Mirror for Women, in Bengali.
(16) A Companion to Anglo-Oriental Reader, Book I, in English and Bengali.
(17) Ditto ditto II, ditto.
(18) Ditto ditto III, ditto.
(19) Nitihár Bodhini, or a Key to Nitihár, in Bengali.
(20) A Guide to Introductory Primer, in English.

Of the above, all except Nos. (5), (6), (7), and (15) are works designed for educational purposes. Copies of the publications above mentioned were procured free of cost under Act X of 1890. The copy-right of two books was registered during the year.

Newspapers.

463. Three newspapers in Bengali were published in the province during the year under report, against four in the previous year, one of which, the *Assam Tara*, ceased to appear since September 1890, as mentioned in paragraph 421 of the report for 1890-91. Of the three Bengali papers in existence, two (the *Paridarsaka* and the *Srihatta Mihir*, both fortnightlies) are published in Sylhet, and the third (the *Silchar*) is published at the sadr station of Cachar. The *Silchar* disappeared for the greater portion of the year, but has again appeared under new management, and continues to deal chiefly with local news and cuttings from newspapers published in Calcutta. Its circulation is very limited.

SECTION 4.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

[*Nil.*]

SECTION 5.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Nil.]

CHAPTER VIII.

Archæology.

Archæology.

464. No fresh discoveries of archæological remains were made during the year under report. The temples on the Sibságar, Jaysagar, and Gaurisagar tanks in the Sibságar district were, as usual, kept in repair, and in the case of the two latter the cost, which amounted to Rs. 49 and Rs. 50 respectively, was met by a provincial grant. The receipts in connection with the temples on the Sibságar tank amounted to Rs. 193, of which Rs. 100 were contributed by the Local Board, and the balance was met from subscriptions and other local sources. The expenditure on plastering the temples and destroying the saplings growing on the temples amounted to Rs. 188. The Tezpur Local Board spent Rs. 50 in clearing the jungle round the ruins of the old Hindu temple on the Bamani hill.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION I.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ecclesiastical.

465. The number of clergymen of the Church of England in the province continues to be four, and of these one left in June 1891, leaving a vacancy unfilled until after the beginning of 1892. The stations at which the above mentioned clergymen reside are—

Shillong, the headquarters of a Government Chaplain, who visits Gauháti and Dhubri, each four times a year.

Tezpur, where Mr. Endle, of the S. P. G. Society, has lived for many years. In addition to doing missionary work, he visits, at stated intervals, various places among which are Mangaldai and Nowgong.

Dibrugarh, the headquarters of Mr. Dowding, of the A. C. Society, from which he visits Sibságar, Sadiya, Lakhimpur, Jaipur, Golághát, Tingri, and Margherita.

Silchar, to which Mr. Drew has been lately appointed as "Planters' Chaplain." He visits throughout the Cachar district, and periodically attends the station of Sylhet.

SECTION 2.

STATIONERY.

Cost of stationery.

466. The expenditure on stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery to the Assam Administration during the year 1891-92 was Rs. 20,130-11 against Rs. 17,467-14 in the previous year, which shows an increase of Rs. 2,662-13. In addition to the above, water-marked paper to the value of Rs. 5,479-8, against Rs. 6,539-4 in 1890-91, was supplied to treasury officers. The total value of stationery supplied in 1891-92, including water-marked paper, thus amounted to Rs. 25,610-3, compared with Rs. 24,007-2 in 1890-91.

A. S. P. O. (General) No. 145—254—21-12-92.

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STATISTICAL TABLES.

1891-92.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[1]

PART I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FORM A.—*Showing total Acreage, Classification of Areas, Irrigation, Crops, Current Fallows, and Stock in each district of the Province of Assam during the financial year ending 31st March 1892.*

Presidency or Province.	Districts.											
Assam.	Cachar.	Sylhet.	Goálpára.	Kámrúp.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sibságar.	Lakhimpur.	Nága Hills.	Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Gáro Hills.	Total.
A-1.	*Total Acreage.*											
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Area according to Professional Survey ...	2,688,000	3,443,840	2,530,265	2,323,840	2,187,690	2,084,936	1,806,515	2,383,078	3,674,880	3,884,800	2,015,744	29,023,588
2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,558,080	.....	2,558,080
2. Deduct (*b*) Area for which no returns exist.	1,258,178	2,618,623	1,518,982	.....	41,197	77,093	47,066	39,941	3,172,882	1,293,723	1,908,426	11,976,111
3. Net area by Professional Survey	1,429,822	825,217	1,011,283	2,323,840	2,146,493	2,007,843	1,759,449	2,343,137	501,998*	32,997†	107,318‡	14,489,397
4. Corresponding area by village papers ...	1,429,822	825,217	1,011,283	2,323,840	2,146,493	2,007,843	1,759,449	2,343,137	501,998	32,997	107,318	14,489,397
A-2.	*Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A-1.*											
1. Forests	805,923	256,771	422,549	83,688	190,690	91,932	60,816	364,154	500,779	32,967	85,255	2,895,524
2. Not available for cultivation. 3. Culturable waste other than fallows.	343,591	381,771	524,307	1,562,585	1,661,096	1,626,134	1,084,172	1,827,910	.....	.....	.....	9,011,566
4. Current fallows ...	221,515§	140,247§	610	133,367	37,421	13,467	205,565	2,072	.....	.....	.....	754,264
5. Net area cropped during the year ... Heads 6 & 7 ...	58,793‖ Blank.	46,428‖	63,817	544,200	257,286	276,310	408,896	149,001	1,219	30‖	22,063	1,828,043
Total	1,429,822	825,217	1,011,283	2,323,840	2,146,493	2,007,843	1,759,449	2,343,137	501,998	32,997	107,318	14,489,397

* Forest area and the area of the Barpathar and Rengma mauzas under cultivation.
§ In Sylhet and Cachar current fallows mean the uncultivated portion of tea estates.
† Forest area and also 30 acres under tea.
‖ Only the area under tea cultivation; statistics for areas under other crops are not available.
‡ Forest area 85,255 acres and area under crops 22,063 acres.

Acreage under Crops.

Presidency or Province.		Districts.											
Assam.		Cachar.	Sylhet.	Goálpára.	Kámrúp.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sibságar.	Lakhimpur.	Nága Hills.	Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Gáro Hills.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cereals & pulses.	1. Rice ...	.....	.....	56,474	427,435	185,060	196,433	251,245	91,224	.....	.....	.....	1,207,871
	2. Wheat ...	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
	3. Barley ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4. Cholum or Jowar (millet).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6. Ragi or Mandua ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7. Maize ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8. Gram (pulse)...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	9. Other food-grains, including pulses ...	.....	.....	1,090	19,184	21,987	23,032	8,796	1,948	.....	.....	.....	76,037
Oil-seeds...	10. Linseed ...	.....	.....	.....	85,197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,197
	11. Til or jinjili ...												
	12. Others ...	.....	.....	11,132	.....	11,864	64,268	11,902	3,236	.....	.....	.....	102,402
	13. Condiments and spices...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar ...	14. Sugarcane ...	.....	.....	41	3,936	2,044	1,961	7,334	3,157	.....	.....	.....	18,473
	15. Others ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fibres ...	16. Cotton ...	.....	.....	3	519	44	89	9	2	.....	.....	.....	666
	17. Jute ...	.....	.....	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244
	18. Others ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyes ...	19. Indigo ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	20. Others ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and narcotics.	21. Opium ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	22. Coffee ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	23. Tea ...	58,793	46,428	180	5,131	23,134	11,894	58,370	37,626	.....	30	.....	241,586
	24. Tobacco ...	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
	25. Cinchona ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	26. Indian hemp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	27. Others ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,154

28. Fodder crops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29. Orchards and garden produce*	.....	.....	5,495	42,745	22,979	4,890	47,641	9,822	.....	.....	.....	133,572
30. Miscellaneous crops. { Food ...	.....	.....	757	12,569	.....	.....	.....	} 4,341	.....	.....	.....	97,267
{ Non-food...	.....	.....	.....	54,987	.....	24,613	.....					
31. Total	58,793	46,428	75,500	651,703	267,112	327,180	417,451	151,356	1,219†	30	22,063†	2,018,835
32. Area cropped more than once ...	.....	.....	11,683	107,503	9,826	50,870	8,555	2,355	.....	.....	.....	190,792
33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year ...	58,793	46,428	63,817	544,200	257,286	276,310	408,896	149,001	1,219	30	22,063	1,828,043

A-4. *Stock, &c.*

			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				No.
1. Bulls and bullocks ...	Statistics are not available.	Statistics are not available.	54,502	} 612,964	{ 67,430	103,750	} 247,507	91,352	Statistics are not available.	Statistics are not available.	Statistics are not available.	1,458,993
2. Cows			24,487		{ 152,040	104,961						
3. Male buffaloes ...			} 452	3,340	{ 4,840	10,670	} 51,066	} 18,630				122,627
4. Cow ,, ...					{ 9,560	14,793						
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...					{ 2,010	2,266	.....					
6. Sheep			} 8,379	62,992	{ 200	400	} 43,339	10,668				199,315
7. Goats					{ 50,247	23,090						
8. Horses and ponies ...			195	1,599	480	853	1,583	835				5,545
9. Mules and donkeys ...			1	18	5	.....	1	2				27
10. Camels			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				.....
11. Ploughs			10,916	97,683	51,294	59,650	61,764	22,680				303,987
12. Carts			305	640	1,149	535	1,503	701				4,833

* The area under orchards and garden produce includes the area occupied by village sites, which cannot be separated from *basti* lands.

† Information is not available as to the areas under different classes of crops.

A 5.—Character of the Surface.

(For details of this Table, see Chapter I of Part II of the Administration. Report for 1882-1883.)

A 6.—Climate (1891).

Assam Stations.

Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Average cloud proportion 1 to 10.		
					May 1891.				July 1891.				December 1891.						
	January to May 1891.	June to September 1891.	October to December 1891.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May 1891.	June to September 1891.	October to December 1891.
Dhubri	24·53	48·47	1·27	74·27	82·2	71·2	87·5	66·3	85·6	77·7	90·6	74·3	76·0	56·3	79·3	53·5	3·2	7·3	1·2
Sibságar	27·32	55·49	5·58	88·39	83·1	70·3	92·2	63·1	91·0	78·8	96·6	75·5	73·6	48·7	76·3	44·1	6·3	7·8	4·1
Silchar	32·62	69·23	6·29	108·14	87·3	71·2	93·7	65·5	91·1	77·7	97·0	75·3	83·1	57·3	86·5	53·4	5·0	8·5	3·9
Tezpur	19·73	35·80	1·59	57·12	Observations not recorded.														
Tura	34·79	91·45	3·54	129·78	84·0	70·0	87·6	62·6	84·9	74·1	88·2	71·8	75·9	59·8	78·2	54·7	3·3	5·8	2·8

[4]

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States for the year 1891-92.*

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of products, including manufactures and mines.		
						Products.	Manufactures.	Minerals.
	Rs.		Rs.					
MANIPUR. ..	50,000	Valley 135,000 .. Hills 85,000 .. Total 220,000 ..	Land Revenue 1,60,000 .. House tax .. 60,000 Fisheries .. 10,000 Salt .. 20,000 Ferries .. 500 Elephants .. 3,000 Forests .. 20,000 Tea-seed .. 8,000 Rubber .. 1,500 Ivory .. 1,200 Total .. 2,84,200	Police 400 ..	*Nil.*	Rice, cotton, chillies, dhal, sugarcane.	Silk cloths, cotton cloths.	Lime, salt.
KHASI HILLS.			Rs. a. p.					
Bhowal ..	None..	620	Market dues .. 10 0 0 Malikana on lime-quarries .. .. 100 0 0 Total.. .. 110 0 0	None ..	None ..	Rice, millets, bay-leaves, black-pepper, pepper nigram.	None ..	Lime.
Cherra ..	Ditto	9,826	Market dues .. 7,000 0 0 Judicial fines .. 150 0 0 Zemindári holding in Sylhet .. 1,300 0 0 Total 8,450 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Cotton, millet, betel-nut, pan, oranges, black-pepper, pepper nigram, chillies, turmeric, ginger, honey, and potatoes.	Bamboo mats and bamboo baskets.	Lime, iron, and coal.
Shella ..	Ditto	6,361	Half royalty on limestone .. 4,300 0 0 Market dues .. 300 0 0 Judicial fines .. 50 0 0 Total.. .. 5,750 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Oranges, betel-nuts, and pine-apples.	.....	Lime and coal (coal is no worked).
Khairim ..	Ditto.	29,916	Share of forest revenue .. 197 0 0 Pension allowed by Government, at Rs. 150 per month. 1,800 0 0 Market dues .. 5,000 0 0 Contributions for State purposes .. 1,000 0 0 Judicial fines .. 400 0 0 Share of revenue from elephant-*mahál* .. 350 0 0 Total.. .. 8,747 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, cotton, millets, job's-tears, caoutchouc, cinnamon, sohphlang (an edible root), betel-nut, pan, oranges, Indian-corn, lac, potato, black-pepper, pepper nigram, chillies, turmeric, ginger, and honey.	Cotton cloth, eria silk cloth, daos, kodalis, knives, hammers, crowbars, wedges, bamboo mats.	Lime, coal, and iron.
Mallíem ..	Ditto.	17,019	Market dues .. 500 0 0 Judicial fines .. 300 0 0 Contribution for State purposes .. .. 1,200 0 0 Share of forest revenue .. 62 0 0 Share of excise revenue .. 2,912 0 0 Pension as ex-mauzadár of Kharija Dumuria 340 0 0 Total .. 5,314 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, potatoes, job's-tears, Indian-corn, sohphlang, sugarcane, ginger, and millet.	Daos and baskets.	Iron.
Langrin ..	Ditto.	1,327	Market dues .. 150 0 0 Malikana on lime-quarries .. .. 1,500 0 0 Fisheries .. .. 50 0 0 Total .. 1,700 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, chillies, turmeric, and ginger.	None	Lime and coal (coal not worked).
Maharam ..	Ditto.	8,935	Rubber *mahál* rent.. 80 0 0 Malikana on lime-quarries .. 125 0 0 Contribution levied for State purposes 400 0 0 Market dues .. 120 0 0 Judicial fines .. 120 0 0 Total 845 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Job's-tears, black-pepper, pepper nigram, chillies, bay-leaves, honey, rice, sugarcane, potato, ginger, millet, Indian-corn, sohphlang, caoutchouc, cinnamon.	Daos, kodalis, and hammers.	Lime and iron.
Maoiang ..	Ditto.	1,913	Malikana on lime-quarries .. 40 0 0 House tax .. .. 9 0 0 Rent on fisheries .. 50 0 0 Judicial fines .. 100 0 0 Contribution levied for State purposes 90 0 0 Total 289 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Honey, bees' wax, cotton, rice, millet, job's-tears, sohphlang.	Mats	Lime.
Maosanram ..	Ditto.	1,284	Market dues .. 180 0 0 Contribution levied for State purposes .. 150 0 0 Total.. .. 330 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Potato, millet, chillies, turmeric, honey, ginger.	None	Lime, coal, and iron (coal and iron not worked).
Malaisohmat ..	Ditto.	403	Market dues .. 50 0 0 Malikana on lime-quarries .. 200 0 0 Contribution levied for State purposes.. .. 50 0 0 Total .. 300 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, job's-tears, ginger, chillies, turmeric, bay-leaves, betel-nut, oranges.	Ditto	Lime.

[4] B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

1.—*Native States for the year 1891-92*—continued.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.		Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of products, including manufactures and mines.		
							Products.	Manufactures.	Minerals.
				Rs. a. p.					
Mariaw ..	None.	2,652	Market dues ..	25 0 0	None ..	None ..	Rice, millet, job's-tears, ginger, chillies, turmeric, sohphlang, Indian-corn, sugar-cane.	None ..	None.
			Contribution levied for State purposes ..	100 0 0					
			Total ..	125 0 0					
Nongsohphoh ..	Ditto.	1,483	Market dues ..	100 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, job's-tears, Indian-corn, sohphlang, potato.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
			Judicial fines ..	30 0 0					
			Total ..	130 0 0					
Nongkhlao ..	Ditto.	8,907	Market dues ..	600 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Potato, rice, millet, job's-tears, Indian-corn, sohphlang, caoutchouc, cinnamon, cotton.	Kodalis, daos, and crow-bars.	Ditto.
			Contribution levied for State purposes ..	800 0 0					
			Judicial fines ..	50 0 0					
			Share of forest revenue ..	340 0 0					
			Rent of State lands ..	10 0 0					
			Share of revenue from elephant-*mahâls* ..	100 0 0					
			Pension as ex-mauzadâr ..	502 0 0					
			Total ..	2,402 0 0					
Nongspung ..	Ditto.	1,633	Share of forest revenue ..	238 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, potato, honey, bees' wax.	Daos ..	Iron.
Nongstoin ..	Ditto.	9,208	Market dues ..	1,000 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Lac, honey, bees' wax, cotton, caoutchouc, bay-leaves, rice, millet, job's-tears, sugarcane, chillies, sohphlang.	Earthenware, pottery, cotton cloth, daos, spades.	Lime and coal (co not worked).
			Malikana on lime-quarries ..	350 0 0					
			Contribution levied for State purposes ..	1,500 0 0					
			Judicial fines ..	1,000 0 0					
			Share of revenue from elephant-*mahâls* ..	85 0 0					
			Total ..	4,535 0 0					
Rambrai ..	Ditto.	3,230	Market dues ..	40 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, job's-tears, ginger, chillies, millet, Indian-corn.	Cotton cloth ..	None.
			Judicial fines ..	150 0 0					
			Share of forest revenue ..	10 0 0					
			Total ..	200 0 0					
Jerang ..	Ditto.	742	Forest dues ..	2,961 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, ginger, chillies, job's-tears, caoutchouc, cotton.	Ditto	Ditto.
Duara Nongtyrmen.	Ditto.	372	*Nil.*	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, oranges, chillies, job's-tears, cotton, caoutchouc.	Net bags ..	Lime.
Maodon ..	Ditto.	257	Ditto	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Millet, oranges, betel-nuts, jack-fruit, pine-apples, chillies, bay-leaves.	None	Lime and coal, but n worked.
Maolong ..	Ditto.	1,569	Ditto	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Millet, oranges, betel-nut, jack-fruit, pine-apples, chillies.	Ditto ..	Lime.
Pamsangut ..	Ditto.	212	Ditto	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Millet, job's-tears, potato.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Langiong ..	Ditto.	566	Ditto	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Potato, millet.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Maophlang ..	Ditto.	899	Ditto	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Millet, job's-tears, rice, potato.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Nongliwai ..	Ditto.	109	Ditto	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Sohiong ..	Ditto.	2,516	Ditto	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.

[5]

B.—Political Relations.

2.—*Native Chiefs and principal male Members of their Families for the year 1891-92.*

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has *sanad* authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.
MANIPUR STATE.								
Chura Chand	Rájá ..	Khetri, Hindu.	6 years..	Uneducated ..	Minor under guardianship of mother and maternal grandfather.	Blank ..	Follows primogeniture.	No.
Ramananda Singh ..	Mairang Ningthao.	Ditto ..	64 „ ..	Can read and write Manipuri a little.	Guardian of Rája. Is member of Chirap Court.	Ditto ..	Blank. ..	Blank.
Doombra Singh ..	Rája's eldest brother.	Ditto ..	20 „ ..	Ditto ..	Is member of the Town Panchayat.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Dimbha Singh.. ..	Rája's second brother.	Ditto ..	18 „ ..	Uneducated ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Chandra Hash	Rája's third brother.	Ditto ..	16 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Degendra Singh ..	Rája's step brother.	Ditto ..	7 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
KHASI HILLS.								
U Ram Singh ; State Bhawal	Seim ..	Khási ..	27 years ..	Ditto ..	As Seim ..	Adoption is not allowed according to Khási custom.	Not ..	In the Khási States the succession is hereditary, but the heir must have the approval of the Durbar. The Seim's or Chief's mother's sister's son, or failing these, nephew, *i.e.*, sister's son, succeeds to Chiefship. Father's brother's sons, or brother's sons, are not deemed relatives. Relationship through mother or sister alone is recognized.
U Hajan Manick ; State Cherra.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	58 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Heir-apparent, Seim's U Jid Singh (disputed). Ditto. Heirs-apparent, Seim's nephews U Kumbeer Singh and U Chandro Singh.
U Amor ..	State Shella. Wáhádádárs ..	Ditto ..	48 „ ..	Can read Khási and Bengali a little.	As Wáhádádárs	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	In the Shella confederate villages the Wáhádádárs are elected from the people. The office is not hereditary, and is subjected to re-consideration every three years.
U Lait ..			49 „ ..					
U Syndorai..			41 „ ..					
U Mon ..			31 ..					
U Klur Singh ; State Khairim.	Siem ..	Ditto ..	48 „ ..	Uneducated ..	As Seim ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Same as against Bhawal Heir-apparent, Seim's brother, U Kumbeer Singh
U Modon Singh ; State Nongstoin.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	38 „ ..	Educated ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent Seim's brother, U Suon Sing.
U Hain Manick ; State Malliem.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	48 „ ..	Uneducated ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Heir-apparent, Seim's brother, U Murmanick.
U Bor ; State Langrin ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	41 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's cousin, U Tirot Sing and U Sangot
U Kison Singh ; State Maharam.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	32 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's brother, U Rabon Singh.
U Samburai ; State Maosanram.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	14 „	Uneducated ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent not known.
U Jit Singh ; State Maoiang	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	49 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's cousin, U Bi and U Moi.
U Lat Singh ; State Malai Sohmat.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	32 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's cousin, U Juba Singh.
U Burom ; State Marriao ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	28 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's brother, U Tep.
U Duwan ; State Nongsohphoh.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	27 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, U Bor Sing.
U Purba ; State Nongspung..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	31 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Shabad Sing, Seim's brother.
U Kine Singh ; State Nongkhlaw.	Ditto ..	Christian ..	48 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, U Rumar Sing and U Kumbeer Sing.
U Sngi ; State Rambrai ..	Ditto ..	Khási ..	30 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent not known.
U Bang ; State Jirang ..	Sardár ..	Ditto. ..	31 „ ..	Uneducated ..	As Sardár ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. In Sardárship succession is in almost every case elective.
U Jantrai ; State Duara Nongtyrmen.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	45 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Jirmuluk ; State Maodon	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	30 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Wankha ..	State Maolong.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	48 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Bare.....				35 „ ..				
U Ising				26 „ ..				
U Ram Singh ; State Pansangut.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	33 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Bna ; State Laniong ..	Longdoh ..	Ditto ..	39 „ ..	Ditto ..	As Longdoh ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Same as against Bhawal.
U Dor Singh, Longdoh; State Maoflang.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	45 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Dor Singh ; State Nongliwai.	Sardár ..	Ditto ..	44 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Kir, Longdoh ; State Sohiong.	Longdoh ..	Ditto ..	44 „ ..	Can read and write Khási a little.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.

[6] C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY (1891-92).

The chief executive authority in the province of Assam is the Chief Commissioner, who is appointed under Home Department Notifications Nos. 380, dated the 6th February 1874, and 2344 of the 12th September 1874. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and a Personal Assistant; one District and Sessions Judge in Sylhet, who is also Sessions Judge of Cachar; one Judge and Commissioner in the Assam Valley Districts; the Conservator of Forests; the Principal Medical Officer, who is also Sanitary Commissioner; the Director of Public Instruction; the Inspector General of Police and Jails, who is also Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Excise and Superintendent of Stamps; the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture; and thirteen Deputy Commissioners.

Name of Chief Commissionership.		Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average ditto.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
														Land.	Gross.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ASSAM	Surma Valley Districts.	Cachar ..	3	4,200	336,483	Silchar, (including cantonment.) 7,523	848	9	9	30	9	934			
		Sylhet ..	5	5,881	2,154,593	Sylhet .. 13,969 Kasba Baniachang .. 24,061	6,515	12	20	63	15	545			
	Assam Valley Districts.	Goálpára ..	2	3,953·54	452,304	Dhubri .. 4,825 Goálpára .. 5,440	1,098	4	4	70	50	264			
		Kámrúp ..	2	3,631	634,249	Gauhâti .. 8,283 Barpeta .. 9,342	1,565	17	17	45	22	288			
		Darrang ..	2	3,418·26	307,761	Tezpur and Mangaldai .. 4,011	1,116	4	8	70	25	224			
		Nowgong ..	1	3,257·70	344,141	Nowgong 4,815	909	3	8	62	22	142			
		Sibságar ..	3	2,822·68	457,274	Sibságar .. 5,249 Jorhât .. 2,159 Golâghât .. 2,211	1,306	15	9	50	33	235	.... ‡	42,14,067	45,78,595
		Lakhimpur ..	2	3,723·56	254,053	Dibrugarh .. 9,876 North Lakhimpur.	782	5	9	62	15	379			
	Hill Districts.	Nága Hills ..	3	5,742	122,867	Wokha .. 1,781	640	4	5	90	....	870			
		Khási and Jaintia Hills.	2	6,070	197,904	Shillong .. 6,720 Jowai .. 3,491 Cherra (including Cherra punji) .. 2,882 Shella .. 3,979	1,329	3	3	65	25	178			
		Gáro Hills ..	1	3,149·60	121,570	Tura .. 1,005	1,005	2	3	110	....	289			
		Total	26	45,349·34	[5,433,199	.....	17,113*	78	95	....	....	4,648	.... †	42,14,067	45,78,595‡

* The figures for this column have been taken from the census of 1891.

† Figures not received from all districts.

‡ Land revenue *plus* miscellaneous revenue.

D.—Population (1891-92).

District.	Inhabited houses.			Population.						Classification of population.											Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration.	Remarks.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.				Hindus and Jains.	Mohammadans.	Sikhs.	Buddhists.	Hill tribes.	Brahmos.	Others.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.			
						Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Total.												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Cachar, Plains	....	82,338	82,338	117,208	100,206	77,165	72,963	367,542	148·68	273	48	488	809	239,944	112,846	....	2	13,899	37	5	....	....		3,423	
Sylhet	....	433,492	433,492	628,084	603,924	472,854	449,731	2,154,593	400·41	277	110	256	643	1,016,134	1,123,984	....	8	13,818	6	....	....	....		8,106	
Total Surma Valley ..	....	515,830	515,830	745,292	704,130	550,019	522,694	2,522,135	321·17	550	158	744	1,452	1,256,078	1,236,830	....	10	27,717	43	5	....	....		11,529	
Goálpára	....	82,228	82,228	139,883	123,310	96,746	92,365	452,304	114·39	51	34	1,547	1,632	209,925	124,455	20	112	116,112	45	3	....	....		..	
Kámrúp	....	126,568	126,568	181,886	180,185	139,143	133,035	634,249	174·68	42	27	879	948	445,377	55,350	....	813	131,759	2	....	....	....		255	
Darrang	....	63,760	63,760	98,530	86,986	62,851	59,394	307,761	90·04	183	24	642	849	196,037	18,454	....	519	91,870	26	6	....	....		4,263	
Nowgong	....	66,405	66,405	103,314	95,071	74,477	71,279	344,141	105·63	63	....	354	417	214,425	14,137	63	40	115,044	15	....	....	....		2,418	
Sibságar	....	97,853	97,853	145,216	124,493	95,779	91,786	457,274	160·17	274	43	1,048	1,365	418,863	19,305	....	987	16,243	6	5	....	....		7,647	
Lakhimpur	....	55,970	55,970	84,956	69,401	51,448	48,248	254,053	68·22	305	58	1,243	1,606	227,350	8,086	....	4,462	12,546	2	1	....	....		9,968	
Total Brahmaputra Valley ..	....	492,784	492,784	753,785	679,446	520,444	496,107	2,449,782	117·55	918	186	5,713	6,817	1,711,977	240,287	83	6,933	483,574	96	15	....	....		24,551	
North Cachar	....	3,767	3,767	5,348	5,672	3,958	3,963	18,941	10·96	1	....	....	1	8,221	15	....	....	10,704	....	....	....	....		..	
Nága Hills	....	34,719	34,719	38,629	38,121	23,570	22,547	122,867	21·26	20	....	211	231	4,458	209	....	360	117,607	....	2	....	....		..	
Khási and Jaintia Hills ..	....	39,261	39,261	53,859	62,268	40,747	41,090	197,904	32·60	164	39	6,941	7,144	4,472	820	....	2	185,364	95	7	....	....		..	
Gáro Hills	....	23,948	23,948	34,965	35,009	26,248	25,348	121,570	38·61	21	9	1,154	1,184	11,388	5,597	....	392	103,004	5	....	....	....		..	
North Lushai (Civil and Military).	....	258	258	2,038	.....	6	.....	2,044	12·47	13	....	2	15	1,607	216	....	..	205	....	1	....	....		..	
„ „ (estimated) ..	....	8,318	8,318	20,795*	20,795*	Details not available		41,590		....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	41,590	....	....	....	....		..	
Total Hill Districts ..	....	110,271	110,271	155,634	161,805	94,529	92,948	504,916	24·96	219	48	8,308	8,575	30,146	6,857	....	754	458,474	100	10	.. ..	....		..	
Total for the Province ..	....	1,118,885	1,118,885	1,654,711	1,545,381	1,164,992	1,111,749	5,476,833	111·95	1,687	392	14,765	16,844	2,998,201	1,483,974	83	7,697	969,765	239	30	....	....	*Languages*—Abor, Assamese, Bengali, Bhutanese, Kachari, Dafla, Garo, Hajong, Khamti, Khási, Kuki, Lalung, Manipuri, Mech, Mikir, Miri, Mishmi, Nága, Kabha, Singpho, Tipperah, Urdu or Hindustani, English.	369·80	

* Children included under men and women.

FORM C.

Incidence of Land Revenue on Area and Population in the Province of Assam during 1891-92.

District.	Description.	Total area by survey, less fendahories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total land revenue, excluding cesses, of districts (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4).	Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4) per acre.		Population of fully-assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully-assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
									For total area.	For cultivated area only.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Cachar ...	1. Ryotwari ...	276,148	.....	276,148	2,34,119	386,483	0 14 3	2,34,119						
	2. Zamindári ...	148,182	148,182	.....	.....			.....						
	3. Waste land grants ...	170,530	170,530	.....	1,09,337			.....						
	4. Government wastes and forests.	2,093,140	2,093,140	.....	.....			.....						
	Total	2,688,000	2,411,852	276,148	3,43,456	386,483	0 14 3	2,34,119	0 13 6	4 0 6	200,161	1 2 8	.....	
Sylhet ...	1. Ryotwari ...	577,052	118,315	458,737	2,19,616	2,154,593	0 4 9	2,19,616						Sylhet ... 13,969
	2. Zamindári ...	2,310,295	37,354	2,272,941	3,66,492			3,66,492					2	Kashba Baniachang 24,061
	3. Waste land grants ...	113,685	113,685	.....	58,885			.....						
	4. Government wastes and forests.	442,808	442,808	.....	.....			.....						
	Total	3,443,840	712,162	2,731,678	6,44,993	2,154,593	0 4 9	5,86,108	0 3 5	0 13 9	.....	.....	2	
Goálpára ...	1. Ryotwari ...	64,742	763	63,979	85,553	452,304	0 3 5	85,451						
	2. Zamindári ...	1,518,982	.....	1,518,982	11,411			11,411						
	3. Waste land grants ...	360	360	.....	135			135						
	4. Government wastes and forests	946,181	946,181	.....	.....			.....						
	Total	2,530,265	947,304	1,582,961	97,099	452,304	0 3 5	96,997	0 0 7	0 0 11	.....	.....	.....	
Kámrúp ...	1. Ryotwari ...	474,117	.....	474,117	8,58,767	634,249	1 8 2	8,58,767						
	2. Zamindári ...	199,673	199,673	.....	92,527			.....						
	3. Waste land grants ...	11,727	10,914	813	10,548			1,202						
	4. Government wastes and forests.	1,638,323	1,638,323	.....	.....			.....						
	Total	2,323,840	1,848,910	474,930	9,61,842	634,249	1 8 2	8,59,969	0 15 8	2 3 11	.....	.....	.....	
Darrang ...	1. Ryotwari ...	238,750	.....	238,750	4,54,907	307,761	1 9 6	4,54,907						
	2. Zamindári ...	47,546	46,429	1,117	20,809			2,508						
	3. Waste land grants ...	84,598	84,598	.....	16,993			.....						
	4. Government wastes and forests.	1,816,796	1,816,796	.....	.....			.....						
	Total	2,187,690	1,947,823	239,867	4,92,709	307,761	1 9 6	4,57,415	1 14 6	2 2 9	.....	.....	.....	

Nowgong ...	1. Ryotwari ...	271,843	.....	271,843	5,03,005	344,141	1 8 6	5,03,005					
	2. Zamindári ...	16,974	15,413	1,561	7,240			2,960					
	3. Waste land grants ...	51,456	51,456	.....	17,491			.....					
	4. Government wastes and forests.	1,744,663	1,744,663	.....	.....			.....					
	Total	2,084,936	1,811,532	273,404	5,27,736	344,141	1 8 6	5,05,965	1 13 10	1 15 1	.....	.....	.....
Sibságar ...	1. Ryotwari ...	430,234	.....	430,234	8,22,673	457,274	1 13 11	8,22,673					
	2. Zamindári ...	146,137	146,137	.....	4,232			.....					
	3. Waste land grants ...	91,285	91,285	.....	30,418			.....					
	4. Government wastes and forests.	1,138,859	1,138,859	.....	.....			.....					
	Total	1,806,515	1,376,281	430,234	8,57,323	457,274	1 13 11	8,22,673	1 14 7	2 15 0	.....	.....	.....
Lakhimpur ...	1. Ryotwari ...	134,094	.....	134,094	2,48,753	254,053	1 0 10	2,48,753					
	2. Zamindári ...	121,294	121,139	155	1,661			299					
	3. Waste land grants ...	38,024	38,024	.....	16,713			.....					
	4. Government wastes and forests.	2,089,666	2,089,666	.....	.....			.....					
	Total	2,383,078	2,248,829	134,249	2,67,127	254,053	1 0 10	2,49,052	1 13 8	1 14 10	.....	.....	.....
Nága Hills ...	1. Ryotwari ...	1,219	.....	1,219	1,569	122,867	0 0 2	1,569					
	2. Zamindári ...	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....					
	3. Waste land grants ...	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....					
	4. Government wastes and forests.	3,673,661	3,673,661	.....	.....			.....					
	Total	3,674,880	3,673,661	1,219	1,569	122,867	0 0 2	1,569	1 4 7	1 4 7	.....	.....	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	1. Ryotwari ...	2,574	.....	2,574	5,033	197,904	0 0 4	5,033					
	2. Zamindári ...	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....					
	3. Waste land grants ...	100	100	.....	44			.....					
	4. Government wastes and forests.	3,882,126	3,882,126	.....	.....			.....					
	Total	3,884,800	3,882,226	2,574	5,077	197,904	0 0 4	5,033	1 15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gáro Hills ...	1. Ryotwari ...	21,635	.....	21,635	24,845*	121,570	0 3 2	24,845					
	2. Zamindári ...	428	.....	428	12			12					
	3. Waste land grants ...	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....					
	4. Government wastes and forests.	1,993,681	1,993,681	.....	.....			.....					
	Total	2,015,744	1,993,681	22,063	24,857	121,570	0 3 2	24,857	1 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of each class of tenure for the province.	1. Ryotwari ...	2,492,408	119,078	2,373,330	34,58,840	5,433,199	0 12 5	34,58,750					
	2. Zamindári ...	4,509,511	714,327	3,795,184	5,04,384			3,85,682					
	3. Waste land grants ...	561,765	560,952	813	2,60,564			1,337					
	4. Government wastes and forests.	21,459,904	21,459,904	.....	.....			.....					
	Total	29,023,588	22,854,261	6,169,327	42,23,788	5,433,199	0 12 5	38,43,769	0 9 11	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Includes zamindár's share, Rs. 9,721.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government during the year ending 31st March 1892.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue-payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Village communities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Village communities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	498	6	.....	2,201,417	4,420·51	330·05
(c) Village communities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Revenue-payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	49,515	133	.....	1,595,196	32·21	4·42
(c) Village communities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately	719,303	5,850	.....	2,492,408	3·46	4·88
6. Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity	8,809	18	.....	413,961	46·99	13·62
For life or lives	429	.....	.....	5,888	13·72	2·05
7. Landowners who have redeemed revenue	2,682	64	.....	293,049	109·26	.....
8. Purchasers of waste lands	1,839	1,693	.....	419,210	227·95	105·59
9. Others	669	.....	.....	142,555	213·08	99·45
Total ..	783,744	7,764	.....	7,563,684	9·65	5·38

E.—Fiscal.

Form E.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property during the year ending 31st March 1892.*

District and class of tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
			Acres.	Acres.
Cachar.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	3	2,316	10	9,609
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	.....	2	.....	7
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sylhet.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	1,970	17,337	.....	.....
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	57	4	.....	.....
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	193	.....	.....	.....
Goálpára.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	7	.....	Area is not available.	
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	27	2		
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	2	578	.....
Kámrúp.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	400	1,018	2,071	15,006
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darrang.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	14	421	32	989
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue free.	1	2	989	1,524
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nowgong.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	.....	2	.....	157
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	63	941	560	2,237
Sibságar.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	1	1,203	160	5,073
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lakhimpur.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	.....	4	.....	2,547
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	21	646	134	3,643
Nága Hills.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gáro Hills.				
Proprietors ... Revenue paying	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	2,395	22,295	2,273	30,677
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	85	16	989	4,235
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	277	1,589	1,272	5,880

I. E.—Fiscal.

[11] *Land Revenue (1891-92).*

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Settled estates bearing revenue in past years	6,47,360	.....	6,50,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	
Settled estates added to revenue roll during the present year ..	6,852	.....	7,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during the present year ..	3,704	.....	1,807	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	
	6,50,508*	6,29,498*	6,56,088	6,38,141	19,404	6,18,737	17,947	452	3,313	
Collections from Government estates	34,76,820	34,22,915	35,37,700	35,31,288	2,69,545	32,61,743	36,412	99	2,509	
Income from sale of Government estates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	3,70,392	3,51,572	3,72,674	3,36,552	14,575	3,21,977	36,122	....	....	
Total	44,97,720	44,03,985	45,96,462	45,05,981	3,03,524	42,02,457	90,481	551	5,822	

* Last year's figures were incorrect.

PART II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative 1, 2, & 3.

Serial Nos. 12, 13, and 14 are Blank.

[15] B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—(*Civil and Criminal.*)

1.—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Assam on the last day of the year 1891, with the cost of the Tribunals.

Name of province.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction. Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Total number of cases decided. Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																Rs.	Rs.	Grades of Judicial Officers.
Province of Assam.	Territory subject to the High Court. Civil	28,691·75	4,952,818	..	..	(a)19	..	..	(1)3	(2)7	(3)35	22,983	2,162	890	82	3,66,995	2,27,090	
	Territory subject to the High Court. Criminal			(b)3	8	(c)20	..	..		(d)8	(e)79	13,135	(f)726	863	441	1,29,893	2,05,857	
	Territory subject to the High Court. Revenue.			..	..	..	..	..		..	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Civil ..	16,727·60	549,927	..	3	7	..	..	3	..	10	(g)349	(h)137	25	..	4,688	14,557	Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction only. High Court Judges.
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Criminal											(A)487	562	5	..	7,623	25,188	District Judges (1).
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Revenue.											76	178	..	..	144	18,400	Additional Judges.
																		Subordinate Judges (2).
																		Officers exercising original jurisdiction only. Small Cause Court Judges.
Total		45,419·35	(j) 5,422,745	3	11	46	..	..	6	15	124	37,030	3,765	1,784	543	5,09,343	4,91,092	Munsifs (3)

Grades of Judicial Officers.	Europeans.	Natives.
High Court Judges.	..	..
District Judges (1).	3	..
Additional Judges.	..	..
Subordinate Judges (2).	6	1
Small Cause Court Judges.	..	..
Munsifs (3)	7	28

(*a*) Munsifs.
(*b*) Sessions Divisions, and District Judgeship.
(*c*) Executive Divisions.
(*d*) District Magistrates.
(*e*) 56 Stipendiary and 23 Special and Honorary Magistrates.
(*f*) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code.
(*g*) Besides these 49 cases were disposed of by Dollois in the Khási Hills.
(*h*) Ditto 14 ditto ditto ditto.
(*i*) Ditto 44 civil miscellaneous petitions were disposed of in the Khási and Jaintia Hills.
(*j*) Excluding the population of the North Lushai Hills (80,000), which is not quite accurate.

2. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each offence in the Province of Assam in the year 1891.*

Nomenclature of offences, with chapter and section of the Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of Cases.					Number of Persons.				
	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, C. P. C.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
				I.—Offences under the Penal Code.						
Offences against the State.										
Chapter VI, sections 121 to 130	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the Army and Navy.										
Chapter VII, sections 131 to 140	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the Public Tranquillity.										
Chapter VIII, sections 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158, Unlawful assembly	270	69	10	191	117	450	127	282	1	40
" " " 147, 148, 152, and 153 to 156. Rioting, &c.	406	32	19	355	308	1,416	421	934	2	59
" " section 160. Affray	73	3	1	69	32	90	27	62	1	.....
Offences by, or relating to, Public Servants.										
Chapter IX, sections 161 to 169. By public servants	30	9	.....	21	15	20	8	11	.....	1
" " 161, 170, and 171. Relating to public servants	11	.....	.....	11	8	23	6	16	1	.....
Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants.										
Chapter X, sections 172 to 190	385	9	.....	376	349	535	135	396	.....	4
False Evidence and Offences against Public Officers.										
Chapter XI, sections 193 to 200. False evidence, subornation, &c., of public servants	81	5	.....	76	73	83	41	34	2	6
" " " 201 to 229. Offences against public justice	320	7	2	311	276	327	112	193	1	21
Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.										
Chapter XII, sections 231 to 254. Offences relating to coin	23	.....	.....	23	19	22	10	11	.....	1
" " " 255 to 263. Offences relating to stamps	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Offences relating to Weights and Measures.										
Chapter XIII, sections 264 to 267	36	.....	.....	36	35	47	14	32	.....	1
Offences Affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency, and Morals.										
Chapter XIV, sections 269 to 278. Offences affecting public health	40	2	2	36	33	46	15	31	.....	.....
" " " 279 to 289. Ditto safety	122	46	2	74	61	83	41	42	.....	.....
" " " 290 and 291. Ditto convenience	31	2	1	28	28	60	5	55	.....	.....
" " " 292 to 294. Ditto decency and morals	8	2	.....	6	5	10	2	8	.....	.....
" " " 294A. Keeping lottery office, or publishing proposals for lottery	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences relating to Religion.										
Chapter XV, sections 295 to 298	11	6	.....	5	6	24	20	2	....	2
Offences affecting the Human Body.										
Chapter XVI, sections 302 and 303. Murder	29	.....	3	26	22	63	23	4	1	35
" " section 307. Attempt at murder	4	.....	.....	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
" " " 304. Culpable homicide	29	.....	2	27	25	90	67	10	.....	13
" " " 304A. Causing death by rash or negligent act	28	.....	.....	23	18	18	7	10	.....	1
" " " 308. Attempt at culpable homicide	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sections 305 and 306. Abetment of suicide	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " section 309. Attempted suicide	31	1	.....	30	22	24	4	18	.....	2
" " " 311. Thuggee, &c.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sections 312 to 315. Causing miscarriage	4	2	.....	2	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....
" " section 316. Injury to unborn children	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 317. Exposure of infants	7	5	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " " 318. Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " sections 325 to 331 and 333. Hurt, with aggravating circumstances	107	4	3	100	78	163	42	104	.....	17
" " " 323, 324, 332, and 334 to 338. Other cases	1,376	216	15	1,145	663	1,068	527	521	1	19
" " section 341. Wrongful restraint	162	65	1	96	62	112	57	48	1	6
" " sections 342 to 348. Wrongful confinement	690	278	68	344	204	440	282	133	5	20
" " " 352 to 358. Criminal force or assault	6,029	1,822	138	4,069	2,254	3,432	1,624	1,754	1	53
" " " 364, 366, and 367. Kidnapping or forcible abduction with aggravating circumstances	35	16	1	18	6	13	3	7	.....	3
" " " 363, 365, 368, and 369. Other cases	251	116	21	114	52	79	42	31	.....	6
" " " 370 and 371. Slavery	2	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
" " " 372 and 373. Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " section 374. Forced labour	8	4	.....	4	2	3	2	1	.....	.....
" " " 376. Rape	31	3	9	19	14	23	24	4	.....	.....
" " " 377. Unnatural offence	34	.....	5	29	17	18	9	9	.....	.....
Offences against Property.										
Chapter XVII, section 382. Theft, with aggravating circumstances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sections 379 to 381, and 401. Other cases	4,375	808	461	3,106	1,423	2,169	839	1,206	8	116
" " " 386 to 389. Extortion with aggravating circumstances	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 384 and 385. Other cases	164	66	21	77	61	101	75	19	3	4
" " section 294. Robbery — With hurt	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 392. Robbery — Other cases	33	2	15	16	9	22	15	4	.....	3
" " " 393. Robbery — Attempts	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 396. Dacoity — With murder	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 397. Dacoity — With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 398. Dacoity — Attempted robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sections 395, 399, 400, & 402. Dacoity — Other cases	8	.....	2	6	4	19	16	.....	.....	3
" " " 403 and 404. Criminal misappropriation of property	388	233	7	148	107	138	75	62	.....	1
" " " 406 to 409. Criminal breach of trust	409	169	30	210	128	162	89	58	1	14
" " " 411 to 414. Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	304	2	4	298	289	478	179	273	4	22
" " " 417 to 420. Cheating	351	225	2	124	100	141	90	45	.....	6

[16] B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

Nomenclature of offences, with chapter and section of the Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of Cases.					Number of Persons.				
	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, C. P. C.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
				I.—Offences under the Penal Code.						
Offences against Property—continued.										
Chapter XVII, sections 421 to 424. Fraudulent deeds or disposition of property	3	2	....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
" " " 429 to 433 and 435 to 449. Mischief: With aggravating circumstances	383	46	33	304	122	179	75	85	.....	19
" " " 426 to 428 and 434. Mischief: Other cases	1,370	620	27	723	425	719	429	264	3	23
" " " 459 and 460. Criminal trespass: Resulting in death or grievous hurt.	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457, and 458. Criminal trespass: For commission of serious offences.	1,274	16	126	1,132	210	319	124	176	4	15
" " " 447, 448, 453, 456, 461, and 462. Criminal trespass: Other cases	1,556	560	57	939	608	1,112	629	463	2	18
Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Mark.										
Chapter XVIII, sections 465 to 471, and 474. Forgery or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers	30	13	.....	17	11	17	8	5	.....	4
" " " 472 to 476. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " section 477. Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other documents	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sections 482, 486, 487, and 488. Using a false trade or property mark, and knowingly selling property so marked	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 483 to 485. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die, plate, or instrument for counterfeiting trade or property marks	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " section 489. Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Criminal Breach of Contracts and Service.										
Chapter XIX, sections 490 to 492	12	4	.....	8	6	16	....	16	.....	.....
Offences relating to Marriage.										
Chapter XX, sections 493 to 498	701	435	6	260	148	177	136	27	1	13
Defamation.										
Chapter XXI, sections 500 to 502	177	98	2	77	57	92	76	15	.....	1
Criminal Intimidation, Insult, or Annoyance.										
Chapter XXII, section 506, The threat being to cause death or other grievous hurt	38	7	....	31	19	43	15	28	.....	.....
" " sections 504 to 510. Other cases	360	160	2	198	117	154	70	81	.....	3
TOTAL OF OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE	22,638	6,191	1,098	15,349	8,656	14,858	6,649	7,591	43	575
				II.—Offences under Special and Local Laws.						
Code of Criminal Procedure.										
Chapter VIII, sections 107, 108, 119. Security for keeping the peace	303	147	.....	156	86	278	152	124	.....	
" " " 109, 110. Security for good behaviour	159	11	.....	148	134	146	89	40	.....	17
Other Laws relating to—										
Arms and Ammunition Act, XI of 1878	297	.....	2	295	282	305	33	270	1	1
Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1877	1,257	289	43	925	573	1,065	532	527	.....	6
Census Act, XVII of 1890	31	6	.....	25	6	6	2	4	.....	.....
Code of Civil Procedure	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	1	.....	.....
Contract (Workmen) Act, XIII of 1859	421	21	.....	400	182	245	96	140	3	6
Cruelty to Animals, Act I of 1868	20	1	.....	19	13	16	1	15	.....	.....
Elephant Preservation	3	.....	.....	3	3	5	3	2	.....	.....
Emigration (Inland) Act, I of 1882	1,137	34	2	1,101	693	1,089	140	954	2	3
Excise Act, VII of 1878	252	.....	3	249	239	290	51	228	.....	11
Explosives Act, IV of 1884	11	.....	....	11	11	11	6	5	.....	.....
Ferries Act, XVII of 1878	128	14	....	114	70	88	31	53	.....	4
Fisheries Act, II (B.C.) of 1889	152	15	2	135	59	164	70	83	.....	11
Forests Act, VII of 1878	128	.....	.....	128	127	320	73	245	.....	2
Frontier District Regulation No. V of 1873	3	.....	.....	3	3	3	....	3	.....	.....
Gambling Act, II of 1867	13	.....	.....	13	13	35	8	27	.....	.....
Income Tax Act, II of 1886	2	.....	.....	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Jail Acts, II of 1864, V of 1865, and XXVI of 1870	4	.....	.....	4	4	4	....	4	.....	.....
Municipalities Act, V of 1876	938	5	.....	933	916	965	104	861	.....	.....
Opium Act, I of 1878	134	1	5	128	128	153	52	99	1	1
Police (District) Act, V of 1861	720	2	.....	718	697	757	79	676	.....	2
Police (Frontier) Regulation No. II of 1882	3	.....	.....	3	3	6	....	6	.....	.....
Police (Rural) Act, I of 1883	66	.....	.....	66	59	68	9	58	.....	1
Post Offices Act, XIV of 1866	1	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Prison Acts, II of 1882 and XXVI of 1870	4	.....	.....	4	4	4	1	3	.....	.....
Railway Act, IV of 1879	5	.....	.....	5	5	6	2	3	.....	1
Registration of Births and Deaths Act, II of 1873	39	.....	.....	39	36	39	7	32	.....	.....
Registration of Documents Act, I of 1877	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	....	1	.....	.....
Stamps Act, I of 1879	57	.....	.....	57	55	84	12	72	.....	.....
Telegraphs Act, I of 1876	....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	1
Treasure Trove	1	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Vagrancy Act	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	1	.....	.....
TOTAL OF OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL LAWS	6,293	547	57	5,689	4,404	6,166	1,553	4,537	7	69
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL OFFENCES	28,931	6,738	1,155	21,038	13,060	21,024	8,202	12,128	50	644

3. (*Criminal*).—*Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of Assam during the year 1891.*

Nature of proceedings.	Total number dealt with during the year.		Disposed of during the year.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
				Discharged.	Convicted.
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI C and section 485	...	...	...	...	...
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	130	384	129	152	230
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII—Security for good behaviour	136	146	119	89	40
4. Proceedings against local nuisances—Chapter X	40	89	40	13	76
5. Possession—Chapter XII	5	...	5	...	...
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250 ...	130	130	130	...	130
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIII, section 332	9	11	8	8	2
8. Maintenance—Chapter XXXVI	132	132	131	83	48
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	168	253	164	86	159
Total	750	1,145	726	431	685

4. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the general Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Assam in the year 1891.*

Class of Tribunal.	Number of persons under trial.								Persons whose cases were disposed of.								Persons under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases.				Aggregate number of days during which the cases entered in column 20 lasted.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
	Remaining at the end of the previous year.	Brought to trial during the year.							Died, escaped, or transferred.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.				Committed or referred.	Total of columns 11 to 16.		Brought to trial during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Number of cases entered in column 20 tried summarily.			
		Under arrest by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received on commitment or reference.	Received by transfer.	Total.			On regular trial.		On summary trial.											
											Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.										
I.—MAGISTRATES.																								
Village Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subordinate Magistrates: Special Magistrate under section 14	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	..	8	2·0	23
Subordinate Magistrates: Honorary Magistrates (2nd and 3rd class sitting singly.)	13	216	149	1,312	7	..	..	1,697	1	724	938	..	..	..	1	1,663	33	987	979	18	..	11,702	11·9	3,766
Subordinate Magistrates: Honorary Magistrates (1st class sitting singly.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subordinate Magistrates: Stipendiary Magistrates (2nd and 3rd class sitting singly.)	57	1,473	349	1,995	76	..	..	3,950	8	1,718	2,076	2	..	..	41	3,837	105	2,713	2,511	53	..	31,484	12·5	9,138
Subordinate Magistrates: Stipendiary Magistrates (1st class sitting singly.)	355	6,470	1,593	4,791	634	..	..	13,843	31	5,174	1,281	2,402	58	4,318	183	13,416	396	8,640	8,598	248	4,101	92,762	10·7	31,126
Subordinate Magistrates: Benches of Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349	2	..	7	..	..	67	..	76	..	12	26	18	..	..	18	74	2	42	43	1	..	452	10·5	130
Chief Magistrates of Districts: under ordinary powers	75	857	150	264	85	..	7	1,438	9	446	193	125	2	561	29	1,356	73	864	854	33	523	6,823	7·9	2,447
Chief Magistrates of Districts: „ special powers under section 34	2	64	3	7	..	..	..	76	..	31	22	5	..	..	16	74	2	53	53	2	..	807	15·2	326
Total	504	9,080	2,251	8,369	806	67	7	21,084	49	8,105	4,540	2,552	60	4,879	288	20,424	611	13,103	13,042	355	4,624	144,038	11·04	46,956
II.—COURTS OF SESSION.																								
Assistant Judges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Judges, Joint and Additional Judges	13	..	..	..	..	203*	..	216	1	103	42	39	..	..	1	185	30	78	75	13	..	3,628	48·3	641
Judges: Cases referred by Deputy Commissioners under section 34, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18	..	1	14	..	..	..	..	15	3	17	15	2	..	253	16·8	..
Judges: Cases referred by Assistant Judges under section 31, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	13	..	..	..	..	221	..	234	1	104	56	39	..	..	1	200	33	95	90	15	..	3,881	43·1	641
III.—SUPERIOR COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION.																								
High Court: Cases under section 526, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Court: Cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Court: Cases referred by Sessions Judges under section 307, C. P. C.	1	..	..	..	..	1†	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	85	42·5	..
High Court: Cases referred by Sessions Judges under section 374, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	41	41	..
Total	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	2	3	..	..	126	42	..
Grand total	518	9,080	2,251	8,369	806	290	7	21,321	50	8,210	4,596	2,593	60	4,879	289	20,627	644	13,195	13,130	370	4,624	148,045	11·2	47,597

* By the Deputy Commissioner of Sibságar under section 451A (clause B) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

† These include one person who escaped in 1889 after commitment to the Sessions Court at Cachar. He was re-arrested and tried by the Sessions Judge during the past year.

NOTE.—Five persons in one case and three persons in another were twice tried. The accused in the first case were acquitted at both trials; and those in the second case were acquitted at the first, but convicted at the second, tria

5. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the exercise of Original Jurisdiction in the year 1891.*

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Transportation: For life.	Transportation: For a term.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: Without solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine: With imprisonment.	Fine: Without imprisonment.	Whipping: In addition to other punishment.	Whipping: In lieu of other punishment.	Persons ordered to find or give: Sureties of the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour: One year and under.	Three years and under.
I.—MAGISTRATES.									Rs.								
Village Officers under section 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. 2nd and 3rd class	..	..	..	..	3	143	5	..	56	815	1	2	..	..	..	....	..
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. 1st class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. 2nd and 3rd class	..	..	..	..	11	459	8	..	123	1,585	..	15	..	..	..	....	..
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. 1st class	..	..	..	..	107	2,283	98	..	367	5,003	15	292	81	117	38	23	..
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349	..	..	..	..	4	26	..	..	..	6	1	8	..	..	..	....	..
Chief Magistrates of Districts. Under ordinary powers	..	..	..	..	2	370	6	..	19	441	..	14	2	30	3	....	..
Chief Magistrates of Districts. Under special powers under section 34	..	..	..	..	1	21	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	....	..
Total	..	..	..	..	128	3,276	117	..	573	7,350	17	346	83	*147	39	23	..
II.—COURTS OF SESSION.																	
Assistant Judges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
Judges, Joint and Additional Judges	..	2	8	..	2	65	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
Judges .. Cases referred by Deputy Commissioners under section 34, C. P. C.	..	..	5	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
Judges .. Ditto ditto by Assistant Judges under section 34, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
Total	..	2	13	..	3	73	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
III.—SUPERIOR COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION.																	
High Court. Cases coming before the Court under section 526, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
High Court. Cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
High Court. Cases referred by Sessions Judges under section 307, C. P. C.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
High Court. Ditto ditto, section 374, C. P. C.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
Total	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
Grand total	..	4	13	..	134	3,349	120	..	572	7,350	17	346	83	*147	40	23	1

Class of Tribunal.	Details of Punishments. Fine: Rs. 10 and under.	Fine: Rs. 50 and under.	Fine: Rs. 100 and under.	Fine: Rs. 500 and under.	Fine: Rs. 1,000 and under.	Fine: Above Rs. 1,000.	Fine: Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Fine: Total amount of fines realised during the year.	Fine: Amount paid by way of compensation.	Imprisonments: 15 days and under: Rigorous.	15 days and under: Simple.	6 months and under: Rigorous.	6 months and under: Simple.	2 years and under: Rigorous.	2 years and under: Simple.	7 years and under: Rigorous.	7 years and under: Simple.	Above 7 years: Rigorous.	Above 7 years: Simple.	Whipped: 10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
I.—MAGISTRATES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.														
Village Officers under section 14	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Special Magistrates	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. 2nd and 3rd class	777	93	..	1	..	..	5,338	4,855	286	32	3	84	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	....
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. 1st class	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. 2nd and 3rd class	1,345	352	8	3	..	..	14,353	15,725	1,436	174	5	296	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	..	....
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. 1st class	4,226	1,035	92	16	1	..	54,280	52,272	9,773	690	53	1,373	33	348	12	2	..	..	..	74	187	56	....
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349	2	4	..	..	..	..	95	95	....	1	..	19	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	2	6	1	....
Chief Magistrates of Districts. Under ordinary powers	380	43	29	8	..	..	7,538	6,592	601	122	3	225	3	25	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	1	....
Chief Magistrates of Districts. Under special powers under section 34	2	1	..	1	1	..	1,535	733	....	..	..	4	..	7	..	11	..	..	..	..	4	1	....
Total	6,732	1,528	129	29	2	..	83,139	78,272	12,096	1,020	64	2,004	44	388	12	15	..	..	..	83	220	60	....
II.—COURTS OF SESSION.																							
Assistant Judges	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Judges, Joint and Additional Judges	....	1	..	..	1	..	1,013	179	9	..	..	8	3	36	1	19	..	4	..	..	..	..	....
Judges .. Cases referred by Deputy Commissioners under section 34, C. P. C.	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Judges .. Ditto ditto by Assistant Judges under section 34, C. P. C.	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	....	1	..	..	1	..	1,013	179	9	..	..	8	3	39	1	25	..	4	..	..	..	..	....
III.—SUPERIOR COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION.																							
High Court. Cases coming before the Court under section 526, C. P. C.	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
High Court. Cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
High Court. Cases referred by Sessions Judges under section 307, C. P. C.	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
High Court. Ditto ditto, section 374, C. P. C.	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Grand total	6,732	1,529	129	29	3	..	84,152	78,451	12,105	1,020	64	2,012	44	427	13	40	..	4	..	83	220	60	....

* Of these 106 persons were required to give recognisance under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, in addition to the other punishments to which they were sentenced.

N. B.—Besides the persons shown in this statement, 150 were required to fulfil contracts under Act XIII of 1859 and Act I of 1882, and one person was declared a vagrant.

B.—Judicial Statements.

5a. (*Criminal.*)—*Showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1891.*

Part I.

Showing Whippings inflicted under sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other Punishment.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	
IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENT. (Sections 2 and 30, Act VI, 1864.)													
1. Theft, as defined in ... ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	2	.....	30	1	36	.....	32	.....	8	.....	7	1	117
,, 380 ,, ...	.....	.....	20	2	27	2	27	3	8	.....	2	.....	91
,, 381 ,, ...	3	.....	6	.....	14	.....	8	4	3	1	2	.....	41
,, 382 ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Extortion, as defined in ... ... ,, 388 ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
,, 389 ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in ,, 411 ,, ...	1	.....	5	1	9	.....	14	2	5	.....	8	4	49
,, 412 ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Lurking house-trespass as defined in ,, 443 ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9
5. Ditto by night, as defined in ,, 444 ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
6. House-breaking, as defined in ,, 445 ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Ditto by night, as defined in ,, 446 ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	1	.....	.....	15
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6	.....	61	4	90	2	101	9	25	2	22	5	327

B.—Judicial Statements.

Part II.

[19a.] 5a. (*Criminal*).—*Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.*

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
IN ADDITION TO OTHER PUNISHMENT.							
(Sections 3 and 4.)							
A.—Section 3,—							
1. Theft, as defined in	Section 378, I. P. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	„ 380 „	.....	2	2	4	1	2	11
	„ 381 „	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
	„ 382 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Extortion, as defined in	„ 388 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	„ 389 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in	„ 411 „	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
	„ 412 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ...	„ 443 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Ditto by night, as defined in ...	„ 444 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. House-breaking, as defined in	„ 445 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Ditto by night, as defined in ...	„ 446 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880 ...	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B.—Section 4.—								
1. False evidence, as defined in	Section 193, I. P. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	„ 194 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	„ 195 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in	„ 211 „ ... ... and „ 377 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Assault, as defined in	„ 354 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Rape, as defined in	„ 375 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in	„ 377 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Robbery, as defined in	„ 390 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Dacoity, as defined in	„ 391 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in	„ 393 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ...	„ 394 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in ...	„ 413 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Forgery, as defined in	„ 463 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	„ 466 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	„ 467 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	„ 468 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	„ 469 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ...	„ 443 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Ditto by night, as defined in ...	„ 444 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
14. House-breaking, as defined in ...	„ 445 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Ditto by night, as defined in ...	„ 446 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1	3	2	6	2	3	17

[19a]

PART III.

5a. (Criminal).—Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for Offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st Conviction.	Subsequent Conviction.	1st Conviction.	Subsequent Conviction.	1st Conviction.	Subsequent Conviction.	1st Conviction.	Subsequent Conviction.	1st Conviction.	Subsequent Conviction.	1st Conviction.	Subsequent Conviction.	
Section 126 of Act IX of 1890	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 224, Indian Penal Code	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
„ 225 „ „ „	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 324 „ „ „	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 325 „ „ „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 326 „ „ „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 352 „ „ „	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
„ 377 „ „ „	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6
„ 429 „ „ „	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 447 „ „ „	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	1	.....	6	1	7	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20

PART IV.

5a. (Criminal).—Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded, as compared with other Punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1. Total number of whippings awarded	364	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been inflicted	1,394	
3. Total of punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of 1 and 2) ...	1,758	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 2) ...	20·7	

Sibsagar.—One juvenile was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 2 months, but the Appellate Court modified the sentence to one of a whipping of 15 stripes. He is shown as having been whipped in this statement, but is shown elsewhere as rigorously imprisoned.

6. (Criminal).—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of Assam during the year 1891.

Class of Tribunal.	Number of persons.												Number of cases.		
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision, including pending from previous year.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or order otherwise altered.	Reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred to the High Court for revision.	Total whose cases were disposed of, including entries in columns 4 to 11.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Preferred during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.
APPEALS.															
To — From															
District Magistrate ... ... Subordinate Magistrates	704	1	24	378	...	124	123	...	.....	.....	649	54	387	379	20
Courts of Session ... ... Magistrates ...	833	1	94	399	...	134	136	...	.....	.....	763	69	473	458	23
Courts of Session ... ... Assistant Judges ...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior Courts ... by persons convicted ... Presidency Magistrates...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior Courts ... by persons convicted ... Deputy Commissioners acting under section 34, C. P. C.	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior Courts ... by persons convicted ... Sessions Judges ...	41	...	13	16	...	4	7	...	.....	.....	40	1	20	26	1
Superior Courts ... by Government from judgments of acquittal, section 417. All Courts	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,578	2	131	793	...	262	266	...	.....	.....	1,452	124	880	863	44
REVISION.															
By — Of order of															
District Magistrates ... ... Subordinate Magistrates	90	...	78	228	...	.....	34	...	157	10	507	7	163	161	5
Courts of Session ... ... Magistrates ...	225	...	470	.....	...	.....	9	...	134	39	652	19	221	224	12
High Court (Cases referred for orders under sections 432, 438). Magistrates ...	57	...	.....	17	1	1	17	...	14	.....	50	7	28	28	3
High Court (Cases dealt with under section 435). Magistrates	62	...	38	4	...	7	8	...	2	.....	59	3	27	27	1
High Court (Cases dealt with under section 435). Courts of Session ...	3	...	3	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....
Total	*437	...	589	249	1	8	68	...	307	49	1,271	36	440	441	21
Grand total	2,015	2	720	1,042	1	270	334	...	307	49	2,723	160	1,320	1,304	65

* Besides these, there were 870 accused persons against whom applications for revision were made. These persons, though not shown in this column, are shown in the other columns exhibiting the results of such applications.

7. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of Assam in the year 1891.*

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.		Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 307, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Jurors ...	Five Jurors ...	18	...	17	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Courts of Session ...	Jurors	Five Jurors and two Assessors; qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII, Code of Criminal Procedure.	26	...	17	2	7	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	All offences, including abetments and attempts, falling under chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, are tried by Jury in the Assam Valley Districts; other cases in these districts and all cases in Sylhet and Cachar are tried with the aid of Assessors.
	Assessors		...	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	6	4	
Total		.....	44	47	34	3	7	1	26	37	6	4	

8. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the general Result of the Trial of European British Subjects in the Province of Assam in the year 1891.*

Description of Offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.																Number of cases.					Subsidiary Table.	
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Within the year.					Number actually brought to trial.	By District Magistrates and other first class Magistrates.				By Courts of Session.			By High Court.		Total for all Courts.			Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.					
		On complaint, section 191 (*a*), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police report, section 191 (*b*) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, section 191 (*c*) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province.	Total.		Received by transfer under section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under section 451 B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total, exclusive of column 17.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	3	4	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	Of the total number of persons shown in: Column 16: Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 461 A. (1) of the Code: (1) ..	Of cases shown in column 30: Disposed of by Magistrates. Being European British subjects. (8) ..
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	..	1	2	..	2	5	..	5	..	1	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	5	3	1	..	..	1	Column 16: Number who did not so claim. (2) 33	Other than European British subjects. (9) ..
Criminal force and assault.	..	14	1	..	..	15	..	15	..	10	5	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	15	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	Column 16: Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451 of the Code. (3) ..	Disposed of by Sessions Judges. Being European British subjects. (10) ..
Rape	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	Column 21: Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, section 461 (2) of the Code. (4) ..	Other than European British subjects. (11) ..
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal Breach of Trust.	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	Column 21: Number who did not so claim. (5) ..	
Cheating	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	Columns 21 and 24: Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 461 (1) of the Code. (6) ..	
Mischief	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	Columns 21 and 24: Number who did not so claim. (7) ..	
Offences under Special and Local Laws	.. 3	2	..	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..		5	..	..	..	..	1	33	..	34	..	..	..
Total ..	.. 31	5	..	2	38	..	38	..	19	14	..	1	2	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	19	15	34	2	38	34	2	..	..	2						

9. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Assam in the year 1891.*

Class of Tribunal.	Suits for Money or moveable Property.											Suits under the Rent Law.								Title and other Suits.																					
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Total.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or for withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For *puttas* or *kabuliyats*.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Will Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.	Grand total.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																							
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																																							
Unpaid Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Village Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under ordinary procedure.	4,784	348	208	282	728	102	150	348	867	124	7,941	2,751	6	6	..	13	11	4	4	2,795	1,356	36	1,242	236	91	6	..	3	2	191	5	..	..	..	2	37	3,207	13,943
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under Small Cause Court powers.	3,743	928	251	301	1,581	167	28	472	791	106	8,368	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,368
Small Cause Courts. — As Small Cause Court Judges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Cause Courts. — Under powers of Subordinate Judge.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Underordinary procedure.	78	1	8	..	8	..	..	3	6	6	110	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	7	84	7	1	..	2	5	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	105	222
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under Small Cause Court powers.	127	4	25	..	..	2	1	4	1	..	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	164
Chief Courts of Districts	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	12	15
Total	8,733	1,281	492	583	2,318	272	179	827	1,665	236	16,586	2,753	6	6	..	13	12	5	7	2,802	1,440	45	1,243	236	93	11	..	3	2	192	7	..	..	..	12	40	3,324	22,712
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																																							
Unpaid Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Subordinate Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Courts—Collectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total for Courts in the Interior	8,733	1,281	492	583	2,318	272	179	827	1,665	236	16,586	2,753	6	6	..	13	12	5	7	2,802	1,440	45	1,243	236	93	11	..	3	2	192	7	..	..	..	12	40	3,324	22,712

B.—Judicial Statements.

10. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Assam in the year 1891.*

Class of Courts.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.																			Total value of suits.
	Value not exceeding Rs. 10.			Value not exceeding Rs. 50.			Value not exceeding Rs. 100.			Value not exceeding Rs. 500.										
	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Value not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Ditto Rs. 1,00,000.	Value exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	The value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total.	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																				
I.—Civil Courts.																				Rs.
Unpaid Tribunals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Village Courts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under ordinary procedure	485	1,193	532	1,166	1,351	1,565	3,339	187	620	2,736	59	356	260	....	....	....	....	94	13,943	12,21,244
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under Small Cause Court powers	1,796	....	....	6,572	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,368	1,94,390
Small Cause Courts — As Small Cause Court Judges	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Small Cause Courts — Under powers of Subordinate Judge	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts — Under ordinary procedure	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	195	16	9	....	2	222	7,16,676
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts — Under Small Cause Court powers	....	....	....	....	....	....	164	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	164	12,188
Chief Courts of Districts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	..	1	....	7	15	32,966
Total	2,281	1,193	532	7,738	1,351	1,565	3,503	187	620	2,736	59	356	261	201	16	10	....	103	22,712	21,77,464
II.—Revenue Courts.																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Other Subordinate Courts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
District Courts—Collectors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Grand total for Courts in the Interior	2,281	1,193	532	7,738	1,351	1,565	3,503	187	620	2,736	59	356	261	201	16	10	....	103	22,712	21,77,464

11. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Assam in the year 1891.*

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Number of Suits before the Courts.							Number of Suits disposed of.														Pending at close of year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average number of days the suits were pending.	
	Pending from last year.	Instituted in 1891.	Received by transfer from other Courts.	Remanded under section 562 of Act X of 1877.	Reviews under section 626.	Revived under sections 99, 103, 108, or 371.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Without trial.			Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.		Total disposed of, omitting transfers.				Contested.	Uncontested.
									Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default or want of prosecution.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.						
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																									
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																									
Unpaid Tribunals	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Village Courts	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under ordinary procedure	2,753	13,943	22	20	25	193	16,956	17	43	2,860	357	1,405	801	4,221	45	41	15	3,003	1,446	14,177	2,762	1,008	121	57
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under Small Cause Court powers	627	8,368	146	1	5	134	9,281	145	21	2,205	81	728	667	2,872	31	3	..	1,229	586	8,423	713	13	40	30
Small Cause Courts. — As Small Cause Court Judges	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Small Cause Courts. — Under powers of Subordinate Judge.	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under ordinary procedure	65	222	....	5	..	1	293	..	..	29	1	15	11	62	..	1	..	42	28	189	104	81	251	154
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under Small Cause Court powers	25	164	....	..	..	3	192	..	..	25	..	5	16	100	..	..	..	24	5	175	17	..	45	30
Chief Courts of Districts	14	15	1	..	..	....	30	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	5	10	19	11	11	216	227
Total of each class for Civil Courts. — Suits for money or moveables	1,948	6,586	147	18	18	266	18,983	146	48	3,705	161	1,399	1,332	6,082	58	32	7	2,835	1,237	16,896	1,941	264	73	37
Total of each class for Civil Courts. — Suits under the Rent Law	338	2,802	....	2	3	35	3,180	..	9	790	114	849	104	765	3	..	1	426	166	2,727	453	179	137	61
Total of each class for Civil Courts. — Title and other suits	1,198	3,324	22	6	9	30	4,589	16	7	564	165	405	60	410	15	13	7	1,042	672	3,360	1,213	670	150	103
Total	3,484	22,712	169	26	30	331	26,752	162	64	5,059	440	2,153	1,496	7,257	76	45	15	4,303	2,075	22,983	3,607	1,113	100	47
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																									
Unpaid Local Tribunals	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Other Subordinate Courts	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
District Courts—Collectors	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Total	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Grand total for Courts in the Interior	3,484	22,712	169	26	30	331	26,752	162	64	5,059	440	2,153	1,496	7,257	76	45	5	4,303	2,075	22,983	3,607	1,113	100	47

11a. (Civil.)—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Assam in the year 1891.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1891.	Received otherwise.				Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Disposed of.										Total of columns 10 to 20, *i.e.*, disposed of, omitting transfers.	Pending at close of year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average number of days the cases were pending.
									Without trial.			Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.					
			Received by transfer from other Courts.	Remanded under section 562, Act X of 1877.	Reviewed under section 626.	Revived under sections 99, 103, 108.			Applications rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default or want of prosecution.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																						
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																						
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals... ...	180	1,516	28	3	2	8	1,737	...	28	189	12	44	14	311	44	...	...	554	359	1,555	182	28	43
Small Cause Courts. As Small Cause Court Judges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts. Under powers of Subordinate Judge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	30	145	5	...	..	...	180	2	6	17	...	2	2	56	1	...	...	39	18	141	37	13	.70
Chief Courts of Districts	94	484	2	...	4	2	586	39	1	32	4	12	1	310	16	...	...	36	54	466	81	32	.80
Total	304	2,145	35	3	6	10	2,503	41	35	238	16	58	17	677	61	...	...	629	431	2,162	300	73	52
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts—Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total for Courts in the Interior ...	304	2,145	35	3	6	10	2,503	41	35	238	16	58	17	677	61	...	...	629	431	2,162	300	73	52

B.—Judicial Statements.

12. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Assam in the year 1891.*

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of courts.	Appeals remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1891.	Otherwise received.				Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Decisions confirmed under section 551.	Dismissed for default, sections 556, 557, or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Total disposed of, omitting transfers.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average number of days the appeals were pending.	Objections under section 551 of Act X of 1877.
			Received by transfer from other Courts.	Reviews under section 626, Act X of 1877.	Remands under section 562.	Revivals under sections 558, 560.					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under section 562.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under section 562.					
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																							
Appeals from Original Decrees.																							
A.—Civil Courts.																							
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District	101	203	370	1	5	4	684	12	10	18	28	...	6	1	324	36	71	14	508	164	120	198	25
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	485	772	12	...	5	3	1,277	370	28	12	11	1	3	...	241	35	44	7	382	525	373	282	51
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of each Class for Civil Courts. Appeals from decisions in suits for money or moveables	276	455	155	...	1	4	891	155	30	14	23	1	5	...	244	39	62	14	432	304	219	224	28
In suits under the Rent Law	95	116	48	...	2	1	262	48	...	3	3	...	1	...	97	14	12	2	132	82	50	235	8
In Title and other Suits ...	215	404	179	1	7	2	808	179	8	13	13	...	3	1	224	18	41	5	326	303	223	246	40
Total	586	975	382	1	10	7	1,961	382	38	30	39	1	9	1	565	71	115	21	890	689	493	234	76
B.—Revenue Courts.																							
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total for Courts in the Interior ...	586	975	382	1	10	7	1,961	382	38	30	39	1	9	1	565	71	115	21	890	689	493	234	76
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.																							
Appeals from Original Decrees.																							
Chief Court of Province ... From decisions by Courts in the interior ...	9	14	...	1	...	...	24	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	1	11	13	8	381	...
From decisions on the Original side ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appeals from Appellate Decrees.																							
Chief Court of Province ... From decisions by Appellate Courts in the interior.	39	61	...	...	...	...	100	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	27	1	2	7	44	56	33	225	...
From decisions by a single Judge or Bench on Appeal in the Chief Court. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	48	75	...	1	...	...	124	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	30	3	5	8	55	69	41	257	...

12a. *(Civil.)—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Assam in the year 1891.*

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.

Class of Court.	Appeals remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1891.	Otherwise received.				Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Decisions confirmed under section 551.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Total disposed of, omitting transfers.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average number of days the appeals were pending.	Objection under section 561, Act X of 1877.
			Received by transfer from other courts.	Reviewed under section 626, Act X of 1877.	Remands under section 562.	Restored to file under sections 558, 560.					Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded under section 562.	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded under section 562.					
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																							
FIRST APPEALS.																							
A.—Civil Courts.																							
Chief Appellate Court other than Chief Court of District	5	10	...	...	...	...	15	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	12	3	1	137	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	20	77	...	...	...	...	97	...	1	5	7	...	3	...	37	2	10	5	70	27	8	111	1
Superior Appellate Court other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	25	87	...	...	...	...	112	...	2	8	8	...	4	...	39	2	13	6	82	30	9	115	1
B.—Revenue Courts.																							
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Grand total for Courts in the Interior ...	25	87	...	...	...	...	112	...	2	8	8	...	4	...	39	2	13	6	82	30	9	115	1
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.																							
FIRST APPEALS.																							
Chief Court of Province. From decisions by Courts in the Interior ...	1	7	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	3	3	72	...
Chief Court of Province. From decisions on the Original Side ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	7	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	3	3	72	...
SECOND APPEALS.																							
Chief Court of Province. From decisions by Appellate Courts in the Interior	1	6	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	3	2	103	...
Chief Court of Province. From decisions of a single Judge or Bench on appeal in the Chief Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	6	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	3	2	103	...

[27] B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

13. *(Civil.)—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Assam in the year 1891.*

Class of Courts.	Number of applications dealt with.					Applications disposed of.					Pending at the end of 1891.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Details of entries in column 9.		
	Pending at the end of 1891.	Filed.		Restored to the file for any cause.	Total.	Transferred.		Wholly or partly satisfied.	Wholly infructuous.	Total.			Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Satisfaction obtained through the Court.
		The decree being those of the Court where execution is taken out.	The decree being those of other Courts transferred for execution.			To another Court under section 223.	To the Collector under section 320.								
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—CIVIL COURTS.															
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village Courts	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	2,258	12,055	324	40	14,677	252	.....	5,619	6,401	12,272	2,405	627	3,091	2,528	4,603
Small Cause Courts	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	137	445	11	1	594	34	.....	223	210	467	127	79	94	129	134
Chief Courts of Districts	4	27	7	....	38	4	.....	6	4	14	24	3	6	.....	3
Total	2,399	12,527	342	41	15,309	290	.....	5,848	6,615	12,753	2,556	709	3,191	2,657	4,640
II.—REVENUE COURTS.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Subordinate Courts	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District Courts—Collectors	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total for Courts in the Interior	2,399	12,527	342	41	15,309	290	.....	5,848	6,615	12,753	2,556	709	3,191	2,657	4,640

[27] B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

13. *(Civil.)—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Assam in the year 1891*—continued.

Class of Courts.	Details of entries in column 9—*continued.*			Amount realised.		Number of applications.										
	Adjusted under section 258.	Satisfaction obtained with the issue of process.	Satisfaction obtained without the issue of process.	With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested under section 336, but released without imprisonment.	On which his moveable property		On which his immoveable property			On which specific performance was enforced.	On which possession was given		On which partition was effected section 265.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
								Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 276.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under section 305, 325, or 326.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.		Of moveables, section 259.	Of immoveables, sections 263 and 264.		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	1,116	4,691	928	2,59,181	74,701	43	125	656	267	928	5	403	7	19	849	7	1,075
Small Cause Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	89	182	41	1,22,156	29,712	1	2	28	5	62	2	16	....	2	7	....	23
Chief Courts of Districts	3	2	4	1,202	3,858	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1,208	4,875	973	3,82,538	1,08,271	44	127	684	272	990	7	419	7	21	856	7	1,098
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Subordinate Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
District Courts—Collectors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand total for Courts in the Interior	1,208	4,875	973	3,82,538	1,08,271	44	127	684	272	990	7	419	7	21	856	7	1,098

14. (*Civil.*)—*Proceedings in Insolvency under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, in the Province of Assam during the year 1891.*

PART I.—*Showing the number and result of Applications under section 344, and the number of Insolvents before the Court.*

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.															Persons declared to be insolvents.								
	Number of applications dealt with.						Applications disposed of.									Number before the Court.				Disposed of.				
	Pending at the close of the previous year.	Filed during the year.			Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted.	Granted.		Rejected.				Total.	Pending at the close of the year.	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Declared to be insolvents during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Died.	Discharged.		Remaining at the close of the year.
		By judgment-debtor.		By decree-holders.					A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.									Under section 351.	Under section 355.	
		Under arrest or imprisonment.	Not under arrest or imprisonment.																					
Courts other than Chief Courts of districts specially empowered	9	14	7	..	..	30	..	8	..	9	5	....	....	22	8	1	10	..	11	..	..	11	..	..
Chief Courts of districts	1	10	1	..	..	12	..	3	..	1	6	....	....	10	2	....	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Superior Courts	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10	24	8	..	..	42	..	11	..	10	11	....	....	32	10	1	11	..	12	..	..	12	..	..

PART II.—*Showing the number of Estates in the hands of Receivers and the progress made in winding up.*

Class of Courts.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers.				Amount of Creditors' claims dealt with during the year.					Amount of insolvents' assets realised and outstanding.			
	Pending at the close of the previous year.	Placed in charge of a Receiver during the year.	Number of estates in regard to which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.	Unsatisfied and pending at the close of the year.	Admitted.	Disallowed.	Satisfied.	Unsatisfied and pending at the close of the year.	Amount of realised assets in the hands of Receivers at the close of the previous year.	Gross amount realised during the year.	Total amount of disbursements.	Amount remaining in the hands of Receivers at the close of the year.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts specially empowered	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Courts of Districts	24	.....	2	22	73,240	.....	.....	.....	70,560	243	.....	.....	243
Superior Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	24	.....	2	22	73,240	.....	.....	.....	70,560	243	.....	.....	243

15. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing use of Assessors in the Civil Courts in the Province of Assam in the year 1891.*

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessor in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks. (Note in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.)
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 307, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
I.—CIVIL COURTS.												
Chief Court of District (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1880. Assessors ...	2	.....	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	.....	
Total	2	.....	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	.....	

B.—REGISTRATION.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the Province of Assam for the year 1891-92.

District.	Number of registration-offices.	Registrations affecting immoveable Property, Book I. — Instruments of gift (section 17, clause *a*)	Compulsory. — Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Compulsory. — Instrument of sale or exchange of the value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Compulsory. — Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Compulsory. — Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses *b* and *c*, or section 5 of the Indian Trust Act, 1882.	Compulsory. — Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause *d*).	Compulsory. — All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause *d*.	Compulsory. — Total of compulsory registrations.	Compulsory. — Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Optional. — Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Optional. — Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Optional. — Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses *a* and *b*.	Optional. — Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause *c*), and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Optional. — Awards (section 7, clause *i*).	Optional. — Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Optional. — Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Optional. — Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Optional. — Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Registrations affecting moveable Property, Book IV. — Compulsory. — Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Optional. — Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (clause *d*, section 18).	Optional. — Obligation for payment of money (section 18, clause *f*).	Optional. — All other documents registered under section 18, clause *f*.	Optional. — Total of registrations in Book IV.	Optional. — Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
										Rs. a.								Rs. a.	Rs.						Rs. a.											Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Office of Inspector General of Registration..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	.....	.....	2,907 15 1
Cachar ..	2	19	868	1,489	396	170	3	87	3,032	2,839 4	..	136	46	33	..	..	..	215	191 8	3,96,151	1	27	92	104	224	266 8	.	4	....	..	10	71	51	117	3,313 4	1,063 14 0	2,313 10 8
Sylhet ..	8	287	5,578	8,075	1,000	1,607	133	1,916	18,596	17,872 12	..	587	170	1,330	..	..	..	3,087	1,679 0	30,43,293	13	65	139	2,440	2,657	2,938 12	..	7	1	19	207	460	215	773	22,522 8	11,606 10 9	16,891 2 11
Total Surma Valley Dts.	10	306	6,446	9,564	1,396	1,777	136	2,003	21,628	20,712 0	..	723	216	1,363	..	..	..	2,302	1,870 8	34,39,444	14	92	231	2,544	2,881	3,205 4	..	11	1	19	217	531	266	890	25,835 12	12,670 8 9	19,204 13 7
Goálpára ..	2	6	214	87	136	5	3	225	676	740 12	..	44	2	18	...	1	..	65	53 12	1,85,428	2	10	40	34	86	121 0	..	7	2	..	2	6	37	27	951 8	376 4 0	903 9 2
Kámrúp ..	2	11	152	247	40	..	14	12	476	464 4	..	8	..	2	..	26	..	36	59 0	1,29,565	7	4	20	104	135	188 8	..	24	....	..	..	2	12	35	807 12	704 0 0	946 15 0
Darrang ..	2	18	19	47	18	6	12	1	121	121 0	..	9	2	....	..	1	..	12	9 0	25,439	5	3	150	40	198	196 0	..	18	....	..	..	5	26	22	398 0	117 12 0	376 3 3
Nowgong ..	1	19	22	87	7	14	..	....	149	135 4	..	9	1	....	..	..	..	10	7 12	42,196	9	7	10	91	117	124 8	..	19	....	1	..	1	26	14	343 8	129 9 0	414 3 3
Sibságar ..	3	11	97	520	64	67	1	21	781	744 8	..	64	..	1	..	..	..	65	49 0	1,72,477	2	20	122	369	513	491 8	..	24	....	2	..	8	47	11	1,381 0	182 14 0	1,014 11 0
Lakhimpur..	2	..	52	35	42	..	..	2	131	245 12	..	5	..	....	..	..	1	6	4 12	1,23,887	1	9	1	109	120	155 8	..	4	....	..	..	..	53	14	422 0	148 15 0	467 0 4
Total Assam Valley Dts.	12	65	556	1,023	307	92	30	261	2,334	2,451 8	..	139	5	21	..	28	1	194	183 4	6,78,942	26	53	343	747	1,169	1,277 0	..	96	2	3	2	22	202	124	4,303 12	1,659 6 0	4,123 10 0
Nága Hills..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
Khási „ ..	1	..	10	1	19	15	..	1	46	98 0	..	3	..	....	..	..	..	3	2 4	40,340	.....	..	4	14	18	33 12	..	2	....	..	..	..	15	..	192 0	53 10 7	129 8 11
Garo „ ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	11	....	11	11 4	..	..	....	..	..	..	2	..	11 4	2 0 0	13 4 0
Total Hill Districts.	3	..	10	1	19	15	..	1	46	98 0	..	3	..	....	..	..	..	3	2 4	40,340	.....	..	15	14	29	95 0	..	2	....	..	..	..	17	..	203 4	55 10 7	143 12 11
Grand total..	25	371	7,012	10,588	1,722	1,884	166	2,265	24,008	23,261 8	..	865	221	1,384	..	28	1	2,499	2,056 0	41,58,726	40	145	589	3,305	4,079	4,577 4	..	109	3	22	219	553	485	1,014	30,342 12	14,385 9 4	26,378 3 7

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C.—Prisons.—General Summary.

Showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of Assam during the year 1891.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Cachar ..	Silchar	Convicts ..	51	4	55	842	22	864	893	26	919	835	24	859	58	2	60	67·52	1·38	68·90	78·17	1·81	79·98
		Under-trial	4	1	5	295	27	322	299	28	327	287	28	315	12	..	12	10·41	·43	10·84			
		Civil ..	1	..	1	4	..	4	5	..	5	4	..	4	1	..	1	·24	..	·24			
	Hailákándi	Convicts ..	4	..	4	100	1	101	104	1	105	103	1	104	1	..	1	4·26	·01	4·27	6·77	·05	6·82
		Under-trial	1	..	1	105	2	107	106	2	108	101	2	103	5	..	5	2·51	·04	2·55			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....			
Sylhet ..	Sylhet	Convicts ..	145	5	150	887	16	903	1,032	21	1,053	637	15	652	395	6	401	335·76	5·73	341·49	356·29	6·88	363·17
		Under-trial	8	..	8	277	24	301	285	24	309	264	24	288	21	..	21	20·42	1·15	21·57			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	5	4	..	4	1	..	1	·11	..	·11			
	Sunámganj	Convicts ..	10	..	10	227	1	228	237	1	238	221	1	222	16	..	16	15·99	·01	16·00	20·64	·01	20·65
		Under-trial	..	..	..	120	..	120	120	..	120	116	..	116	4	..	4	4·56	..	4·56			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	·09	..	·09			
	Karimganj	Convicts ..	11	..	11	121	..	121	132	..	132	115	..	115	17	..	17	13·44	..	13·44	17·87	..	17·87
		Under-trial	2	..	2	93	1	94	95	1	96	89	1	90	6	..	6	4·15	..	4·15			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	7	..	7	7	..	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	·28	..	·28			
	Habiganj ..	Convicts ..	24	..	24	373	3	376	397	3	400	383	3	386	14	..	14	21·21	·07	21·28	30·55	·08	30·63
		Under-trial	1	..	1	223	1	224	224	1	225	201	1	202	23	..	23	8·59	·01	8·60			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	11	..	11	11	..	11	10	..	10	1	..	1	·75	..	·75			
	South Sylhet.	Convicts ..	29	..	29	207	5	212	236	5	241	221	5	226	15	..	15	16·75	·12	16·87	20·15	·12	20·27
		Under-trial	7	..	7	114	1	115	121	1	122	120	1	121	1	..	1	3·40	..	3·40			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....			
Goálpára	Goálpára ..	Convicts ..	14	..	14	51	1	52	65	1	66	57	1	58	8	..	8	11·09	·08	11·17	11·68	·12	11·80
		Under-trial	..	..	..	44	2	46	44	2	46	44	2	46	..	..	..	·41	·04	·45			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	·18	..	·18			
	Dhubri ..	Convicts ..	19	..	19	113	6	119	132	6	138	116	6	122	16	..	16	14·15	·04	14·89	20·23	·06	20·29
		Under-trial	..	..	..	154	1	155	154	1	155	152	1	153	2	..	2	5·38	·02	5·40			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....			
Kámrúp ..	Gauháti ..	Convicts ..	110	2	112	351	14	365	461	16	477	290	16	306	171	1	171	148·63	·46	149·09	152·74	·54	153·28
		Under-trial	5	..	5	128	11	139	133	11	144	112	11	123	21	..	21	4·11	·08	4·19			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....			
	Barpeta....	Convicts ..	6	..	6	64	2	66	70	2	72	61	2	63	9	..	9	6·52	·07	6·59	7·04	·07	7·11
		Under-trial	..	..	..	19	1	20	19	1	20	19	1	20	..	..	..	·42	..	·42			
		Civil.....	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	2	..	2	1	..	1	·10	..	·10			
Darrang..	Tezpur	Convicts..	139	15	154	395	54	449	534	69	603	341	50	391	193	19	212	159·70	16·74	176·44	169·93	17·37	187·30
		Under-trial	8	..	8	254	37	291	262	37	299	258	35	293	4	2	6	9·73	·63	10·36			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	·50	..	·50			
	Mangaldai	Convicts ..	7	..	7	146	30	176	153	30	183	146	30	176	7	..	7	6·48	·65	7·13	10·01	·78	10·79
		Under-trial	9	..	9	139	11	150	148	11	159	148	11	159	..	..	..	3·46	·13	3·59			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	·07	..	·07			
Nowgong	Nowgong ..	Convicts ..	77	4	81	158	7	165	235	11	246	160	11	171	75	..	75	67·80	·64	68·44	74·46	·97	75·43
		Under-trial	2	..	2	213	7	220	215	7	222	212	5	217	3	2	5	6·66	·33	6·99			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....			
Sibságar..	Sibságar ..	Convicts ..	38	2	40	346	29	375	384	31	415	330	28	348	64	3	67	47·39	1·08	48·47	55·38	1·62	57·00
		Under trial	5	..	5	206	14	220	211	14	225	211	14	225	..	..	..	7·94	·54	8·48			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	·05	..	·05			
	Jorhát	Convicts ..	18	1	19	190	24	214	208	25	233	191	21	212	17	4	21	16·19	·61	16·80	20·15	·75	20·90
		Under-trial	3	..	3	158	10	168	161	10	171	156	9	165	5	1	6	3·82	·14	3·96			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	·14	..	·14			
	Golághát ..	Convicts ..	17	3	20	177	9	186	194	12	206	183	12	195	11	..	11	15·83	·37	16·20	20·40	·61	21·01
		Under-trial	12	1	13	141	10	151	153	11	164	152	10	162	1	1	2	4·08	·24	4·32			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	·49	..	·49			
Lakhim-pur.	Dibrugarh	Convicts ..	21	1	22	398	42	440	419	43	462	349	43	392	70	..	70	53·35	1·93	55·28	58·32	2·37	60·69
		Under-trial	5	..	5	299	33	332	304	33	337	298	33	331	6	..	6	4·92	·44	5·36			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	·05	..	05			
	Lakhimpur	Convicts ..	8	..	8	102	7	109	110	7	117	102	7	109	8	..	8	9·87	·10	9·97	11·21	·12	11·33
		Under-trial	2	..	2	88	4	92	90	4	94	89	4	93	1	..	1	1·33	·02	1·35			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	·01	..	·01			
Nága Hills	Kohima ..	Convicts ..	13	..	13	85	1	86	98	1	99	87	1	88	11	..	11	13·77	·06	13·83	16·84	·07	16·91
		Under-trial	3	..	3	82	1	83	85	1	86	74	..	74	11	1	12	3·07	·01	3·08			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....			
Khási Hills.	Shillong ..	Convicts ..	30	1	31	91	3	94	121	4	125	85	4	89	36	..	36	32·69	·36	33·05	34·34	·37	34·71
		Under-trial	3	..	3	38	1	39	41	1	42	41	1	42	..	..	..	1·65	·01	1·66			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....			
Gáro Hills	Tura	Convicts..	17	..	17	31	3	34	48	3	51	32	3	35	16	..	16	18·10	·10	18·20	19·57	·14	19·71
		Under-trial	..	..	..	41	3	44	41	3	44	39	3	42	2	..	2	1·45	·04	1·49			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	·02	..	·02			
N. Lushai Hills P. W. Jail.	.....	Convicts ..	249	..	249	216	..	216	465	..	465	465	..	465	..	..	..	89·76	..	89·76	89·76	..	89·76
	Total of Jails.	Convicts ..	879	34	913	3,797	193	3,990	4,676	227	4,903	3,598	197	3,795	1,078	30	1,108	1,017·45	28·36	1,045·81	1,089·62	31·99	1,121·61
		Under trial	40	1	41	1,864	155	2,019	1,904	156	2,060	1,835	152	1,987	69	4	73	71·22	3·63	74·85			
		Civil ..	1	..	1	16	..	16	17	..	17	15	..	15	2	..	2	·95	..	·95			
		Total ..	920	35	955	5,677	348	6,025	6,597	383	6,980	5,448	349	5,797	1,149	34	1,183	1,089·62	31·99	1,121·61	1,089·62	31·99	1,121·61
	Total of Lock-ups.	Convicts ..	178	4	182	1,874	87	1,961	2,052	91	2,143	1,902	87	1,989	150	4	154	169·50	2·25	171·75	212·88	2·92	215·80
		Under-trial	40	1	41	1,367	47	1,414	1,407	48	1,455	1,348	45	1,393	59	3	62	41·25	·67	41·92			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	37	..	37	37	..	37	35	..	35	2	..	2	2·13	..	2·13			
		Total ..	218	5	223	3,278	134	3,412	3,496	139	3,635	3,285	132	3,417	211	7	218	212·88	2·92	215·80	212·88	2·92	215·80
	Grand total	Convicts ..	1,057	38	1,095	5,671	280	5,951	6,728	318	7,046	5,500	284	5,784	1,228	34	1,262	1,186·95	30·61	1,217·56	1,302·50	34·91	1,337·41
		Under-trial	80	2	82	3,231	202	3,433	3,311	204	3,515	3,183	197	3,380	128	7	135	112·47	4·30	116·77			
		Civil ..	1	..	1	53	..	53	54	..	54	50	..	50	4	..	4	3·08	..	3·08			
		Total ..	1,138	40	1,178	8,955	482	9,437	10,093	522	10,615	8,733	481	9,214	1,360	41	1,401	1,302·50	34·91	1,337·41	1,302·50	34·91	1,337·41

[32] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement I.—Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1891.

Serial No.	Jails.	3 Remained at the close of the previous year. M.	3 F.	4 Imprisoned during the present year. M.	4 F.	5 Total. M.	5 F.	6 Received by transfer. A. To undergo sentence. From jails in the Province. M.	6 F.	From subsidiary jails to district jails in the Province. M.	6 F.	From jails outside the Province. M.	6 F.	B. In transit for transportation, or to other jails. From jails in the Province. M.	6 F.	From jails outside the Province. M.	6 F.	7 Grand total. M.	7 F.	7 Total.	8 Transferred to other jails. A. To undergo sentence. M.	8 F.	8 B. For transportation beyond seas. M.	8 F.	9 Released during the year. A. On appeal. M.	9 F.	9 B. On expiry of sentence. M.	9 F.
1	Silchar ..	51	4	188	21	239	25	19	..	63	1	..	..	572	..	..	..	893	26	919	551	1	..	..	16	..	189	23
2	Sylhet ..	145	5	224	9	369	14	334	2	326	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	1,032	21	1,053	88	..	..	..	61	2	320	13
3	Dhubri ..	19	..	103	4	122	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	132	6	138	88	..	5	2	1	..	72	4
4	Gauhati ..	110	2	197	13	307	15	122	..	26	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	461	16	477	27	7	7	1	60	..	160	8
5	Tezpur ..	139	15	232	30	371	45	70	19	70	4	..	..	..	..	23	1	534	69	603	42	..	23	1	12	2	234	45
6	Nowgong ..	77	4	156	7	233	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	11	246	3	1	1	..	..	..	142	10
7	Sibságar ..	38	2	259	22	297	24	1	..	86	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	31	415	76	2	..	..	15	..	226	21
8	Dibrugarh ..	21	1	379	42	400	43	2	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	419	43	462	6	3	1	..	9	..	322	40
9	Shillong ..	30	1	50	3	80	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	121	4	125	32	1	..	..	..	..	39	3
	Total of Jails ..	630	34	1,793	151	2,423	185	554	21	678	17	3	..	630	3	23	1	4,244	227	4,438	363	20	35	4	174	4	1,704	167
1	Hailákándi ..	4	..	97	1	101	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	1	105	63	1	..	..	14	..	26	..
2	Sunámganj ..	10	..	220	1	230	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	237	1	238	57	1	..	..	12	..	150	..
3	Karimganj ..	11	..	115	..	126	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	..	132	40	..	..	..	14	..	60	..
4	Habiganj ..	21	..	364	3	388	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397	3	400	162	2	..	..	24	..	194	1
5	South Sylhet ..	29	..	203	5	232	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236	5	241	79	2	..	..	21	..	120	3
6	Goálpára ..	14	..	51	1	65	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	1	66	19	..	..	..	3	..	34	1
7	Barpeta ..	6	..	61	2	67	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	2	72	2	..	..	..	7	..	51	2
8	Mangáldai ..	7	..	145	30	152	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	30	183	37	1	..	..	1	..	105	29
9	Jorhát ..	18	1	174	24	192	25	1	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208	25	233	68	7	..	..	..	..	124	14
10	Golághát ..	17	3	115	9	132	12	..	..	19	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	194	12	206	60	2	8	..	3	..	107	10
11	Lakhimpur ..	8	..	101	7	109	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	7	117	18	2	..	..	9	..	74	5
12	Kohima ..	13	..	66	1	79	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	98	1	99	34	..	19	..	1	1	31	..
13	Tura ..	17	..	28	3	45	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	3	51	2	3	2	..	..	..	22	..
	Total of Lock-ups ..	178	4	1,740	87	1,918	91	36	..	34	..	..	..	43	..	19	..	2,052	91	2,143	639	21	29	..	109	1	1,098	65
1	North Lushai Hills P. W. Jail.	243	..	..	..	249	..	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	465	..	465	368	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
	Grand total ..	1,057	38	3,533	238	4,590	276	808	21	612	17	3	..	673	3	42	1	6,728	318	7,046	1,370	41	64	4	283	5	2,803	232

[32] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement I—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.	9—concluded. Released during the year. C. Under remission rules. M.	C. F.	D. By order of Government. (a) On account of sickness. M.	(a) F.	(b) On other grounds. M.	(b) F.	10 Transported beyond seas. M.	10 F.	11 Transferred to lunatic asylum. M.	11 F.	12 Escaped. M.	12 F.	13 Executed. M.	13 F.	14 Died. M.	14 F.	15 Remaining at the end of the previous year. M.	15 F.	16 Daily average number. M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar ..	73	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	58	2	67·52	1·38	68·90
2	Sylhet ..	115	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	28	..	395	6	335·76	5·73	341·49
3	Dhubri ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	14·85	·04	14·89
4	Gauhati ..	21	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	..	171	..	148·63	·46	149·09
5	Tezpur ..	17	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	1	193	19	159·70	16·74	176·44
6	Nowgong ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	75	..	67·80	·64	68·44
7	Sibságar ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	64	3	47·39	1·08	48·47
8	Dibrugarh ..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	70	..	53·35	1·93	55·28
9	Shillong ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	36	..	32·69	·36	33·05
	Total of Jails ..	246	1	31	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	71	1	1,078	30	927·69	28·36	956·05
1	Hailákándi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·26	·01	4·27
2	Sunámganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	16	..	15·99	·01	16·00
3	Karimganj ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	13·44	....	13·44
4	Habiganj ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	21·21	·07	21·28
5	South Sylhet ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	16·75	·12	16·87
6	Goálpára ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	11·09	·08	11·17
7	Barpeta ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	6·52	·07	6·59
8	Mangaldai ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	6·48	·65	7·13
9	Jorhát ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	16·19	·61	16·80
10	Golághát ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	11	..	15·83	·37	16·20
11	Lakhimpur ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	9·87	·10	9·97
12	Kohima ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13·77	·06	13·83
13	Tura ..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	..	13·10	·10	13·20
	Total of Lock-ups ..	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	9	..	150	4	169·50	2·25	171·75
1	North Lushai P. W. Jail.	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89·76	....	89·76
	Grand total ..	355	1	32	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	2	..	80	1	1,228	34	1,186·95	30·61	1,217·56

[33] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement II.—Showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1891.

1	2	3												4							
		Religion.												Age.							
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D	
		Christians.																					
		a		b		c																	
Serial No.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under sixteen.		Sixteen to forty.		Forty to sixty.		Above sixty.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Silchar	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	4	135	17	..	..	15	..	..	..	166	19	19	2	..	..
2	Sylhet	..	..	..	..	1	..	158	4	60	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	171	8	36	1	10	..
3	Dhubri	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1	67	2	..	..	10	1	..	..	94	8	10	1	..	..
4	Gauháti	..	..	..	..	3	..	34	1	153	12	1	..	..	..	1	..	150	11	39	2	1	..
5	Tezpur	..	..	..	..	4	..	12	1	193	22	..	..	23	6	..	1	210	25	22	3	..	..
6	Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	124	6	..	..	24	..	1	..	131	7	19	..	3	..
7	Sibságar	..	..	..	..	4	..	21	3	226	19	..	..	5	..	..	..	224	21	29	1	3	..
8	Dibrugarh	..	..	..	..	2	..	24	4	353	38	..	..	..	..	1	..	330	39	39	3	..	..
9	Shillong	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	39	3	..	..	44	3	6	..	..	..
	Total of Jails	..	..	..	..	15	..	318	19	1,318	121	1	..	116	10	5	1	1,529	136	219	13	15	..
1	Hailákándi	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	41	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	17	1	2	..
2	Sunámganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	1	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	..	49	1	6	..
3	Karimganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	28	..	4	..
4	Habiganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	270	1	81	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	266	3	86	..	..	..
5	South Sylhet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	1	104	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	159	4	41	..	3	..
6	Goálpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	29	1	..	..	14	..	..	..	39	..	11	..	..	1
7	Barpeta	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	51	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	53	2	5	..	..	..
8	Mangaldai	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	96	21	..	..	40	9	..	..	117	26	28	4	..	..
9	Jorhát	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	165	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	23	33	1	..	..
10	Golághát	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	107	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	101	9	13	..	1	..
11	Lakhimpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	5	..	..	33	2	..	..	82	7	20	..	..	..
12	Kohima	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	54	1	..	..	65	1	1	..	..	..
13	Tura	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	23	3	..	..	25	3	2	..	1	..
	Total of Lock-ups ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	700	7	842	65	..	..	167	15	1	1	1,360	78	334	7	17	1
	Grand total	..	..	..	..	18	..	1,018	26	2,160	186	1	..	283	25	6	2	2,889	214	553	20	32	1

[33] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement II—continued.

5													6		
Previous occupation.													Total.		
Males.								Females.							
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K					
Serial No.	Jails.	Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons engaged in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	6	....	139	38	2	....	....	16	1	3	1	185	21	206
2	Sylhet	6	1	18	182	3	....	9	6	....	3	....	219	9	228
3	Dhubri	5	....	39	44	7	....	9	2	....	1	1	104	4	108
4	Gauháti	9	....	29	142	8	2	1	10	1	2	....	191	13	204
5	Tezpur	7	2	152	53	11	3	4	22	3	4	....	232	29	261
6	Nowgong	6	....	2	141	5	28	....	2	....	4	1	152	7	159
7	Sibságar	9	2	134	94	7	....	10	20	1	1	....	256	22	278
8	Dibrugarh	7	12	309	36	12	....	3	40	1	1	....	379	42	421
9	Shillong	10	....	8	31	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	50	3	53
	Total of Jails	65	17	830	731	55	33	37	121	7	19	3	1,768	150	1,918
1	Hailákándi	....	2	33	52	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	88	1	89
2	Sunámganj	1	....	....	217	....	2	....	..	....	1	....	220	1	221
3	Karimganj	....	2	4	83	1	1	19	..	....	....	....	110	....	110
4	Habiganj	1	....	8	334	6	3	....	2	....	1	....	352	3	355
5	South Sylhet	6	....	33	103	1	....	4	5	....	....	....	203	5	208
6	Goálpára	2	....	10	32	2	4	3	..	....	1	....	50	1	51
7	Barpeta	4	2	....	38	11	....	4	1	....	1	....	59	2	61
8	Mangaldai	4	1	91	45	2	....	2	13	....	16	1	145	30	175
9	Jorhát	2	1	....	86	6	....	79	14	....	10	....	174	24	198
10	Golághát	2	....	....	29	6	72	6	8	....	1	....	115	9	124
11	Lakhimpur	13	1	15	64	2	6	1	6	....	1	....	102	7	109
12	Kohima	8	....	4	47	1	....	6	1	....	....	....	66	1	67
13	Tura	2	....	1	24	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	28	3	31
	Total of Lock-ups	45	9	249	1,160	40	85	124	52	....	34	1	1,712	87	1,799
	Grand total	110	26	1,079	1,891	95	118	161	173	7	53	4	3,480	237	3,717

[34] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement III.—Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Assam during the year 1891, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentence.

1	2	3	4																				5		
Serial No.	Jails, &c.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Number according to length of sentence.																				Total.		
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		
			One month.		Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.			
																			a		b					
																			For life.		For a term.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	A	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		B	115	14	39	6	6	..	6	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	176	20	196
		C	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	....	9
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
	Total of admissions		115	15	39	6	11	..	7	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	185	21	206
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		13	1	5	1	7	..	13	..	4	..	9	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	2	60
2	Sylhet	A	10	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	16
		B	56	5	47	..	20	1	30	..	29	..	8	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	7	200
		C	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	....	9
		D	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	3
	Total of admissions.		67	6	52	1	28	1	31	..	29	..	8	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219	9	228
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		3	1	13	1	24	..	65	1	47	..	126	1	77	2	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	395	6	401
3	Dhubri	A	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
		B	33	2	45	..	15	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	2	102
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.		36	4	45	..	15	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	4	108
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		..	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	....	16
4	Gauhati	A	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
		B	50	6	64	2	16	2	23	1	17	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	181	11	192
		C	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	9
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.		50	6	67	3	20	2	23	1	19	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	191	13	204
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		..	..	6	..	17	..	29	..	19	..	46	..	42	..	4	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	171	..	171
5	Tezpur	A	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		B	137	25	29	1	27	1	10	..	7	..	11	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	226	28	254
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.		137	26	29	1	27	1	11	..	10	..	11	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	232	29	261
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		..	4	25	2	9	1	28	3	30	2	44	5	30	1	4	..	7	1	16	..	..	..	193	19	212
6	Nowgong	A	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
		B	54	6	49	1	25	..	2	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	143	7	150
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	3
	Total of admissions.		55	6	53	1	25	..	3	..	13	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	152	7	159
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		5	..	7	..	17	..	6	..	20	..	7	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	75
7	Sibságar	A	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
		B	130	14	45	4	30	3	21	..	11	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	245	21	266
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	4
		D	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
	Total of admissions.		134	15	46	4	31	3	24	..	12	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	256	22	278
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		9	2	17	1	15	..	11	..	3	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	3	67
8	Dibrugarh	A	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
		B	258	36	72	3	23	..	9	1	1	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	370	41	411
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	....	6
		D	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
	Total of admissions.		259	37	74	3	23	..	14	1	2	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	379	42	421
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		15	..	10	..	5	..	20	..	10	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	....	70
9	Shillong	A	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		B	11	2	10	1	7	..	12	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	47	3	50
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
	Total of admissions.		11	2	11	1	7	..	12	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	50	3	53
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		2	..	11	..	5	..	5	..	3	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	36
	Total of Jails	A	17	7	9	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	9	37
		B	844	110	400	18	169	7	116	2	87	1	39	..	10	2	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	1,681	140	1,821
		C	..	..	4	..	14	..	11	..	8	1	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	1	45
		D	3	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	....	15
	Total of admissions.		864	117	416	20	187	7	129	2	99	2	44	..	13	2	..	..	4	..	10	..	2	..	1,768	150	1,918
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		47	8	99	5	106	1	177	4	166	2	253	6	180	3	17	..	10	1	23	..	..	..	1,078	30	1,108

[34] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement III—continued.

Serial No.	Jails, &c.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Number according to length of sentence. A: One month.		B: Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		C: Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		D: Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		E: Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		F: Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		G: Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		H: Exceeding ten years.		I: Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. a: For life.		I: b: For a term.		J: Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hallákándi	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	4
		B	16	..	26	..	28	1	10	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	1	85
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	16	..	26	..	28	1	13	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	1	89
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
2	Sunámganj	A	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	4
		B	119	..	62	1	13	..	12	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	1	214
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	3
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	121	..	64	1	13	..	14	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	1	221
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	....	16
3	Karimganj	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		B	38	..	2	..	21	..	13	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	....	105
		C	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	4
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.	.....	38	..	27	..	26	..	15	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	....	110
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	..	..	3	..	8	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	....	17
4	Habiganj	A	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	4
		B	158	1	94	2	27	..	21	..	23	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	3	343
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
		D	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	3
	Total of admissions.	.....	160	1	96	2	30	..	21	..	33	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	352	3	355
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	3	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	....	14
5	South Sylhet	A	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
		B	88	3	46	..	40	..	13	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	3	194
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	....	7
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	92	3	47	1	40	..	15	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	5	208
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	7	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	....	15
6	Goálpára	A	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
		B	12	..	6	..	11	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	....	43
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	14	1	6	..	11	..	9	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	1	51
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	8
7	Barpeta	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		B	35	2	18	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	2	61
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	35	2	18	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	2	61
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	....	9
	Mangaldai	A	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
		B	106	29	10	..	10	..	5	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	30	167
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	....	6
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	108	29	10	..	10	..	5	1	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	30	175
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	....	7
9	Jorhát	A	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
		B	103	21	37	1	11	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	22	179
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	....	15
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	103	23	38	1	12	..	10	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174	24	198
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	11	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	21

[34] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement III—concluded.

Serial No.	Jails, &c.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Number according to length of sentence. A: One month.		B: Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		C: Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		D: Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		E: Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		F: Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		G: Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		H: Exceeding ten years.		I: Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. a: For life.		I: b: For a term.		J: Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
10	Golāghāt	A	....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
		B	71	9	16	..	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	9	113
		C	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	....	7
		D	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
	Total of admissions.		71	9	18	..	14	..	3	..	3	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	9	124
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		3	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	....	11
11	Lakhimpur	A	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
		B	59	6	25	..	6	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	6	106
		C	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		D	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.		60	7	25	..	6	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	7	109
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		1	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	8
12	Kohima	A	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
		B	6	..	17	..	17	1	16	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	66	1	67
		C	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.		6	..	17	..	17	1	16	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	66	1	67
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		..	..	2	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	....	11
13	Tura	A	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
		B	4	..	6	2	8	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	24	3	27
		C	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
	Total of admissions.		5	..	7	2	8	1	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	28	3	31
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		....	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	....	16
	Total of Lock-ups.	A	14	4	7	1	3	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	6	34
		B	815	71	390	6	213	3	115	1	75	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1,623	81	1,704
		C	....	..	1	..	2	..	13	..	30	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	....	53
		D	....	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	8
	Total of admissions.		829	75	400	7	219	3	132	2	107	..	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1,712	87	1,799
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		38	4	43	..	29	..	12	..	12	..	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	150	4	154
	Grand total	A	31	11	16	3	5	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	15	71
		B	1,659	181	790	24	382	10	231	3	162	1	50	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	10	..	2	..	3,304	221	3,525
		C	....	..	5	..	16	..	24	..	33	1	10	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	1	98
		D	3	..	5	..	3	..	3	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	....	23
	Total of admissions		1,693	192	816	27	406	10	261	4	206	2	64	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	10	..	2	..	3,480	237	3,717
	Total remaining on the 31st December		85	12	142	5	135	1	189	4	178	2	266	6	182	3	17	..	11	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	1,228	34	1,262

A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B— Ditto ditto rigorous imprisonment.
C— Ditto ditto ditto ditto with solitary confinement.
D— Ditto ditto ditto ditto with whipping.

C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement IV.—Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails during the year 1891 who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3			4									5			6					
					Number previously convicted.												Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
					A		B		C		D						A			B		
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number admitted direct during the year.												Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.								
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	185	21	206	11	2	3	1	1	...	15	3	18	8·11	14·28	8·74	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sylhet	219	9	228	27	...	6	...	5	...	38	...	38	17·35	...	16·67	2	...	2	2	...	2
3	Dhubri	104	4	108	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	3·84	...	3·70	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Gauháti	191	13	204	11	1	...	...	...	...	11	1	12	5·75	7·69	5·88	1	...	1	...	...	...
5	Tezpur	232	29	261	10	...	2	1	4	...	16	1	17	6·89	3·44	6·51	...	1	1	...	1	1
6	Nowgong...	152	7	159	10	...	1	...	1	...	12	...	12	7·89	...	7·55	1	...	1	...	...	...
7	Sibságar	256	22	278	19	1	6	...	1	...	26	1	27	10·15	4·54	9·71	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Dibrugarh	379	42	421	16	1	6	...	4	...	26	1	27	6·86	2·38	6·41	1	...	1	...	...	...
9	Shillong	50	3	53	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	4	8·00	...	7·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Jails	1,768	150	1,918	109	5	25	2	18	...	152	7	159	8·59	4·66	8·29	5	1	6	2	1	3
1	Hailákándi	88	1	89	8	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	9	10·23	...	10·11	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sunámganj	220	1	221	23	...	8	...	...	...	31	...	31	14·09	...	14·09	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karimganj	110	.....	110	10	...	2	...	...	...	12	...	12	10·90	...	10·90	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Habiganj...	352	3	355	26	...	4	...	...	...	30	...	30	8·52	...	8·45	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	South Sylhet	203	5	208	11	...	4	...	1	...	16	...	16	7·88	...	7·69	...	1	1	...	...	...
6	Goálpára	50	1	51	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	8·00	...	7·84	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Barpeta	59	2	61	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3·39	...	3·27	1	...	1	...	...	...
8	Mangaldai	145	30	175	10	...	1	...	1	...	12	...	12	8·27	...	6·85	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jorhát	174	24	198	9	...	6	...	...	...	15	...	15	8·62	...	7·57	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Golághát	115	9	124	12	2	1	...	...	...	13	2	15	11·30	22·22	12·09	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Lakhimpur	102	7	109	6	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	9	8·82	...	8·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kohima	66	1	67	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	6·06	100·00	7·46	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Tura	28	3	31	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	10·71	...	9·67	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Lock-ups...	1,712	87	1,799	128	3	30	...	2	...	160	3	163	9·34	3·45	9·06	1	1	2	...	...	...
	Grand total	3,480	237	3,717	237	8	55	2	20	...	312	10	322	8·96	4·22	8·66	6	2	8	2	1	3

Statement V.—Showing the escapes and recaptures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1891.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial No.	Jails.	Remained uncaptured on the 31st December 1890 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
			From inside the jails.	From outside the jails.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.
1	Silchar ...	3	1	4	5	1	5	6	2	...	2	3	2	...
2	Sylhet ...	13	1	5	6	...	3	3	13	3	16	2	4	...
3	Dhubri ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	Gauhati ...	1	1	4	5	...	3	3	1	2	3	...	5	...
5	Tezpur ...	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	1	7	1	...	...
6	Nowgong ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
7	Sibsagar... ...	6	...	1	1	...	1	1	6	...	6	...	1	...
8	Dibrugarh ...	1	...	3	3	...	3	3	1	...	1	3	...	...
9	Shillong	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total of Jails ...	33	3	18	21	1	15	16	32	6	38	9	12	...
1	Hailákándi ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sunámganj ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
3	Karimganj ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
4	Habiganj ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	South Sylhet ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
6	Goálpára ...	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	1	...	...
7	Barpeta ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mangaldai ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
9	Jorhát ...	.....	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
10	Golághát ...	.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
11	Lakhimpur ...	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	1	...	...
12	Kohima ...	8	1	...	1	2	...	2	6	1	7	...	...	1
13	Tura ...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	...
14	North Lushai Hills Jail.	3	1	3	4	1	3	4	2	1	3	...	4	...
	Total of Lock-ups ...	26	3	7	10	3	7	10	23	3	26	5	4	1
	Grand total ...	59	6	25	31	4	22	26	55	9	64	14	16	1

[37] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement VI.—Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1891.

Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Breaches of jail rules.						Punishments inflicted.														Total punishments.	Ratio of column 6 *c* to column 3.	Ratio of column 6 *d* to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
						Smoking, or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		A		B. By Jail Officers.										C				
												By criminal courts.		*a* Solitary confinement.		*b* Reduced diet.		*c* Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		*d* Corporal punishment.		*e* Other punishments.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1	Silchar	67·52	1·38	5	..	6	1	18	3	19	2	6	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	5	..	36	4	55	79·82	11·36
2	Sylhet	335·76	5·73	11	..	21	..	227	..	29	1	8	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	262	1	286	83·75	2·89
3	Dhubri	14·85	·04	..	..	2	..	27	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	39	..	41	275·35	5·13
4	Gauháti	148·63	·46	7	..	53	..	32	..	28	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	9	..	100	..	117	78·47	8·33
5	Tezpur	159·70	16·74	3	..	28	..	74	..	85	2	3	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	16	..	163	2	192	108·81	9·19
6	Nowgong	67·80	·64	1	..	5	..	....	..	33	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	34	..	39	56·98	2·63
7	Sibságar	47·39	1·08	2	..	4	..	50	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	57	..	62	127·71	5·08
8	Dibrugarh	53·35	1·93	8	..	3	..	117	..	7	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	121	..	135	244·21	3·85
9	Shillong	32·69	·36	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	18·15	....
	Total of Jails ..	927·69	28·36	37	..	123	1	546	3	223	5	30	..	16	..	5	2	6	..	49	..	818	7	933	97·59	5·60
1	Hailákándi ..	4·26	·01	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
2	Sunámganj ..	15·99	·01	2	..	4	..	7	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	16	100·00	....
3	Karimganj	13·44	....	3	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	8	59·52	33·33
4	Habiganj	21·21	·07	12	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	11	51·69	120·00
5	South Sylhet ..	16·75	·12	..	..	2	..	....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	5	29·64	25·00
6	Goálpára	11·09	·08	2	..	1	..	....	..	....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	17·90	....
7	Barpeta	6·52	·07	..	..	..	..	6	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	91·04	....
8	Mangaldai ..	6·48	·65	..	..	2	..	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	3	..	10	..	24	336·60	14·28
9	Jorhát	16·19	·61	..	..	1	..	66	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	65	..	69	410·71	6·15
10	Golághát	15·83	·37	2	..	..	..	21	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	16	98·76	....
11	Lakhimpur ..	9·87	·10	2	..	4	..	15	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	19	..	25	250·75	19·05
12	Kohima	13·77	·06	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7·23	....
13	Tura	18·10	·10	1	..	8	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	17	93·41	6·25
	Total of Lock-ups ..	169·50	2·25	14	..	22	..	143	..	25	..	12	..	1	..	21	..	..	..	21	..	145	..	200	116·44	11·76
	North Lushai Hills Jail	89·76	....	4	..	5	..	8	..	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	23	..	36	40·10	50·00
	Grand total ..	1,186·95	30·61	55	..	150	1	697	3	267	5	43	..	17	..	26	2	6	..	82	..	986	7	1,169	96·01	7·60

[38] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement VII.—Showing the state of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1891.

Serial No.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3, there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 7, there were when they entered jail						Of those in column 7, there were when they left jail					
				Unable to read and write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well								Unable to read or write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Silchar	185	21	167	21	15	..	3	..	67·52	1·38	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Sylhet	219	9	204	9	14	..	1	..	335·76	5·73	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Dhubri	104	4	84	4	17	..	3	..	14·85	·04	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Gauháti	191	13	174	13	17	..	..	..	148·63	·46	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Tezpur	232	29	225	29	7	..	..	..	159·70	16·74	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Nowgong	152	7	137	7	9	..	6	..	67·80	·64	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Sibságar	256	22	239	22	15	..	2	..	47·39	1·08	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Dibrugarh	379	42	355	42	23	..	1	..	53·35	1·93	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Shillong	50	3	45	3	3	..	2	..	32·69	·36	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of Jails ..	1,768	150	1,630	150	120	..	18	..	927·69	28·36	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Hailákándi ..	88	1	80	1	8	..	..	..	4·26	·01	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Sunámganj ..	220	1	210	1	7	..	3	..	15·99	·01	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Karimganj ..	110	..	96	..	11	..	3	..	13·44	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Habiganj ..	352	3	334	3	14	..	4	..	21·21	·07	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	South Sylhet ..	203	5	201	5	2	..	..	..	16·75	·12	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Goálpára	50	1	32	1	16	..	2	..	11·09	·08	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Barpeta	59	2	49	2	5	..	5	..	6·52	·07	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Mangaldai ..	145	30	131	30	13	..	1	..	6·48	·65	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Jorhát	174	24	150	24	20	..	4	..	16·19	·61	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Golághát	115	9	105	9	9	..	1	..	15·83	·37	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Lakhimpur ..	102	7	94	7	8	..	..	..	9·87	·10	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Kohima	66	1	58	1	8	..	..	..	13·77	·06	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Tura	28	3	23	3	5	..	..	..	18·10	·10	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of Lock-ups ..	1,712	87	1,563	87	126	..	23	..	169·50	2·25	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand total ..	3,480	237	3,193	237	246	..	41	..	1,097·19	30·61	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[39] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement VIII.—Showing the employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1891.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Silchar ...	67·52	1·38	4·93	...	7·30	...	35	...	7	...
2	Sylhet ...	335·76	5·73	23·77	...	7·08	...	79	...	3	...
3	Dhubri ...	14·85	·04	·84	...	5·65	...	1	...	...	...
4	Gauhát ...	148·63	·46	11·36	...	7·64	...	36	...	17	...
5	Tezpur ...	159·70	16·74	7·19	...	4·50	...	27	...	10	...
6	Nowgong ...	67·80	·64	2·58	...	3·80	...	5	...	1	...
7	Sibságar ...	47·39	1·08	1·62	...	3·41	...	2	...	...	...
8	Dibrugarh ...	53·35	1·93	2·59	...	4·85	...	8	...	2	...
9	Shillong ...	32·69	·36	1·39	...	4·25	...	3	...	...	...
	Total of Jails ...	927·69	28·36	56·27	...	6·06	...	196	...	40	...
1	Hailákándi ...	4·26	·01	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sunámganj ...	15·99	·01	·88	...	5·50	...	1	...	1	...
3	Karimganj ...	13·44	.....	·96	...	7·14	...	1	...	1	...
4	Habiganj ...	21·21	·07	·79	...	3·70	...	1	...	...	...
5	South Sylhet ...	16·75	·12	1·00	...	5·97	...	1	...	...	...
6	Goálpára ...	11·09	·08	·80	...	7·21	...	1	...	...	...
7	Barpeta ...	6·52	·07	1·02	...	15·64	...	1	...	...	...
8	Mangaldai ...	6·48	·65	·74	...	11·42	...	1	...	1	...
9	Jorhát ...	16·19	·61	·85	...	5·25	...	1	...	...	...
10	Golághát ...	15·83	·37	1·59	...	10·04	...	2	...	1	...
11	Lakhimpur ...	9·87	·10	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kohima ...	13·77	·06	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
13	Tura ...	18·10	·10	·31	...	1·71	...	1	...	...	...
	Total of Lock-ups...	169·50	2·25	8·94	...	5·27	...	11	...	4	...
	North Lushai Hills Jail.	89·76	.....	8·87	...	9·88	...	24	...	3	...
	Grand total ...	1,186·95	30·61	74·08	...	6·24	...	231	...	47	...

Statement IX.—Showing the Scales of Diet in force in the Jails of Assam during the year 1891.

	Scale No. I. For Bengalis, Oriahs, and Assamese. Convicted non-labouring prisoners. Morning meal.							Scale No. I. For Bengalis, Oriahs, and Assamese. Convicted non-labouring prisoners. Evening meal.						
	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	5	2	1	¼	⅛	⅛	6	4	1	1	¼	⅛	⅛	6
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday	5	1	2	¼	⅛	⅛	6	4	..	2	¼	⅛	⅛	6

	Scale No. I. For Bengalis, Oriahs, and Assamese. Labouring and under-trial prisoners. Morning meal.							Scale No. I. For Bengalis, Oriahs, and Assamese. Labouring and under-trial prisoners. Evening meal.						
	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Animal food.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	6	..	2	2	¼	⅛	⅛	6	4	2	..	⅛	⅛	⅛	6
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday	6	2	..	..	⅛	⅛	⅛	6	4	..	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	6

	Scale No. II. For natives of Behar, the North-West Provinces, &c. Labouring and under-trial prisoners. Morning meal.							Scale No. II. For natives of Behar, the North-West Provinces, &c. Labouring and under-trial prisoners. Evening meal.						
	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Animal food.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Atta.	Dall.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	6	..	2	..	⅛	⅛	⅛	6	5	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	6
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday	6	2	2	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	6	5	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	6

	Punishment diet scale. For natives of all provinces. Labouring and non-labouring. Both meals.
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	One pound of wheaten or rice flour daily in form of porridge and seasoned with salt is given half at each meal, and in some cases half the quantity of regular food.
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday	

Statement X.—Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Sub-Jails of Assam during the year 1891, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of Additions, Alterations, or Repairs.

1	2	3				4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police guard.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.			
						A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
Serial No.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
						Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Silchar	68·90	10·84	·24	79·98	3,089	38 11 9	1,231	15 6 3	238	2 15 7	119	1 7 10	18 11 0	400	5 0 3	471	5 14 3	5,548	69 6 0
2	Sylhet	341·49	21·57	·11	363·17	11,879	32 11 7	5,790	15 15 1	2,832	7 12 9	1,473	4 0 10	38 3 2	1,804	4 15 6	1,766	4 13 10	25,544	70 5 6
3	Dhubri	14·89	5·40	....	20·29	771	38 0 0	644	31 11 11	192	9 7 5	28	1 6 1	32 8 11	44	2 2 8	417	20 8 9	2,096	103 4 10
4	Gauhâti	149·09	4·19	....	153·28	4,835	31 8 8	3,835	25 0 3	1,968	12 13 5	215	1 6 5	38 9 7	931	6 6 5	770	5 0 5	12,604	82 3 7
5	Tezpur	176·44	10·36	·50	187·30	6,251	33 7 5	3,307	17 10 6	1,672	8 14 9	369	1 15 6	44 6 5	1,933	10 5 7	905	4 13 3	14,437	77 1 3
6	Nowgong	68·44	6·99	....	75·43	2,150	28 8 1	870	11 8 6	356	5 4 0	239	3 2 8	42 10 10	368	4 14 1	253	3 5 8	4,276	56 11 0
7	Sibsâgar	48·47	8·48	·05	57·00	1,990	34 15 1	1,245	21 13 5	921	16 2 3	134	2 5 6	81 11 4	483	8 7 8	613	10 12 1	5,386	94 7 10
8	Dibrugarh	55·28	5·36	·05	60·69	2,557	42 2 8	1,019	16 12 7	681	11 3 6	170	2 12 10	48 11 4	595	9 13 0	350	5 12 3	5,372	88 8 3
9	Shillong	33·05	1·66	....	34·71	1,428	41 2 5	878	25 4 9	1,440	41 7 6	355	10 3 8	89 3 1	334	9 10 0	413	11 14 5	4,848	139 10 9
	Total of Jails	956·05	74·85	·95	1,031·85	34,950	33 14 5	18,819	18 3 10	10,340	10 0 4	3,102	3 0 1	41 11 4	6,942	6 11 9	5,958	5 12 4	80,111	77 10 2
1	Hailâkândi	4·27	2·55	.....	6·82	212	31 1 4	120	17 9 6	628	92 1 0	2	0 4 8	3 13 6	21	3 1 3	35	5 2 1	1,018	149 3 10
2	Sunâmganj	16·00	4·56	·09	20·65	557	27 1 5	186	9 0 2	552	26 11 8	11	0 8 6	16 6 7	26	1 4 2	87	4 3 5	1,429	68 11 4
3	Karimganj	13·44	4·15	·28	17·87	480	27 4 7	192	10 11 10	552	30 14 3	7	0 6 3	8 5 4	26	1 7 9	41	2 4 8	1,298	72 10 2
4	Habiganj	21·28	8·60	·75	30·63	936	31 5 2	202	6 9 6	552	18 0 4	10	0 5 2	7 15 0	164	5 7 10	165	5 6 3	2,029	66 3 10
5	South Sylhet	16·87	3·40	.....	20·27	519	25 9 8	192	9 7 7	552	27 3 9	11	0 8 8	34 6 0	115	5 10 9	124	6 1 10	1,513	74 10 3
6	Goâlpâra	11·17	·45	·18	11·80	353	30 6 1	192	16 5 10	667	56 8 5	24	2 0 5	27 4 7	....	.....	150	12 11 5	1,386	117 7 4
7	Barpeta	6·59	·42	·10	7·11	175	24 15 5	120	16 14 10	571	80 4 11	....	....	....	8	1 2 3	31	4 5 9	905	127 4 7
8	Mângaldai	7·13	3·59	·07	10·79	228	21 4 4	188	17 6 9	504	46 11 4	7	0 10 4	16 4 6	24	2 3 10	106	9 13 2	1,057	97 15 4
9	Jorhât	16·99	3·96	·14	20·90	702	33 13 1	203	9 12 5	581	27 15 9	3	0 2 4	9 6 0	58	2 12 8	132	6 5 9	1,679	80 14 0
10	Golâghât	16·20	4·32	·49	21·01	771	37 9 2	204	9 11 4	580	27 9 8	37	1 12 11	44 9 3	130	6 5 4	98	4 10 8	1,820	86 10 0
11	Lakhimpur	9·97	1·35	·01	11·33	320	28 4 3	188	16 9 9	535	47 3 6	24	2 1 11	38 1 6	299	26 6 7	65	5 11 10	1,431	126 4 5
12	Kohima	15·83	3·08	.....	16·91	1,089	64 6 5	120	7 1 6	1,230	72 11 10	17	1 0 1	6 10 8	63	3 11 7	174	10 4 7	2,698	159 4 0
13	Tura	18·20	1·49	·02	19·71	723	36 11 6	120	6 1 5	1,656	84 0 3	24	1 3 6	12 11 2	25	1 4 3	150	7 9 10	2,698	136 14 9
	Total of Lock-ups	171·75	41·92	2·13	215·80	7,065	33 1 0	2,227	10 5 1	9,160	42 7 6	177	0 13 1	15 14 0	959	4 7 10	1,358	6 4 8	20,946	97 0 11
	Grand total	1,127·80	116·77	3·08	1,247·65	42,015	33 12 2	21,046	16 13 11	19,500	15 10 1	3,279	2 10 1	38 5 1	7,901	6 6 11	7,316	5 13 9	1,01,057	80 15 11

Statement XI.— Showing the Expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of Assam during the year 1891 (excluding cost of building new Jails, of Additions, Alterations, or Repairs), compared with the Expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

1	2	3				4				5				6				7				8			
Serial No.	Jails.	Cost of rations per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment and police guard per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Silchar	31 6	27 8	39 10	38 12	42 11	43 15	46 1	18 6	4 4	4 0	2 4	1 8	10 14	7 3	7 4	5 0	9 8	10 7	9 7	5 14	98 8	92 14	104 11	69 6
2	Sylhet	35 2	35 4	41 6	32 11	25 5	28 13	28 3	23 12	2 8	3 2	1 12	4 1	8 5	4 6	4 2	5 0	4 15	4 12	3 13	4 14	76 3	76 7	79 5	70 5
3	Dhubri	25 4	32 11	32 11	38 0	28 13	35 9	48 14	41 3	1 4	0 11	1 3	1 6	2 9	15 6	3 0	2 3	13 10	16 7	13 1	20 9	76 7	100 14	100 2	103 5
4	Gauháti	29 4	32 4	34 0	31 9	32 5	23 11	25 8	37 14	0 15	1 4	0 15	1 6	7 5	2 8	6 12	6 6	6 4	2 9	3 12	5 0	76 3	62 6	70 11	82 4
5	Tezpur	26 10	29 2	30 13	33 7	27 5	24 14	23 0	26 9	1 6	1 5	1 3	1 15	5 7	3 12	2 10	10 6	3 11	2 11	3 1	4 13	64 7	61 14	60 12	77 1
6	Nowgong	30 15	30 15	29 0	28 8	29 4	20 7	18 4	16 12	2 4	2 6	2 4	3 3	7 3	5 8	5 8	4 14	5 8	3 8	3 1	3 6	75 3	62 14	58 0	56 11
7	Sibságar	34 0	30 15	31 6	34 15	36 8	35 4	35 12	38 0	6 11	3 5	2 12	2 5	12 9	8 12	2 1	8 8	12 7	8 12	7 2	10 12	102 4	87 2	79 5	94 8
8	Majuli	49 8	56 12	.....	.....	38 0	37 13	.....	.....	0 6	1 0	.....	.....	1 14	2 11	.....	.....	9 14	10 5	.....	.....	99 11	108 11	.....	.....
9	Dibrugarh	36 3	33 7	28 9	42 3	62 7	40 13	33 3	28 0	2 11	2 0	3 9	2 13	9 4	4 9	4 0	9 13	6 3	5 11	6 5	5 12	115 15	86 4	75 8	88 8
10	Shillong	45 4	46 8	57 15	41 2	53 8	50 0	44 15	66 12	6 5	2 0	3 12	10 4	6 12	8 11	4 10	9 10	11 0	9 4	7 8	11 14	122 15	116 10	118 12	139 11
	Total of Jails	33 10	33 11	36 8	33 14	32 5	30 0	28 12	28 4	2 7	2 5	1 12	3 0	7 9	4 11	4 9	6 12	6 10	5 2	4 9	5 12	82 9	75 14	76 1	77 10
1	Hailákándi	31 8	36 1	40 7	31 1	81 10	88 15	94 5	109 10	0 6	0 7	0 12	0 5	4 9	2 9	1 6	3 1	3 0	5 15	3 3	5 2	121 4	134 1	140 1	149 4
2	Sunámganj	24 2	25 9	32 6	27 1	37 14	43 15	36 13	35 12	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 8	1 8	6 15	1 9	1 4	4 15	5 6	4 13	4 3	68 0	81 14	75 11	68 11
3	Karimganj	28 11	27 11	30 13	27 5	36 13	50 9	52 11	41 10	1 0	0 5	0 7	0 6	6 8	5 8	11 13	1 8	4 7	4 12	3 6	2 5	76 6	87 12	98 9	72 10
4	Habiganj	24 4	30 5	36 4	31 5	26 0	25 3	23 9	24 10	0 11	0 9	0 8	0 5	5 6	3 1	1 9	5 8	6 9	6 6	4 7	5 6	62 10	65 8	65 10	66 4
5	South Sylhet	25 10	27 14	27 8	25 10	56 3	39 2	38 7	36 11	0 10	1 2	0 10	0 9	2 1	1 11	2 3	5 11	8 10	9 2	5 13	6 2	93 4	87 15	74 10	74 10
6	Goálpára	25 5	32 3	34 4	30 6	51 14	65 2	72 0	72 14	0 11	2 6	3 0	2 0	1 6	5 12	3 0	....	11 1	6 4	12 13	12 11	90 3	111 14	123 15	117 7
7	Barpeta	22 11	22 11	26 2	24 15	70 7	71 7	69 4	97 3	0 4	0 5	.....	.....	2 1	3 4	1 7	1 2	7 6	8 13	4 11	4 6	103 1	106 11	101 1	127 5
8	Mangaldai	21 1	21 10	30 4	21 4	40 11	35 9	43 4	64 2	1 1	0 4	0 2	0 10	1 10	3 8	1 7	2 4	6 15	5 1	9 5	9 13	71 5	66 1	84 9	97 15
9	Jorhát	21 15	31 4	32 0	33 13	40 7	42 3	41 2	37 12	1 2	0 1	0 6	0 2	10 5	12 11	3 9	2 13	9 14	5 0	5 5	6 6	83 5	91 4	82 4	80 14
10	Golághát	35 11	31 9	28 3	37 9	55 1	40 9	41 0	37 5	1 10	0 13	1 5	1 13	6 8	9 9	0 7	6 5	5 4	5 2	3 2	4 11	83 11	87 12	74 2	86 10
11	Lakhimpur	28 11	24 12	21 14	28 4	85 5	88 7	66 13	63 13	.....	0 3	.....	2 2	8 4	1 13	3 3	26 7	7 1	21 0	4 7	5 12	129 4	135 11	96 4	126 5
12	Kohima	52 4	50 0	54 6	64 6	116 4	73 10	80 3	79 13	2 13	0 12	0 8	1 0	2 14	7 3	5 10	3 12	13 7	8 5	7 13	10 5	186 15	140 0	148 3	159 4
13	Tura	42 3	39 4	37 14	36 11	93 10	95 3	79 1	90 2	4 12	3 13	1 9	1 3	5 12	2 13	3 0	1 4	7 7	9 6	8 1	7 10	151 15	139 15	129 10	136 15
	Total of Lock-ups	29 6	31 7	33 10	33 1	54 5	53 9	51 13	52 13	1 6	1 0	0 11	0 13	4 7	5 4	3 0	4 8	7 4	7 4	6 14	6 5	96 6	98 6	94 11	97 1
	Grand total	33 3	33 5	36 0	33 12	35 11	33 10	32 6	32 8	2 5	2 2	1 10	2 10	7 1	4 13	4 5	6 7	6 11	5 7	4 12	5 14	84 11	79 5	79 0	81 0

Statement XII.—Showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assám during the year 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7												8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.													Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as		
							On prison duties.					On jail buildings.				K	L				
						A	B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations.		New jails.							
												G	H	I	J						
Serial No.	Name of jail.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7K).
1	Silchar	·39	67·03	6·50	8·52	·01	5·79	8·46	7·86	6·35	3·34	1·03	.....	·28	.....	11·85	1·41	5·63	8·63	12·62	17·68
2	Sylhet	3·99	323·88	34·76	29·35	.....	27·90	25·59	16·34	42·90	2·15	4·69	11·78	2·06	.....	1·08	67·45	57·83	8·45	7·75	·32
3	Dhubri	·18	14·54	·65	·72	.....	1·00	1·93	2·23	·32	.....	·67	.....	.....	.....	2·98	.....	4·04	6·88	13·27	20·49
4	Gáuháti	·29	148·07	5·78	7·84	·14	13·34	9·69	7·16	9·69	10·24	.....	.....	·47	.....	3·60	2·51	77·61	9·00	6·54	2·43
5	Tezpur	·25	175·05	8·74	12·53	.....	8·51	19·43	13·78	10·10	6·17	.....	.....	.....	.....	47·53	11·42	36·84	4·86	11·09	27·15
6	Nowgong	·12	67·69	5·57	3·54	.....	3·03	5·85	4·51	3·08	1·01	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·54	7·21	21·35	4·48	8·64	18·52
7	Sibságar	·33	48·41	1·64	·99	·20	2·09	5·02	5·54	1·75	·98	·97	.....	.....	.....	8·74	4·13	16·36	4·31	10·37	18·05
8	Dibrugarh	·06	55·14	3·21	2·90	·07	3·04	5·51	5·87	3·13	.....	1·63	.....	.....	.....	·27	1·20	28·31	5·51	9·99	·49
9	Shillong	·74	32·57	4·00	1·97	·11	1·39	4·25	3·08	·45	·23	3·49	.....	.....	.....	1·85	1·60	10·14	4·27	13·05	5·68
	Total of Jails	6·35	932·38	70·85	68·36	·53	66·09	85·73	66·37	77·77	24·12	12·48	11·78	2·81	.....	90·44	95·93	258·11	6·01	9·19	9·69
1	Hailákándi	·03	4·12	·60	·12	.....	.....	1·26	·39	.....	·01	·02	.....	.....	.....	.....	·02	1·70	.....	30·58	.....
2	Sunámganj	·11	15·86	·71	·14	.....	1·04	2·63	1·34	·64	2·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·47	1·41	4·13	6·56	16·58	9·27
3	Karimganj	...	13·28	·59	.....	.....	·96	2·14	1·56	·47	·31	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·15	·19	2·91	7·23	16·11	31·25
4	Habiganj	·01	20·73	·97	.....	.....	·93	2·88	1·87	·15	.....	·39	.....	.....	.....	3·31	5·36	4·87	4·49	13·89	15·96
5	South Sylhet	·12	16·21	·25	·08	.....	1·00	3·14	2·43	2·01	·73	.....	.....	.....	.....	3·68	.....	2·89	6·17	19·37	22·70
6	Goálpára	·17	10·86	·90	·12	·02	·94	1·99	·84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6·05	8·65	18·32	.....
7	Barpeta	·02	6·41	...	·06	.....	1·02	1·98	1·05	·01	·04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·25	15·91	30·89	.....
8	Mangaldai	·11	7·16	·37	.....	.....	·74	1·03	1·98	·52	·92	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·14	.....	·46	10·33	14·38	15·92
9	Jorhát	·19	16·60	·38	·48	.....	1·00	1·01	3·99	·80	1·57	.....	.....	.....	.....	·38	·22	5·77	6·02	6·08	2·29
10	Golághát	·09	15·64	·62	·18	.....	1·59	2·33	·95	1·70	1·13	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·02	1·20	3·92	1·16	14·89	12·91
11	Lakhimpur	·07	9·97	·69	·12	.....	·08	1·85	1·73	·64	·28	.....	·02	.....	.....	·04	·83	3·69	·80	18·56	·40
12	Kohima	...	13·86	3·00	·01	.....	.....	1·16	.....	·06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·63	.....	8·37	.....
13	Tura	·13	17·63	1·86	·06	.....	·37	2·01	1·36	.....	.....	1·62	.....	.....	.....	1·16	8·50	·69	2·10	11·40	6·57
	Total of Lock-ups	·91	168·33	10·94	1·37	·02	9·67	25·41	19·49	7·00	7·34	3·08	·02	.....	.....	17·35	17·73	48·96	5·32	15·09	10·30
	North Lushai Public Works Jail.....	.....	100·30	6·71	·82	.....	10·42	7·08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75·27	.....	10·38	7·05	.....
	Grand total	7·26	1,201·01	88·50	70·55	·55	86·18	118·22	85·86	84·77	31·46	15·51	11·80	2·81	.....	107·79	189·93	307·07	7·17	9·83	8·97

Statement XIII.—Showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial No.	Name of jail.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1891.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1891.	Total.	Cash earnings (being the total of column 10, less total of column 7).	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 4.
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Silchar	67·03	17·48	.....	816 2	816 2	1,184 10	162 3	1,346 13	530 11	7 14	30 0
2	Sylhet	323·88	58·91	.....	728 0	728 0	6,533 10	.....	6,533 10	5,805 10	17 15	98 8
3	Dhubri	14·54	7·02	2 8	193 4	195 12	386 1	.....	386 1	190 5	13 1	27 1
4	Gauháti	148·07	81·21	.....	742 7	742 7	5,913 13	.....	5,913 13	5,171 6	34 14	63 10
5	Tezpur	175·05	84·37	.....	1,650 6	1,650 6	5,395 2	.....	5,395 2	3,744 12	21 6	44 6
6	Nowgong	67·69	33·89	.....	1,020 1	1,020 1	2,932 0	.....	2,932 0	1,911 15	28 4	56 6
7	Sibságar	48·41	25·10	.....	556 5	556 5	2,377 10	.....	2,377 10	1,821 5	37 10	72 9
8	Dibrugarh	55·14	28·58	.....	142 8	142 8	3,827 9	381 6	4,208 15	4,066 7	73 12	142 4
9	Shillong	32·57	11·99	.....	130 8	130 8	1,571 4	.....	1,571 4	1,440 12	44 3	120 0
	Total of Jails	932·38	348·55	2 8	5,979 9	5,982 1	30,121 11	543 9	30,665 4	24,683 3	26 7	70 13
1	Hailákándi	4·12	1·70	.....	.....	.....	142 8	.....	142 8	142 8	34 7	83 8
2	Sunámganj	15·86	5·60	.....	81 3	81 3	451 1	.....	451 1	369 14	23 4	65 14
3	Karimganj	13·28	7·06	.....	74 12	74 12	322 8	.....	322 8	247 12	18 9	34 15
4	Habiganj	20·73	8·18	.....	116 14	116 14	345 4	.....	345 4	228 6	11 0	27 8
5	South Sylhet	16·21	6·57	.....	31 7	31 7	226 2	1 6	227 8	196 1	12 1	29 13
6	Goálpára	10·86	6·05	.....	12 12	12 12	661 6	.....	661 6	648 10	59 10	107 1
7	Barpeta	6·41	2·25	.....	156 8	156 8	330 14	1 0	331 14	175 6	27 5	77 12
8	Mangaldai	7·16	1·60	.....	183 5	183 5	441 13	.....	441 13	258 8	36 0	161 4
9	Jorhát	16·60	6·15	0 9	49 4	49 13	547 8	0 4	547 12	497 15	29 15	80 13
10	Golághát	15·64	5·94	5 0	194 1	199 1	606 15	1 14	608 13	409 12	26 2	67 14
11	Lakhimpur	9·97	3·73	.....	40 2	40 2	472 7	.....	472 7	432 5	43 2	115 13
12	Kohima	13·86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Tura	17·63	1·85	.....	18 9	18 9	275 15	.....	275 15	257 6	14 9	138 15
	Total of Lock-ups	168·33	56·68	5 9	958 13	964 6	4,824 5	4 8	4,828 13	3,864 7	22 15	68 2
	Grand total	1,100·71*	405·23	8 1	6,938 6	6,946 7	34,946 0	548 1	35,494 1	28,547 10	25 15	70 7

* Exclusive of North Lushai Public Works Temporary Jail.

Statement XIV.—Showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Name of jail.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, Statement X).	Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3, minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, minus column 6).
		Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Silchar	5,548	69 6	530 11	6 10	5,017 5	62 12
2	Sylhet	25,544	70 6	5,805 10	16 0	19,738 6	54 6
3	Dhubri	2,096	103 5	190 5	9 6	1,905 11	93 15
4	Gauháti	12,604	82 4	5,171 6	33 12	7,432 10	48 8
5	Tezpur	14,437	77 1	3,744 12	20 0	10,692 4	57 1
6	Nowgong	4,276	56 11	1,911 15	25 5	2,364 1	31 6
7	Sibságar	5,386	94 8	1,821 5	31 15	3,564 11	62 9
8	Dibrugarh	5,372	88 8	4,066 7	67 0	1,305 9	21 8
9	Shillong	4,848	139 11	1,440 12	41 8	3,407 4	98 3
	Total of Jails	80,111	77 10	24,683 3	23 15	55,427 13	53 11
1	Hailákándi	1,018	149 4	142 8	20 10	875 8	128 10
2	Sunámganj	1,419	68 11	369 14	17 15	1,049 2	50 12
3	Karimganj	1,298	72 10	247 12	13 14	1,050 4	58 12
4	Habiganj	2,029	66 4	228 6	7 7	1,800 10	58 13
5	South Sylhet	1,513	74 10	196 1	9 11	1,316 15	64 15
6	Goálpára	1,386	117 7	648 10	54 15	737 6	62 8
7	Barpeta	905	127 5	175 6	24 10	729 10	102 11
8	Mangaldai	1,057	97 15	258 8	23 15	798 8	74 0
9	Jorhát	1,679	80 14	497 15	23 13	1,181 1	57 1
10	Golághát	1,820	86 10	409 12	19 8	1,410 4	67 2
11	Lakhimpur	1,431	126 5	432 5	38 2	998 11	88 3
12	Kohima	2,693	159 4	.....	.....	2,533 0	159 4
13	Tura	2,698	136 15	257 6	13 1	2,440 10	123 14
	Total of Lock-ups	20,946	97 1	3,864 7	17 14	17,081 9	79 3
	Grand total	1,01,057	81 0	28,547 10	22 14	72,509 6	58 2

[46] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XV.—Showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all Classes in the Jails of Assam during the year 1891.

Serial No.	Jails.		3 Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			4 Average daily strength.			5 Maximum population on any one day.			6 Number admitted into hospital.			7 Daily average number of sick.			8 Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			9 Deaths from fevers.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	Convicts ..	56	10	66	67·52	1·38	68·90	272	4	276	152	2	154	6·26	·04	6·30	5	..	5	..	..	....
		Under-trials	20	....	20	10·41	·43	10·84	33	4	37	4	....	4	·06	....	·06	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	10	....	10	·24	....	·24	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
2	Sylhet	Convicts ..	368	20	388	133·47	5·73	139·20	465	9	472	834	13	847	33·65	·60	34·25	28	..	28	1	..	1
		Under-trials	58	9	67	20·42	1·15	21·57	43	5	48	23	....	23	1·09	·13	1·22	1	..	1	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	12	....	12	·11	....	·11	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
3	Dhubri	Convicts ..	14	2	16	14·85	·04	14·89	40	2	42	29	....	29	·69	....	·69	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials	4	....	4	5·38	·02	5·40	28	1	29	7	....	7	·17	....	·17	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
4	Gauhâti	Convicts ..	334	29	363	148·63	·46	149·09	191	7	198	180	5	185	5·39	·12	5·51	11	..	11	..	..	....
		Under-trials	20	....	20	4·11	·08	4·19	22	5	27	4	....	4	·06	....	·06	1	..	1	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
5	Tezpur	Convicts ..	198	23	221	159·70	16·74	176·44	195	22	217	230	18	248	7·91	·28	8·19	9	1	10	..	..	....
		Under-trials	32	....	32	9·73	·63	10·36	29	11	40	1	1	2	·03	·03	·06	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	4	....	4	·50	....	·50	2	....	2	1	....	1	·06	....	·06	....	..	....	..	..	....
6	Nowgong	Convicts ..	87	7	94	67·80	·64	68·44	80	3	83	88	....	88	5·49	·02	5·51	4	..	4	..	..	....
		Under-trials	6	....	6	6·66	·33	6·99	25	2	27	1	1	2	·95	·04	·09	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
7	Sibsâgar	Convicts ..	58	4	62	47·39	1·08	48·47	60	3	63	38	....	38	1·62	....	1·62	2	..	2	..	..	....
		Under-trials	14	....	14	7·94	·54	8·48	24	4	28	2	....	2	·02	....	·02	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	6	....	6	·05	....	·05	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....

[46] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XV—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.		10 Deaths from bowel-complaints.			11 Deaths from cholera.			12 Ratio per mille of average strength. A Of admissions into hospital.			B Of daily average number sick.			C Of deaths from cholera.			D Of deaths from other causes.			E Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	Convicts ..	4	..	4	..	..	....	2,251·18	1,449·27	2,235·12	92·71	23·98	91·44	....	..	....	74·06	....	72·56	74·06	....	72·56
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	384·24	....	369·00	5·76	....	5·53	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	Sylhet	Convicts ..	12	..	12	6	..	6	6,248·51	2,268·76	6,084·77	252·12	104·71	246·05	44·95	..	43·10	164·83	....	158·05	209·78	....	201·15
		Under-trials	....	..	....	1	..	1	1,126·34	....	2,066·29	53·33	113·04	56·56	48·97	..	46·36	....	....	....	48·97	....	46·36
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Dhubri	Convicts ..	....	..	....	..	..	....	1,952·86	....	1,947·61	46·46	....	46·34	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	1,301·11	....	1,296·29	31·59	....	31·48	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	Gauhâti	Convicts ..	1	..	1	4	..	4	1,211·06	10,869·56	1,240·86	36·26	260·86	36·96	26·91	..	26·83	47·09	....	46·95	74·00	....	73·78
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	973·23	....	954·65	14·59	....	14·32	....	..	....	243·31	....	238·66	243·31	....	238·66
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	Tezpur	Convicts ..	6	1	7	..	..	....	1,440·20	1,075·27	1,405·58	49·54	16·66	46·42	....	..	....	56·36	59·73	56·68	56·36	59·73	56·68
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	102·77	1,587·30	193·05	3·08	47·62	5·79	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	2,000·00	....	2,000·00	120·00	....	120·00	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	Nowgong	Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	....	1,297·93	....	1,285·79	80·97	31·25	80·51	....	..	....	59·00	....	58·45	59·00	....	58·45
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	150·15	3,030·30	286·12	7·51	121·21	12·88	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	Sibsâgar	Convicts ..	2	..	2	..	..	....	801·85	....	783·99	34·18	....	33·42	....	..	....	42·20	....	41·26	42·20	....	41·26
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	251·89	....	235·85	2·52	....	2·36	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

[46] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XV—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.		3 Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			4 Average daily strength.			5 Maximum population on any one day.			6 Number admitted into hospital.			7 Daily average number of sick.			8 Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			9 Deaths from fevers.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
8	Dibrugarh ..	Convicts ..	58	25	83	53·35	1·93	55·28	83	11	94	146	2	148	3·23	·01	3·24	4	..	4	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	10	....	10	4·92	·44	5·36	32	4	36	10	1	11	·25	....	·25	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	10	....	10	·05	....	·05	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
9	Shillong ..	Convicts ..	90	8	98	32·69	·36	33·05	46	2	48	101	2	103	3·84	·13	3·97	8	..	8	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	16	....	16	1·65	·01	1·66	7	1	8	1	....	1	·01	....	·01	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
10	Hailákándi ..	Convicts ..	12	4	16	4·26	·01	4·27	20	1	21	17	....	17	·50	....	·50	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials.	5	....	5	2·51	·04	2·55	16	1	17	3	....	3	·02	....	·02	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
11	Sunámganj ..	Convicts ..	16	4	20	15·99	·01	16·00	34	1	35	46	....	46	·61	....	·61	2	..	2	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	16	....	16	4·56	....	4·56	21	....	21	5	....	5	·06	....	·06	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	4	....	4	·09	....	·09	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
12	Karimganj ..	Convicts ..	12	2	14	13·44	....	13·44	25	....	25	47	....	47	·76	....	·76	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	12	....	12	4·15	....	4·15	10	....	10	4	....	4	·08	....	·08	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	3	....	3	·28	....	·28	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
13	Habiganj ..	Convicts ..	31	4	35	21·21	·07	21·28	36	1	37	70	....	70	1·06	....	1·06	1	..	1	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	8	....	8	8·59	·01	8·60	23	1	24	11	....	11	·18	....	·18	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	4	....	4	·75	....	·75	4	....	4	1	....	1	·02	....	·02	....	..	....	..	..	....
14	South Sylhet..	Convicts ..	22	3	25	16·75	·12	16·87	33	3	36	15	1	16	·27	·03	·30	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	5	....	5	3·40	....	3·40	14	....	14	3	....	3	·02	....	·02	1	..	1	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
15	Goálpára ..	Convicts ..	23	3	26	11·09	·08	11·17	16	1	17	23	....	23	·88	....	·88	1	..	1	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	5	....	5	·41	·04	·45	13	1	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	3	....	3	·18	....	·18	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
16	Barpeta ..	Convicts ..	13	4	17	6·52	·07	6·59	15	1	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	4	....	4	·42	....	·42	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	3	....	3	·10	....	·10	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....

[46] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XV—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.		10 Deaths from bowel-complaints.			11 Deaths from cholera.			12 Ratio per mille of average strength. A Of admissions into hospital.			B Of daily average number of sick.			C Of deaths from cholera.			D Of deaths from other causes.			E Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
8	Dibrugarh ..	Convicts ..	3	..	3	..	..	....	2,736·64	1,036·27	2,677·27	60·54	5·18	58·61	....	..	....	74·97	..	72·36	74·97	..	72·36
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	2,032·52	2,272·72	2,052·24	50·81	....	46·64	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....
9	Shillong ..	Convicts ..	5	..	5	..	..	....	3,089·63	5,555·56	3,116·49	117·47	361·11	120·12	....	..	....	244·72	..	242·05	244·72	..	242·05
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	606·06	.....	602·41	6·06	....	6·02	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....
10	Hailákándi ..	Convicts ..	....	..	....	..	..	....	3,990·61	.....	3,981·26	117·37	....	117·09	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	1,195·22	.....	1,176·47	7·97	....	7·94	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....
11	Sunámganj ..	Convicts ..	....	..	....	2	..	2	2,876·80	.....	2,875·00	38·15	....	38·12	125·08	..	125·00	....	..	....	125·08	..	125·00
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	1,096·49	.....	1,096·49	13·16	....	13·16	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....
12	Karimganj ..	Convicts ..	....	..	....	..	..	....	3,497·02	.....	3,497·02	56·55	....	56·55	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	963·86	.....	963·86	19·28	....	19·28	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....
13	Habiganj ..	Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	....	3,300·33	.....	3,289·47	49·97	....	49·81	....	..	....	47·15	..	46·99	47·15	..	46·99
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	1,280·56	.....	1,279·07	20·95	....	20·93	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	1,333·33	.....	1,333·33	26·66	....	26·66	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....
14	South Sylhet..	Convicts ..	....	..	....	..	..	....	895·52	8,333·33	948·42	16·12	250·00	17·78	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	882·35	.....	882·35	5·88	....	5·88	....	..	....	294·11	..	294·11	294·11	..	294·11
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....
15	Goálpára ..	Convicts ..	....	..	....	1	..	1	2,073·94	.....	2,059·08	79·35	....	78·78	90·17	..	89·52	....	..	....	90·17	..	89·52
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....
16	Barpeta ..	Convicts ..	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....

[46] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XV—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.		3 Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			4 Average daily strength.			5 Maximum population on any one day.			6 Number admitted into hospital.			7 Daily average number of sick.			8 Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			9 Deaths from fevers.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
17	Mangaldai ..	Convicts ..	13	7	20	6·48	·65	7·13	18	9	27	14	3	17	·31	·04	·35	1	..	1	1	..	1
		Under-trials..	7	....	7	3·46	·13	3·59	17	2	19	2	....	2	·08	....	·08	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·07	....	·07	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
18	Jorhát ..	Convicts ..	18	3	21	16·19	·61	16·80	31	5	36	12	2	14	·28	·04	·32	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	4	....	4	3·82	·14	3·96	14	2	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·14	....	·14	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
19	Golághát ..	Convicts ..	13	6	19	15·83	·37	16·20	34	3	37	27	....	27	·59	....	·59	4	..	4	1	..	1
		Under-trials..	6	....	6	4·08	·24	4·32	13	2	15	1	....	1	·24	....	·24	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·49	....	·49	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
20	Lakhimpur ..	Convicts ..	16	6	22	9·87	·10	9·97	18	2	20	33	4	37	·60	·03	·63	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	....	....	....	1·33	·02	1·35	5	1	6	1	....	1	·01	....	·01	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·01	....	·01	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
21	Kohima ..	Convicts ..	7	....	7	13·77	·06	13·83	29	1	30	107	....	107	2·55	....	2·55	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	2	....	2	3·07	·01	3·08	11	1	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
22	Tura ..	Convicts ..	28	4	32	18·10	·10	18·20	22	2	24	62	1	63	1·85	·02	1·87	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	7	....	7	1·45	·04	1·49	6	2	8	1	....	1	·02	....	·02	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·02	....	·02	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....

[46] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XV—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.		10 Deaths from bowel-complaints.			11 Deaths from cholera.			12 Ratio per mille of average strength. A Of admissions into hospital.			B Of daily average number of sick.			C Of deaths from cholera.			D Of deaths from other causes.			E Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
17	Mangaldai ..	Convicts ..	....	..	....	..	..	....	2,160·49	4,615·38	2,384·29	47·84	61·54	49·09	....	..	....	154·32	....	140·25	154·32	....	140·2
		Under-trials..	....	..	....	..	..	....	578·03	....	557·10	23·12	....	22·28	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	Jorhát ..	Convicts ..	....	..	....	..	..	....	741·20	3,278·69	333·33	17·29	65·57	19·05	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials..	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	Golághát ..	Convicts ..	2	..	2	..	..	....	1,705·62	....	1,666·66	37·27	....	36·42	....	..	....	252·68	....	246·91	252·68	....	246·91
		Under-trials..	....	..	....	..	..	....	245·09	....	231·48	58·82	....	55·55	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	Lakhimpur ..	Convicts ..	....	..	....	..	..	....	3,343·46	40,000·00	3,711·13	60·79	300·00	63·19	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials..	....	..	....	..	..	....	7·51	....	740·74	7·51	....	7·41	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
21	Kohima ..	Convicts ..	....	..	....	..	..	....	7,770·51	....	7,736·80	185·18	....	184·38	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials..	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	Tura ..	Convicts ..	....	..	....	..	..	....	3,425·41	10,000·00	3,461·54	102·21	200·00	102·75	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials..	....	..	....	..	..	....	689·66	....	671·14	13·79	....	13·42	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

[46] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XV—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.		3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
			Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
23	North Lushai P. W. D. Jail	Convicts ..	1,000	....	1,000	364·06	....	364·06	407	....	407	372	....	372	24·09	....	24·09	....	..	....	..	..	....
24	Salutikar ..	Convicts ..	300	....	300	202·29	....	202·29	270	....	270	23	....	23	3·09	....	3·09	....	..	....	..	..	....
	Total of Jails	Convicts ..	1,263	128	1,391	725·40	28·36	753·76	1,430	63	1,493	1,798	42	1,840	68·08	1·20	69·28	71	1	72	1	..	1
		Under-trials..	180	9	189	71·22	3·63	74·85	243	37	280	53	3	56	1·74	·20	1·94	2	..	2	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	48	....	48	·95	....	·95	7	....	7	1	....	1	·06	....	·06	....	..	....	..	..	....
	Total of Lock-ups.	Convicts ..	224	50	274	169·50	2·25	171·75	331	30	361	473	11	484	10·26	·16	10·42	9	..	9	2	..	2
		Under-trials..	81	....	81	41·25	·67	41·92	166	13	179	31	....	31	·71	....	·71	1	..	1	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	20	....	20	2·13	....	2·13	16	....	16	1	....	1	·02	....	·02	....	..	....	..	..	....
	Total of Temporary Jails.	Convicts ..	1,300	....	1,300	566·35	....	566·35	677	....	677	395	....	395	27·18	....	27·18	....	..	....	..	..	....
	Grand Total	Convicts ..	2,787	178	2,965	1,461·25	30·61	1,491·86	2,438	93	2,531	2,666	53	2,719	105·52	1·36	106·88	80	1	81	3	..	3
		Under-trials..	261	9	270	112·47	4·30	116·77	409	50	459	84	3	87	2·45	·20	2·65	3	..	3	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	68	....	68	3·08	....	3·08	23	....	23	2	....	2	·08	....	·08	....	..	....	..	..	....

[46] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XV—concluded.

Serial No.	Jails.		10			11			12														
			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per mille of average strength.														
									A			B			C			D			E		
									Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
23	North Lushai P. W. D. Jail	Convicts ..	....	..	....	....	..	....	1,074·96	....	1,074·96	69·61	....	69·61	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	Salutikar ..	Convicts ..	....	..	....	....	..	....	113·69	....	113·69	15·27	....	15·27	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total of Jails	Convicts ...	34	1	35	10	..	10	2,478·63	1,480·95	2,441·09	93·85	42·31	91·91	13·78	..	13·28	84·09	35·26	82·25	97·87	35·26	95·53
		Under-trials..	....	..	....	1	..	1	744·17	826·45	748·16	24·43	55·10	25·92	14·04	..	13·36	14·04	....	13·36	28·08	....	26·72
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	....	..	....	1,052·63	....	1,052·63	63·16	....	63·16	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total of Lock-ups.	Convicts ...	3	..	3	3	..	3	2,790·56	4,888·89	2,818·05	60·53	71·11	60·67	17·70	..	17·47	35·40	....	34·93	53·10	....	52·40
		Under-trials..	....	..	....	....	..	....	751·51	....	739·50	17·21	....	16·94	....	..	....	24·00	....	23·85	24·00	....	23·85
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	....	..	....	469·48	....	469·48	9·39	....	9·39	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total of Temporary Jails.	Convicts ...	....	..	....	....	..	....	697·45	....	697·45	47·99	....	47·99	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grand total.	Convicts ...	37	1	38	13	..	13	1,824·47	1,731·46	1,822·56	72·21	44·43	71·64	8·90	..	8·71	45·85	32·67	45·58	54·75	32·67	54·29
		Under-trials..	....	..	....	1	..	1	746·87	697·67	745·05	21·78	46·51	22·69	8·89	..	8·56	17·78	....	17·13	26·67	....	25·69
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	....	..	....	649·35	....	649·35	25·97	....	25·97	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Statement XVI.—Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1891.

1	2	3																				4							
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		Ratio of admissions and deaths per mille of average strength.							
Serial No.	Jails.	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Other fevers.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1	Silchar	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	8	1	51	4	...	...	9	...	493·47	...	.....	...	.....	...	740·20	58·05
2	Sylhet	...	...	416	...	2	1	...	...	12	6	...	...	2	1	11	3	268	12	3	...	6	...	2,988·50	...	14·36	7·18	86·20	50·28	1,925·28	86·20
3	Dhubri	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1,276·02	...	.....	...	.....	...	201·47	...
4	Gauháti	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	2	2	11	1	25	1	...	...	...	...	630·49	...	.....	...	33·54	26·83	167·68	6·71
5	Tezpur	...	...	102	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	1	67	7	...	...	4	...	578·10	...	28·34	...	.....	...	379·73	39·67
6	Nowgong... ...	...	...	41	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	599·06	...	.....	...	.....	...	175·34	14·61
7	Sibságar	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	18	2	...	...	...	...	226·94	...	.....	...	.....	...	371·36	41·26
8	Dibrugarh... ...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	1	51	3	1	...	13	...	759·77	...	.....	...	.....	...	922·57	54·27
9	Shillong	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	...	...	...	39	5	...	...	3	...	1,119·52	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,180·03	151·29
	Total of Jails ...	...	...	796	...	7	1	1	...	17	10	2	1	38	3	52	7	534	35	5	...	35	...	1,056·04	...	9·29	1·33	22·55	14·62	708·45	46·43
1	Hailákándi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,639·34	...
2	Sunámganj ...	...	...	21	...	5	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	1,312·50	...	.....	...	375·00	125·00	437·50	...
3	Karimganj ...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	1,413·69	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,413·69	...
4	Habiganj ...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	10	...	1,127·82	...	.....	...	.....	...	751·88	46·99
5	South Sylhet ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	414·93	...	.....	...	.....	...	177·83	...
6	Goálpára	...	...	3	...	1	...	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	268·57	...	89·52	...	89·52	89·52	358·09	...
7	Barpeta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
8	Mangaldai ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	420·75	...	.....	...	.....	...	420·75	...
9	Jorhát	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357·14	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
10	Golághát	...	...	10	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	10	2	...	...	1	...	617·28	...	.....	...	61·73	...	617·28	123·46
11	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	2,006·02	...	.....	...	.....	...	401·20	...
12	Kohima	...	...	42	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	26	...	...	...	7	...	3,036·87	...	361·53	...	.....	...	187·99	...
13	Tura	...	...	6	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	12	...	329·67	...	54·94	...	.....	...	494·50	...
	Total of Lock-ups. ...	...	...	161	...	12	...	33	2	8	3	...	...	7	1	11	...	108	3	...	...	40	...	937·40	...	40·75	...	46·58	17·47	628·82	17·47
1	Salutikar P. W. D. Jail, temporary ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	49·44	...	.....	...	.....	...	14·83	...
2	North Lushai Hills Jail ...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	6	...	244·46	...	.....	...	.....	...	423·01	...
	Total of Temporary Jails ...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	7	...	174·80	...	.....	...	.....	...	277·21	...
	Grand total ...	...	...	1,056	...	19	1	43	2	25	13	2	1	49	4	63	7	799	38	5	...	82	...	707·84	...	9·38	·67	16·76	9·38	535·57	25·47

Statement XVII—Showing the Mortality, according to Age, among the Convicts in the Jails of Assam during the year 1891.

1	2	3						4						5						6						7					
Serial No.	Jails.	Under 16 years.						16 to 40.						40 to 60.						Over 60.						Total.					
		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Silchar	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·91	1·33	2	...	39·28	...	10·91	·08	3	...	274·98	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	61·82	1·41	5	...	80·87	...
2	Sylhet	1·75	1·16	...	...	...	...	291·08	3·58	24	...	82·45	...	42·08	1·08	3	...	71·29	...	11·67	.....	1	...	85·68	...	346·58	5·82	28	...	80·79	...
3	Dhubri	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·17	·08	...	...	...	...	1·17	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	15·34	·08	...	...	...	...
4	Gauháti	·08	...	...	...	...	...	140·33	·25	10	...	71·26	...	10·50	.....	1	...	95·23	...	·91	.....	...	...	.....	...	151·83	·25	11	...	72·45	...
5	Tezpur	...	·67	...	...	...	...	148·00	12·91	7	...	47·29	...	15·25	3·75	2	1	131·14	266·66	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	163·25	17·33	9	1	55·13	57·70
6	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·67	·66	3	...	52·94	...	11·83	.....	1	...	84·53	...	·42	.....	...	...	.....	...	68·92	·66	4	...	58·04	...
7	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·50	1·50	2	...	43·95	...	4·50	·17	...	...	.....	...	·75	.....	...	...	.....	...	50·75	1·67	2	...	39·40	...
8	Dibrugarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·91	1·66	3	...	57·79	...	4·16	·25	1	...	240·38	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	56·07	1·91	4	...	79·88	...
9	Shillong... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·50	·33	7	...	237·29	...	2·67	.....	1	...	374·53	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	32·17	·33	8	...	24·68	...
	Total of Jails ...	1·83	1·83	...	...	...	...	828·07	22·30	58	...	70·04	...	103·08	5·33	12	1	116·41	187·62	13·75	.....	1	...	72·72	...	946·73	29·46	71	1	74·99	33·95
1	Hailákándi	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·67	...	...	...	...	...	·83	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	4·50	... ..	...	...	.....	...
2	Sunámganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·08	...	2	...	142·02	...	4·92	.....	...	...	.....	...	·58	.....	...	...	.....	...	19·58	.....	2	...	102·14	...
3	Karimganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·75	...	...	...	...	...	3·66	.....	...	...	.....	...	·67	.....	...	...	.....	...	14·08	.....	...	...	.....	...
4	Habiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·92	...	1	...	67·02	...	6·16	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	21·08	.....	1	...	74·44	...
5	South Sylhet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·00	·08	...	...	...	...	1·67	.....	...	...	.....	...	·25	.....	...	...	.....	...	15·92	·08	...	...	.....	...
6	Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·75	...	1	...	114·29	...	2·09	·08	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	10·84	·08	1	...	92·25	...
7	Barpeta	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·75	·08	...	...	...	...	·50	.....	...	...	.....	...	·08	.....	...	...	.....	...	6·33	·08	...	...	.....	...
8	Mangaldai	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·33	·17	1	...	187·62	...	1·58	·25	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	6·91	·42	1	...	144·72	...
9	[illegible]hát	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·67	·58	...	...	...	...	·75	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	17·42	·58	...	...	.....	...
10	[illegible]olághát	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·92	·42	4	...	71·84	...	1·83	.....	...	...	.....	...	·08	.....	...	...	.....	...	15·83	·42	4	...	252·68	...
11	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·91	·25	...	...	...	...	1·67	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	9·58	·25	...	...	.....	...
12	Kohima	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·41	·08	...	...	...	...	·17	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	14·58	·08	...	...	.....	...
13	Tura	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·83	...	...	...	...	...	2·17	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	18·00	...	...	...	.....	...
	Total of Lock-ups ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144·99	1·66	9	...	67·07	...	28·00	·33	...	...	.....	...	1·66	.....	...	...	.....	...	174·65	1·99	9	...	51·53	...
	North Lushai Public Works Jail.	...	...	...	...	...	...	353·33	...	...	...	...	...	24·00	.....	...	...	.....	..	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	377·33	.....	...	...	.....	...
	Grand total	1·83	1·83	...	...	...	...	1,326·39	33·96	67	...	50·51	...	155·00	5·66	12	1	77·42	176·68	15·41	.....	1	...	64·89	.....	1,498·71	31·45	80	1	53·38	71·79

Statement XVIII—Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of Assam during the year 1891, according to the length of time passed by them.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
		Under 6 months in jail.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.			From 2 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
1	Silchar	33·41	3	89·79	12·50	...	.....	4·25	1	235·29	5·41	1	184·84	6·50	...	.....	1·16	...	.....
2	Sylhet	111·08	5	45·01	73·08	5	68·42	81·92	9	109·86	44·58	4	89·72	33·33	5	150·01	8·41	...	.....
3	Dhubri	11·58	...	.....	·42	...	.....	.....	...	.....	·50	...	.....	2·92	...	.....	...	...	.....
4	Gauháti	100·42	6	59·74	28·75	4	139·13	12·91	1	77·46	7·50	...	.....	2·50	...	.....	...	...	.....
5	Tezpur	77·33	5	64·66	39·33	1	25·42	28·83	3	104·06	11·17	...	.....	16·92	...	.....	7·00	1	742·85
6	Nowgong	18·00	1	55·55	8·83	1	113·25	23·25	2	86·02	6·75	...	.....	12·25	...	.....	·50	...	.....
7	Sibságar	38·00	1	26·31	7·67	1	130·38	1·75	...	.....	1·08	...	.....	2·59	...	.....	1·33	...	.....
8	Dibrugarh	46·83	3	64·06	4·33	1	230·95	3·08	...	.....	2·83	...	.....	·91	...	.....	...	...	.....
9	Shillong	3·75	...	.....	8·75	1	114·29	5·50	2	363·63	6·16	1	162·34	5·17	4	775·19	3·17	...	.....
	Total of Jails	440·40	24	54·49	183·66	14	76·23	161·49	18	111·46	85·98	6	69·78	83·09	9	108·32	21·57	1	46·36
1	Hailákándi	4·08	...	.....	·42	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
2	Sunámganj	15·33	2	130·46	·67	...	.....	1·25	...	.....	1·00	...	.....	·67	...	.....	·66	...	.....
3	Karimganj	13·00	...	.....	·58	...	.....	·17	...	.....	·17	...	.....	·16	...	.....	...	...	.....
4	Habiganj	20·08	1	.....	1·00	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
5	South Sylhet	13·17	...	.....	·83	...	.....	·50	...	.....	1·42	...	.....	·08	...	.....	...	...	.....
6	Goálpára	5·67	1	176·37	2·50	...	.....	·92	...	.....	.....	...	.....	1·83	...	.....	...	...	.....
7	Barpeta	3·50	...	.....	·91	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	2·00	...	.....	...	...	.....
8	Mangaldai	6·17	...	.....	·08	...	.....	.....	...	.....	·91	...	.....	·17	1	5,882·35	...	...	.....
9	Jorhát	16·08	...	.....	.....	...	.....	·17	...	.....	·42	...	.....	1·25	...	.....	·08	...	.....
10	Golághát	12·67	1	78·94	2·25	1	440·44	1·08	2	1,851·85	·08	...	.....	·17	...	.....	...	...	.....
11	Lakhimpur	9·17	...	.....	·25	...	.....	·08	...	.....	·08	...	.....	·25	...	.....	...	...	.....
12	Kohima	12·83	...	.....	1·83	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
13	Tura	11·58	...	.....	4·17	...	.....	1·25	...	.....	·08	...	.....	·92	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Total of Lock-ups	143·33	5	34·88	15·49	1	64·56	5·42	2	369·00	4·16	...	.....	7·50	...	.....	·74	...	.....
	North Lushai Hills	86·00	...	.....	171·33	...	.....	58·00	...	.....	38·00	...	.....	20·33	1	133·33	3·67	...	.....
	Grand total	669·73	29	43·30	370·48	15	40·49	224·91	20	88·92	128·14	6	46·82	110·92	10	90·16	25·98	1	38·49

Statement XIX.—Showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1891.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1891.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	4	1	295	27	299	28	327	10·41	·43	10·84	135	13	148	132	15	147	19	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	12
2	Sylhet	8	...	277	24	285	24	309	20·42	1·15	21·57	127	13	140	116	8	124	20	3	...	...	1	...	21	...	21
3	Dhubri	...	...	154	1	154	1	155	5·38	·02	5·40	57	...	57	52	1	53	43	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
4	Gauháti	5	...	128	11	133	11	144	4·11	·08	4·19	45	1	46	62	10	72	4	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	21
5	Tezpur	8	...	254	37	262	37	299	9·73	·63	10·36	103	20	123	144	10	154	11	5	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
6	Nowgong	2	...	213	7	215	7	222	6·66	·33	6·99	120	4	124	91	1	92	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
7	Sibságar	5	...	206	14	211	14	225	7·94	·54	8·48	63	3	66	146	11	157	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Dibrugarh	5	...	299	33	304	33	337	4·92	·44	5·36	103	9	112	187	23	210	8	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
9	Shillong	3	...	38	1	41	1	42	1·65	·01	1·66	18	...	18	23	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Jails	40	1	1,864	155	1,904	156	2,060	71·22	3·63	74·85	771	63	834	953	80	1,033	108	9	1	...	2	...	69	4	73
1	Hailákándi	1	...	105	2	106	2	108	2·51	·04	2·55	49	...	49	49	2	51	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
2	Sunámganj	...	...	120	...	120	...	120	4·56	...	4·56	45	...	45	46	...	46	25	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
3	Karimganj	2	...	93	1	95	1	96	4·15	...	4·15	37	1	38	45	...	45	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
4	Habiganj	1	...	223	1	224	1	225	8·59	·01	8·60	77	...	77	89	1	90	35	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
5	South Sylhet	7	...	114	1	121	1	122	3·40	...	3·40	33	1	34	83	...	83	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
6	Goálpára	...	...	44	2	44	2	46	·41	·04	·45	34	2	36	8	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Barpeta	...	...	19	1	19	1	20	·42	...	·42	10	...	10	8	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mangaldai	9	...	139	11	148	11	159	3·46	·13	3·59	45	2	47	86	8	94	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jorhát	3	...	158	10	161	10	171	3·82	·14	3·96	70	3	73	72	6	78	14	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
10	Golághát	12	1	141	10	153	11	164	4·08	·24	4·32	71	6	77	68	4	72	11	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
11	Lakhimpur	2	...	88	4	90	4	94	1·33	·02	1·35	24	...	24	63	2	65	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
12	Kohima	3	...	82	1	85	1	86	3·07	·01	3·08	23	...	23	48	...	48	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
13	Tura	...	...	41	3	41	3	44	1·45	·04	1·49	10	...	10	29	3	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total of Lock-ups	40	1	1,367	47	1,407	48	1,455	41·25	·67	41·92	528	15	543	694	27	721	122	3	3	...	1	...	59	3	62
	Grand total	80	2	3,231	202	3,311	204	3,515	112·47	4·30	116·77	1,299	78	1,377	1,647	107	1,754	230	12	4	...	3	...	128	7	135

C.—PRISONS.

Statement A.—Showing the Nature and Accommodation for each Class of Prisoners in the Jails of Assam at the close of the year 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Serial No.	Name of jail.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1891 in the part of the jail devoted to														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent in jail buildings during the year.	
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						Rs.	Rs.
1	Silchar	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	16	....	6	....	10	....	20	....	....	....	....	10	56	118			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	16	....	6	....	10	....	20	....	....	....	....	10	56	118			
		Total average population	6·32	....	....	....	·24	....	10·35	....	....	....	....	1·81	61·26	79·98	....	739	573
2	Sylhet	Cells	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	87	....	....	....	12	....	58	9	....	....	....	20	668	854			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	89	....	....	....	12	....	58	9	....	....	....	20	668	856			
		Total average population	37·33	....	....	....	·11	....	19·33	1·15	....	....	....	5·73	299·02	363·17	....	608	3,421
3	Dhubri	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	14	20			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	14	20			
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	....	....	5·38	....	....	....	....	·06	14·85	20·29	....	4	280
4	Gauhati	Cells	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	30	....	....	....	6	....	20	....	1	....	....	29	333	419			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	30	....	4	....	6	....	20	....	1	....	....	29	333	423			
		Total average population	5·45	....	....	....	....	....	4·05	....	....	....	....	·54	143·24	153·28	....	832	369
5	Tezpur	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	5			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	48	....	1	....	4	....	32	....	....	....	....	23	198	306			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	48	....	1	....	4	....	32	....	1	....	....	23	202	311			
		Total average population	8·00	....	....	....	·44	....	9·70	....	....	....	....	17·37	151·79	187·30	....	491	360
6	Nowgong	Cells	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	10	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	7	87	110			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	10	....	2	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	7	87	112			
		Total average population	5·54	....	....	....	....	....	6·61	....	....	....	....	·97	62·31	75·43	....	313	842
7	Sibsagar	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	8	....	....	....	6	....	14	....	....	....	....	4	58	90			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	8	....	....	....	6	....	14	....	....	....	....	4	58	90			
		Total average population	1·64	....	....	....	·05	....	7·92	....	....	....	....	1·62	45·77	57·00	....	273	

C.—PRISONS.

Statement A—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Serial No.	Name of jail.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1891 in the part of the jail devoted to														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent in jail buildings during the year.	
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
			M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						Rs.	Rs.
8	Dibrugarh	Cells																	
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation					10		10		4			25	3	3			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto													54	123			
		Total					10		10		4			25	57	126			
		Total average population					·05		4·67					2·37	50·12	60·69	.....	195	1,482
9	Shillong	Cells																	
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	10		4				16				4	8	86	4			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto														124			
		Total	10		4				16				4	8	86	128			
		Total average population	3·35						1·64					·37	28·35	34·71	.....	133	.....
	Total of Jails	Cells																	
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	2		10						1				7	20			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	229		7		48		180	9	5		4	128	1,554	2,164			
		Total	231		17		48		180	9	6		4	128	1,561	2,184			
		Total average population	72·11				·89		69·65	1·15				30·84	857·21	1,031·85	.....	3,588	8,326
1	Hailákándi	Cells																	
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation																	
		Ditto, without ditto ditto							5					4	12	21			
		Total							5					4	12	21			
		Total average population							2·51					·05	4·26	6·82	.....	....	635
2	Sunámganj	Cells																	
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation					4		16					4	16	40			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto																	
		Total					4		16					4	16	40			
		Total average population					·09		4·56					·01	15·99	20·65	.....	86	167
3	Karimganj	Cells																	
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation					3		12					2	12	29			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto																	
		Total					3		12					2	12	29			
		Total average population					·28		4·15						13·44	17·87	.....	57	191
4	Habiganj	Cells																	
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation							8					4	31	47			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto																	
		Total					4		8					4	31	47			
		Total average population					·75		8·59					·08	21·21	30·63	.....	40	256
5	South Sylhet	Cells																	
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	3		2		3		5					3	22	38			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto																	
		Total	3		2		3		5					3	22	38			
		Total average population	·29						3·38					·12	16·48	20·27	....	61	89

6	Goálpára	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	....	....	....	....	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	3	23	34				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	....	....	....	....	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	3	23	34				
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	·18	....	·41	....	....	....	....	....	·12	11·09	11·80	....	....	329	
7	Barpeta	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	3	....	....	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	13	27				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	3	....	....	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	13	27				
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	·10	....	·42	....	....	....	....	....	·07	6·52	7·11	....	11	99	
8	Mangaldai	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	3	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	13	30				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	3	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	13	30				
		Total average population	·39	....	....	....	....	....	3·38	....	....	....	....	....	·78	6·24	10·72	....	23	....	
9	Jorhát	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	3	18	25				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	3	18	25				
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	....	....	3·82	....	....	....	....	....	·75	16·33	20·90	....	30	400	
10	Golághát	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	5	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	13	30				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	5	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	13	30				
		Total average population	·83	....	....	....	....	....	3·84	....	....	....	....	....	·61	15·73	21·01	....	124	....	
11	Lakhimpur	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	16	30				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	16	30				
		Total average population	·61	·03	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	·09	10·60	11·33	....	20	143	
12	Kohima	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	9				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	9				
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	....	....	3·07	....	....	....	....	....	·07	13·77	16·91	....	....	1,921	
13	Tura	Cells	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	4	28	46				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	7	....	2	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	4	26	48				
		Total average population	1·87	....	....	....	....	....	1·43	....	....	....	....	....	·14	16·27	19·71	....	136	358	
	Total of Lock-ups	Cells	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	25	4	2	....	20	....	81	....	....	....	....	....	50	224	406				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	25	4	4	....	20	....	81	....	....	....	....	....	50	224	408				
		Total average population	3·99	·03	....	....	1·40	....	39·56	....	....	....	....	....	2·89	167·93	215·80	....	588	4,549	
	North Lushai Hills Jail	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000	1,000				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000	1,000				
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	364·06	364·06	....	....	....	
	Grand total	Cells	2	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	7	22				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	254	4	9	....	68	....	261	9	5	....	4	178	2,778	3,570				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	256	4	21	....	68	....	261	9	6	....	4	178	2,785	3,592				
		Total average population	76·10	·03	....	....	2·29	....	109·21	1·15	....	....	....	33·73	1,389·20	1,611·71	....	4,176		

Statement B.—Showing the Condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of Assam during the year 1891.

1	2	3	4	5					6				
				Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*		*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	
Serial No.	Jail.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.
1	Silchár	854	639	52	72	21	11	156	35	15	7	2	59
2	Sylhet	624	62	84	166	65	31	346	43	119	34	20	216
3	Dhubri	122	50	17	13	3	1	34	24	9	3	2	38
4	Gauháti	295	83	52	46	22	3	123	41	31	11	6	89
5	Tezpur	381	51	100	122	29	8	259	39	27	5	...	71
6	Nowgong	167	24	37	47	14	5	103	11	21	5	3	40
7	Sibságar	346	144	79	54	10	4	147	33	21	...	1	55
8	Dibrugárh	388	63	97	93	9	4	203	82	37	3	...	122
9	Shillong	80	32	29	4	...	...	33	13	2	...	...	15
	Total ...	3,257	1,148	547	617	173	67	1,404	321	282	68	34	705

The weighment of the prisoners at the North Lushai Hills Jail is not shown, as they were not weighed for want of a machine.

C.—Prisons.

Statement C.—Showing the working of the Mark System during the year 1891.

1	2	3	4										5										6										7	8
Serial No.	Jails.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system for industry, but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the mark system.										Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.										Average remission gained by convicts entered in column 4.										Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 4.
			Sentenced to										Sentenced to										Sentenced to											
			Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Ditto four years.	Ditto five years.	Ditto six years.	Ditto seven years.	Ditto eight years.	Ditto nine years.	Ditto ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Ditto four years.	Ditto five years.	Ditto six years.	Ditto seven years.	Ditto eight years.	Ditto nine years.	Ditto ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Ditto four years.	Ditto five years.	Ditto six years.	Ditto seven years.	Ditto eight years.	Ditto nine years.	Ditto ten years.	Exceeding ten years.		
1	Silchar	....	15	5	2	2	2	....	....	..	..	..	160	125	209	169	334	....	....	..	..	..	73	97	176	167	317	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
2	Sylhet	....	36	19	5	2	....	5	....	..	1	..	95	139	156	206	....	328	....	..	437	..	61	77	129	128	..	220	..	..	437	..	.....	.....
3	Dhubri	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	80	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
4	Gauhati	....	10	4	2	4	1	....	....	..	..	..	77	98	126	228	179	....	....	..	..	..	51	80	116	128	179	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
5	Tezpur	..	10	2	....	2	....	2	....	..	2	..	90	76	....	181	....	183	....	..	232	..	55	73	..	156	..	180	..	..	196	..	.....	.....
6	Nowgong	....	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	63	74	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	54	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
7	Sibságár	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	157	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
8	Dibrugarh	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	61	....	....	106	....	....	....	..	..	..	54	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
9	Shillong	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	47	63	....	191	....	....	....	..	..	..	47	63	..	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
10	North Lushai Hills ..	....	15	2	1	1	....	1	....	..	..	..	92	115	99	163	....	314	....	..	..	..	68	112	99	163	..	314	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
11	Hailákándi	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
12	Sunámganj	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
13	Karimganj	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	131	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
14	Habiganj	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	72	132	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	72	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
15	South Sylhet	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	150	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
16	Goálpára	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
17	Barpeta	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	67	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
18	Mangaldai	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	41	75	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	41	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
19	Jorhat	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	..	.....	.....
20	Golághát	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
21	Lakhimpur	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	142	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
22	Kohima	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	42	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
23	Tura	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	68	101	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	65	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
	Total	1	99	40	16	15	3	8	....	..	4	..	160	139	209	228	334	328	....	..	437	..	61	79	136	140	271	222	..	..	265	..	.....	.....

Statement D.—Statement showing the Nature of the Crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned during the year 1891.

1	2	3	4	5																									
Serial No.	Chapter of Penal Code.	Sections.	Nature of offences in column 2.	Convicts admitted under sentence not exceeding—																						Total.			
				A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J					
				One month.		Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.					
																				a		b							
																				For life.		For a term.							
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	VI	All sections ..	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	VII	Ditto ..	„ relating to the Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	VIII	Ditto ..	„ against the public tranquillity ..	225	1	184	..	86	..	43	..	31	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	571	1	572
4	IX	162, 163, 170, and 171.	„ by others relating to public servants ..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
5	„	All other sections..	„ by public servants	7	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
6	X	All sections ..	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants.	16	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	24
7	XI	193, 194, 200, and 205.	False evidence and the like, and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding.	6	1	9	..	9	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	1	32
8	„	201 to 204 ..	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
9	„	206 to 210 ..	Fraudulent claims, decrees, disposal of property ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	„	211 ..	Making false criminal charge	9	1	12	4	20	1	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	7	57
11	„	212, 216, 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding offences, resisting apprehensions and the like.	11	2	9	..	9	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	2	36
12	„	217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants against public justice ..	5	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
13	„	228 and 229 ..	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	XII	241 to 254 ..	Lighter offences relating to coin	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
15	„	All other sections..	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
16	XIII	All sections ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
17	XIV	264 to 289 ..	„ affecting the public health and safety ..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
18	„	290 and 291 .	Nuisances	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
19	„	292 to 294a ..	Obscene books and lotteries	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
20	XV	All sections ..	Offences relating to religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
21	XVI	302, 303, and 307 ..	Murder and attempt to murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	14	..	14
22	„	304, 304a, 305, 306, and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same, and abetting suicide.	..	1	4	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	17	1	18
23	„	309 ..	Attempt to commit suicide	10	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	19
24	„	311 ..	Being a thug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	„	312 to 318 ..	Causing miscarriage, exposing children, and concealment of birth of child.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	„	323, 334, 352, and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation ..	197	2	88	..	23	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316	3	319
27	„	324 to 333, 335 to 338.	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life.	18	..	32	4	26	..	13	1	32	2	11	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	137	8	145
28	„	341 to 348 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	20	..	18	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	50
29	„	353, 354, 356, and 357.	Aggravated assault	20	1	9	..	14	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	1	47

Statement D—continued.

Serial No.	Chapter of Penal Code.	Sections.	Nature of offences in column 2.	Convicts admitted into the jail under sentence not exceeding— A: One month.		B: Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		C: Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		D: Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		E: Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		F: Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		G: Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		H: Exceeding ten years.		I: Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. a: For life.		I: b: For a term.		J: Sentenced to death.		Total.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
30	XVI	363 to 373	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery	4	..	9	..	10	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	25
31	,,	374	Unlawful compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	,,	376	Rape	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
33	,,	377	Unnatural offences	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
34	XVII	378 to 381 461, and 462.	Theft, including theft in building and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle.	196	15	210	8	50	4	51	1	46	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	565	28	593
35	,,	384 and 385	Extortion, unaggravated	..	..	4	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
36	,,	386 to 389	,, aggravated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	,,	392, 394, and 382	Robbery and aggravated theft	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
38	,,	395, 400 to 402	Dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	,,	403 and 404	Dishonest misappropriation	11	..	8	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	25
40	,,	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	6	1	4	..	16	..	15	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	1	54
41	,,	411 to 414	Receiving and concealing stolen property	20	6	55	6	43	2	39	1	24	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	15	203
42	,,	417 to 420	Cheating	4	1	12	..	10	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	1	31
43	,,	421 to 424	Fraudulent deeds and distributions of property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	,,	426 to 440	Mischief	16	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	24
45	,,	447 to 448	Simple trespass and house-trespass	32	3	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	3	49
46	,,	449, 450, 459, and 460.	House-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking.	..	..	2	..	5	..	3	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18
49																												
50																												
51	,,	451 to 458	House-breaking and house-trespass	18	..	39	..	29	2	28	..	23	..	12	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	164	3	167
52	XVIII	465 to 489	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks.	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
	XIX	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
	XX	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	5	..	4	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15
	XXI	500 to 502	Defamation	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
	XXII	504 to 510	Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance	16	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23
53	Criminal Procedure Code.	505 to 517	Bad livelihood and belonging to wandering gang of thieves.	..	..	..	..	3	..	27	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	32
	Penal Code	401	Act I of 1882	567	120	21	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	591	123	714
			Act XIII of 1859	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	22
54	All other offences.			199	29	35	..	9	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	29	281
			Total	1,693	192	816	27	406	10	261	4	206	2	64	..	14	2	..	..	8	..	10	..	2	..	3,480	237	3,717

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[55] PART I.—*Return of Cognisable Crime*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases: Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognisable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police: *Suo motu*.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	No. of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those in column 7 investigated by Police: *a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases posed under 347, *a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*																			
2	121 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	20	..	..	..	16	11	90·0	68·7	18	..	..	11	4	1	61·1	73·3	..	..
4	212 to 216 ..	Harbouring an offender ..	4	..	..	..	2	..	75·0	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
5	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice.	97	..	1	..	77	68	86·7	88·3	84	1	..	59	8	2	69·4	88·1	2	..
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	568	10	17	19	357	265	65·5	74·2	343	40	..	217	55	31	56·6	79·8	52	2
7	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	6	..	..	1	5	4	100·0	80·0	5	1	..	4	1	..	66·6	80·0	1	..
		Total	695	10	18	20	457	348	69·4	76·1	453	42	..	291	69	36	58·8	80·8	55	2
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																			
8	302, 303, 396 ..	Murder .... by thugs ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		by dacoits ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		by robbers ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		by poison ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	50·0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
12		Other murders	19	..	2	10	13	4	95·2	30·7	20	..	..	3	9	12	15·0	25·0	1	..
13	307	Attempts at murder ..	3	..	..	..	2	..	66·6	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
14	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	28	..	1	6	21	7	100·0	33·3	29	..	..	7	14	6	24·1	33·3	1	..
15	376	Rape ..	30	2	..	..	11	4	70·0	36·4	18	3	..	4	3	1	19·0	57·1	11	..
16	377	Unnatural offences ..	29	2	..	..	17	9	89·6	52·9	22	3	1	9	8	1	34·6	52·9	2	..
17	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	5	..	..	..	2	..	60·0	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	25	1	..	1	21	17	96·0	80·9	24	..	..	18	3	1	75·0	85·7	..	..
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	101	2	3	14	81	70	88·4	86·4	86	6	..	64	8	9	69·5	88·9	4	..
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	9	..	..	..	4	3	77·8	75·0	5	2	..	3	..	..	42·8	100·0	1	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	165	1	4	10	110	60	72·8	54·5	121	2	..	49	35	5	39·8	58·3	10	..
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction ..	206	1	4	6	48	24	29·5	50·0	48	14	..	18	14	5	29·0	56·3	24	1
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	38	1	1	..	15	8	64·2	53·3	17	8	..	8	3	2	32·0	72·7	11	..
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	112	2	4	7	80	49	61·2	50·0	66	5	..	27	23	2	38·0	54·0	14	2
29	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	20	..	..	2	19	10	105·0	52·6	21	..	..	11	8	..	52·4	57·9	..	..
		Total	793	12	19	56	444	256	65·0	57·7	483	44	1	221	131	45	41·9	62·8	81	3
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*																			
30	395, 397, 98 ..	Dacoity	8	..	..	..	3	..	100·0	..	8	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	..
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397 398 ..	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Robbery with hurt by other means.	1	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 39 ..	Robbery in dwelling-house on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			....	..	1	1	1	..	100·0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		other robberies ..	29	3	3	..	7	3	78·1	42·8	21	4	..	3	3	..	12·1	50·0	16	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	143	1	7	9	35	12	80·0	34·2	111	9	..	10	15	11	8·3	40·0	23	..

LIOE 1.

in the Plains Districts for the year 1891.

dis- of section C. P. C.		Persons.																				Property.					
When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	b	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
A		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
																										Rs.	Rs.	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..		1	..	22	1	24	..	3	13·6	21	9	..	11	..	11	50·0	55·0	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	88	15	103	..	..	..	103	17	..	83	..	70	79·5	79·5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4		34	..	1,473	312	1,819	..	15	1·0	1,794	515	19	1,143	13	981	66·6	66·2	3	..	10	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		3	..	14	..	17	..	..	..	17	3	..	13	..	13	92·8	76·5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4		38	..	1,600	329	1,967	..	18	1·1	1,939	546	19	1,250	13	1,075	67·2	66·8	4	..	10	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..		11	..	48	..	59	..	..	..	59	7	14	..	4	4	8·3	6·8	1	..	..	20	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		7	..	76	..	83	..	4	5·3	79	18	36	..	10	10	13·2	12·7	..	..	..	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	13	14	27	..	1	7·7	26	16	6	2	2	4	30·8	33·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	18	..	18	..	..	..	18	8	1	9	..	9	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		2	..	23	..	25	..	1	4·3	24	4	..	18	..	18	78·2	75·0	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		17	..	123	17	157	..	1	·8	156	36	1	70	30	96	78·0	69·0	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	21	1	22	..	..	..	22	4	..	18	..	18	8·7	85·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		9	..	137	35	181	1	1	·7	178	37	..	78	..	62	45·2	43·3	3	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		3	..	62	31	96	..	9	14·5	87	41	1	36	1	29	46·7	51·8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	2	30	14	46	..	2	6·7	44	18	..	17	..	17	56·6	56·7	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..		8	..	151	37	196	1	4	2·6	190	87	..	76	..	60	39·7	39·2	..	..	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		1	..	19	..	20	..	..	..	20	8	..	11	..	11	57·9	55·0	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		58	2	724	150	934	2	23	3·2	907	338	59	335	47	338	46·7	44·6	4	..	2	100	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	12	7	19	..	..	..	19	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	1	20·0	7,558	13	·2
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..		6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..
..		..	..	12	1	13	..	2	16·7	11	8	..	3	..	3	25·0	30·0	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	66·6	137	35	25·5
..		9	..	34	22	65	..	1	2·9	64	31	3	16	..	15	44·1	35·7	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

[55] PART I.—*Return of Cognisable Crime*

Serial No.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognisable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by police. *Suo motu.*	Investigated by police. By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	Investigated by police. By order of Magistrate after the police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those in column 7 investigated by police. *a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases posed under 247, *a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	91			16	17	18	18
		CLASS III—*continued.*																		
35	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	226	5	8	13	103	55	61·6	53·4	119	22	..	41	27	6	29·1	60·3	22	..
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,232	32	45	26	180	116	94·4	64·4	1,194	9	2	111	60	21	9·2	64·9	126	..
37	449 to 452 ..	House-trespass, with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	19	..	1	1	16	10	90·0	62·5	18	..	..	10	6	..	55·5	62·5	2	..
38	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
39	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	1,660	41	60	50	345	196	88·4	56·8	1,475	44	2	175	114	41	11·5	60·6	193	..
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																		
40	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	677	16	8	13	241	91	37·5	37·8	195	60	2	46	86	8	17·9	34·8	73	..
41	336, 337 ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	1	..	..	..	1	1	100·0	100·0	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	1
42	374	Compulsory labour ..	7	..	..	..	2	1	..	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	685	16	8	13	244	93	37·2	32·1	196	60	2	47	86	8	18·2	35·3	73	1
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																		
43	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	97	1	2	3	50	26	94·9	52·0	89	5	..	24	23	4	25·5	51·1	19	..
44	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. { of cattle .. / ordinary ..	241 / 3,137	6 / 176	6 / 107	4 / 123	152 / 1,141	109 / 749	82·6 / 65·9	71·7 / 65·6	190 / 2,004	13 / 126	1 / 3	105 / 641	37 / 221	6 / 58	51·5 / 30·0	74·0 / 74·4	20 / 481	..
45	406 to 408 .	Criminal breach of trust ..	293	5	6	7	85	33	30·8	38·8	75	17	..	20	14	3	21·7	58·8	30	..
46	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	288	..	9	12	278	191	98·0	68·7	286	5	..	184	81	19	63·2	69·4	8	..
47	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house-trespass	1,192	15	23	18	514	234	30·1	45·5	327	39	..	123	114	10	33·6	51·9	61	8
48	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	5,248	203	153	167	2,220	1,342	58·9	60·4	2,971	205	9	1097	490	100	34·4	62·1	619	9
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																		
49	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Chapter VIII(B) C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	154	..	5	2	110	39	70·4	35·4	22	90	..	18	38	21	16·1	32·1	1	..
51	Cognisable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act.	12	..	..	..	12	10	91·7	83·3	9	2	..	10	1	..	90·9	90·9	..	..
52		——— Excise Laws.	204	2	..	1	194	170	84·8	87·6	173	..	..	145	19	16	83·9	88·4	3	..
53		——— Opium Act	128	..	..	6	124	86	60·9	69·3	62	16	..	35	27	..	44·9	56·5	6	..
54		——— Railway Laws.	5	..	..	..	5	3	80·0	60·0	4	..	..	2	2	..	50·0	50·0	..	..
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		——— Arms Act	289	..	1	2	275	258	20·6	93·8	57	3	..	48	10	..	80·0	82·8	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local law.	Public and local nuisances.	986	1	..	1	918	820	90·7	89·3	886	7	1	795	83	6	88·9	90·5	2	..
		Total	1,779	3	6	13	1,639	1,386	74·6	84·6	1,213	118	1	1053	180	43	79·0	85·4	12	..
58	Other special and local laws cognisable by Police.	Cruelty to animals ..	18	..	..	..	11	10	50·0	90·9	9	..	..	5	..	..	55·5	100·0	..	..
		Forest Act	25	..	..	..	24	16	24·0	66·6	6	..	..	4	2	..	66·7	66·7	..	..
		Fishery Act	112	..	1	2	39	21	38·0	53·8	30	12	1	12	8	6	27·9	60·0	4	1
		Elephant Preservation Act..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Explosive Act	8	..	..	..	8	4	100·0	50·0	8	..	..	4	4	..	50·0	50·0	..	..
		Telegraph Act	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Ferry Act	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Military Police Regulation, IV of 1890.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Garo Hills Administration Rules.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Prisons Act	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	167	..	1	3	84	52	39·3	61·9	53	12	1	25	14	7	37·9	64·1	4	1
		Grand total	11,027	285	265	322	5,433	3,673	65·4	67·6	6,844	525	16	2909	1084	280	39·4	72·9	1,037	16

LICE I—*continued.*

in the Plains Districts for the year 1891.

dis- of section C.P.C.		PERSONS.																				PROPERTY.					
When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	b	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Committed to Sessions.						
																			In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.							
A		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
																										Rs.	Rs.	
2		11	..	80	49	140	..	3	3·7	137	63	..	70	..	52	65·0	59·1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		15	..	277	12	304	..	6	2·2	297	122	4	155	1	152	54·8	53·3	4	..	1	10	1	1,001	226	22·6	58,675	11,967	20·4
..		2	..	26	..	28	..	..	..	28	16	..	12	..	12	46·1	42·9	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	100·0	80	79	98·8
..		..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2		43	..	444	91	578	..	12	2·7	565	251	19	256	1	234	52·7	49·4	4	..	1	29	5	1,010	233	22·9	66,528	12,094	18·2
..		15	4	306	201	526	..	13	4·2	513	325	..	165	..	91	29·7	29·2	5	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8		..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8		15	4	307	204	530	..	13	4·2	517	327	..	167	..	92	30·0	29·4	5	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		3	..	58	5	66	..	1	1·7	65	34	..	28	..	26	44·8	43·3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		6	..	226	27	259	1	7	3·1	251	73	..	163	2	156	69·0	69·6	2	..	..	11	..	191	157	82·1	7,420	6,481	87·3
13		121	..	1,279	443	1,843	2	55	4·4	1,790	705	1	990	4	843	65·9	62·8	4	..	..	86	..	1,680	848	50·5	46,763	15,509	33·2
1		1	..	67	64	132	..	1	1·5	131	82	..	39	..	28	41·8	41·8	..	..	..	10	..	62	27	43·5	5,237	1,924	36·7
..		15	1	475	15	506	..	6	1·3	506	188	1	270	9	273	57·5	56·3	2	..	..	29	1	271	254	93·7	25,378	7,890	31·1
11		12	..	497	465	974	1	7	1·4	960	533	4	408	..	223	44·9	45·0	1	..	6	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25		158	1	2,602	1,024	3,785	4	78	3·0	3,697	1,615	6	1,898	15	1,549	59·5	57·9	9	..	6	153	1	2,204	1,286	58·3	84,798	31,804	37·5
..		1	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	100·0	50·0	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		6	..	29	116	151	..	..	..	151	91	..	43	..	10	34·5	28·6	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	31	4	35	..	..	..	35	8	..	27	..	27	87·1	87·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		1	..	212	31	244	..	..	..	244	36	..	198	..	172	81·1	80·7	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		4	..	77	76	157	..	1	1·3	156	54	..	100	..	42	54·5	52·5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	5	2	..	3	..	2	50·0	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		5	..	78	218	301	..	2	2·6	299	31	..	267	..	59	75·6	72·8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2		1	..	951	59	1,011	1	1	·1	1,004	131	..	872	..	836	87·9	88·4	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2		18	..	1,383	506	1,907	1	4	·3	1,897	354	..	1,511	..	1,149	83·1	82·6	2	..	5	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	6	7	13	..	..	..	13	1	..	12	..	6	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	11	34	45	..	..	..	45	14	..	31	..	5	45·4	45·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		..	..	95	60	155	..	1	1·0	154	70	..	78	..	56	58·9	59·6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	4	..	4	..	4	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		1	..	120	103	224	..	1	·8	223	90	..	126	..	71	59·2	59·2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		331	7	7,180	2,407	9,925	7	149	2·0	9,745	3,521	103	5,543	76	4,508	62·8	61·4	28	..	24	444	30	3,220	1,519	47·1	1,51,326	43,898	29·0

Serial No.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognisable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by police. *Suo motu.*	Investigated by police. By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	Investigated by police. By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those in column 7 investigated by police. *a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases posed under 247, *a* When accused has appeared before Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18
1	115 .. .. Abetment of offence not committed, &c. 117 .. .. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. 118, 119 .. Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	Total	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State. Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*																			
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	3	..	..	..	3	2	100·0	66·6	3	..	..	2	1	..	66·7	66·7	..	..
4	212 to 216 ..	Harbouring an offender ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
5	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice.	2	..	1	..	2	2	66·6	100·0	2	..	..	1	..	..	50·0	100·0	..	..
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly...	6	..	..	..	4	3	66·6	75·0	3	..	1	3	1	..	75·0	75·0	..	..
7	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..
		Total	11	..	1	..	9	7	75·0	77·7	8	..	1	6	2	..	66·7	75·0	..	..
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																			
8	302, 303, 396 .. Murder .. by thugs ..		....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
9		by dacoits ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
10		by robbers ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
11		by poison ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
12		Other murders	6	..	..	..	6	4	75·0	66·6	6	..	..	3	1	..	50·0	75·0	..	..
13	307	Attempts at murder ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
14	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide.. ..	2	..	..	..	1	1	100·0	100·0	2	..	..	1	..	1	50·0	100·0	..	..
15	376	Rape	3	..	..	..	2	2	33·3	100·0	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
16	377	Unnatural offences ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	100·0	100·0	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
17	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	2	..	..	..	2	2	50·0	100·0	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	3	..	..	..	2	1	100·0	50·0	3	..	..	1	1	..	33·3	50·0	..	..
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	5	..	..	..	4	4	80·0	100·0	4	..	..	5	..	..	75·0	100·0	..	..
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	100·0	100·0	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
25	340 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
27	37	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357..	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	6	..	..	1	7	5	83·3	71·4	5	..	..	5	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
29	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	32	..	..	1	26	22	75·0	80·7	24	..	..	17	2	1	76·8	89·4	..	..
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																			
30	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt: by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
		Robbery with hurt: by other means	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery: in dwelling-house..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
		Robbery: on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
		Robbery: other robberies ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..

LICE 1—*continued.*

in the Hill Districts for the year 1891.

dis- of section C.P.C.	PERSONS.																			PROPERTY.					
b	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
																			Before appearance before a Magistrate.								
A	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
																									Rs.	Rs.	
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..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	2	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	21	..	21	..	..	..	21	8	..	13	..	13	61·9	61·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	31	1	32	..	2	6·4	30	10	..	20	..	19	61·3	65·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	6*	2	7	..	..	..	7	2	..	6*	..	4	80·0	80·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	33·3	33·3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	8	4	12	..	2	25·0	10	4	..	6	..	6	75·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	23	9	37	..	3	10·7	34	8	..	24	..	20	71·4	80·0	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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* Entry of 1 in columns 21 and 30 is in respect of offence not entered in column 4, because it was committed in foreign territory and not accounted for in the total.

D.—Po

[55] PART I.—*Return of Cognisable Crime*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases																
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognisable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those in column 7 investigated by Police.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases posed under 247,
											Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a*
														a	*b*	*c*				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18
		CLASS III—*concluded.*																		
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	4	..	..	..	1	..	100·0	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
35	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	1	..	1	..	2	..	100·0	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	40	..	2	..	13	12	100·0	92·3	42	..	..	12	1	..	28·5	92·3	4	..
37	449 to 452 ..	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	311, 400, 491 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	47	..	3	..	16	12	100·0	75·0	50	..	..	12	4	1	24·0	75·0	4	..
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																		
40	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	11	..	..	..	8	7	72·7	87·5	7	1	..	4	1	1	50·0	80·0	2	..
41	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	374	Compulsory labour ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	11	..	..	..	8	7	72·7	87·5	7	1	..	4	1	1	50·0	80·0	2	..
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																		
43	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. { of cattle ..	7	..	..	..	3	2	85·7	66·6	6	..	..	2	1	2	33·3	66·7	..	..
		{ ordinary ..	161	8	1	..	76	70	82·1	92·1	133	..	..	53	5	1	39·8	91·4	18	..
45	406 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	9	1	2	..	8	7	81·8	87·5	4	5	..	6	1	..	66·6	85·7	1	..
46	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	9	..	..	2	11	10	77·7	90·9	7	..	..	8	1	..	114·3	88·9	..	..
47	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house-trespass ..	12	1	..	..	7	5	58·3	71·4	7	..	..	2	1	..	28·5	66·7	..	..
48	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	198	10	3	2	105	94	80·5	89·5	167	5	..	71	9	3	43·8	88·8	19	..
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																		
49	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
50	Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Cognisable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws ..	5	..	..	..	5	5	80·0	100·0	4	..	..	4	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
53		Opium Act ..	8	..	..	1	5	4	100·0	80·0	8	..	..	4	1	1	50·0	80·0	..	..
54		Railway Laws.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Salt and Custom Laws.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Arms Act ..	87	..	3	..	88	83	68·9	94·3	61	1	..	56	5	1	90·3	91·8	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances. ..	40	..	..	..	40	37	100·0	92·5	40	..	..	37	3	..	92·5	92·5	..	..
		Total	141	..	3	1	138	129	79·1	93·4	113	1	..	101	9	2	88·5	91·8	1	..
58	Other special and local laws cognisable by Police.	Cruelty to animals.. ..	4	..	..	..	4	4	100·0	100·0	4	..	..	4	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
		Forest Act	3	..	..	..	1	1	66·6	100·0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Ferry Act	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Military Police Regulation, IV of 1890.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Garo Hills Administration Rules.	30	..	..	..	30	26	..	86·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Prisons Act	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	37	..	..	..	35	31	16·2	88·5	6	..	..	4	..	..	66·6	100·0	..	..
		Grand total	477	10	10	4	337	301	76·5	89·3	365	7	1	215	27	8	51·6	88·8	26	..

LICE 1—*continued.*

in the Hill Districts for the year 1891.

dis- of section Cr.P.C.		PERSONS.																		PROPERTY.					
	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
	b'			Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.							Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).						Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Number pending at end of year.						
A		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
																										Rs.	Rs.	
		..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	1	24	2	27	..	4	16·6	23	4	..	19	..	18	75·0	85·7	..	..	..	..	..	32	13	40·6	1,196	165	13·8
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		..	..	13	6	19	..	..	..	19	3	..	14	..	8	61·5	61·5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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		..	..	13	6	19	..	..	..	19	3	..	14	..	8	61·5	61·5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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		..	..	77	34	111	..	7	9·1	104	8	1	92	..	59	76·6	84·3	..	..	..	3	..	134	82	61·2	4,784	2,125	44·4
		..	..	7	2	9	..	..	..	9	2	..	7	..	6	85·7	85·7	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	28·5	180	68	37·8
	4	..	..	11	5	20	..	..	..	20	6	..	14	..	11	100·0	78·3	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	85·7	613	542	88·4
		..	..	8	7	15	..	..	..	15	1	..	14	..	7	87·5	87·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	..	..	..	87	40	127	..	..	..	127	7	..	119	..	79	90·8	90·8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	71	..	71	..	..	..	71	6	..	65	..	65	91·5	91·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1	..	168	41	210	..	..	..	210	14	..	194	..	153	91·0	90·5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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		..	..	..	60	60	..	..	..	60	4	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	4	61	65	..	..	..	65	4	..	61	..	4	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	15	..	..
	..	5	1	361	168	555	..	16	4·2	539	66	1	461	..	307	80·6	82·7	..	..	..	11	..	189	108	57·1	6,885	2,950	42·8

PART II.—*Return of non-Cognisable Crime for the year 1891.*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.							
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228, 229	Offences against public justice	324·3	264	141	405	114	257	401	564	19	117	..	424	..	4
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	37·5	47	3	50	12	34	43	52	3	10	..	38	..	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	170·7	158	66	224	73	187	217	231	27	100	2	81	1	20
7	465 to 477 ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	30·4	26	1	27	1	12	17	18	3	7	..	6	..	2
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures..	27·4	34	..	34	22	30	41	44	5	8	..	30	..	1
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks ..	5·6	3	..	3	..	3	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	62·3	82	..	82	53	26	53	91	8	23	..	59	..	1*
		Total	658·2	614	211	825	275	549	775	1,003	65	268	2	638	1	29*
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage	10·5	4	..	4	..	1	2	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	1·8	3	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
		Total	12·3	7	..	7	1	1	2	6	5	..	..	1	..	..
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion	124·7	155	..	155	21	64	102	103	18	54	1	22	1	7†
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force	6,381·5	6,427	2	6,429	639	3,253	4,388	3,276	140	1,455	..	1,647	..	34
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	14·4	16	..	16	4	8	10	14	..	6	..	8	..	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,084·2	1,178	..	1,178	205	661	942	814	85	314	1	395	4	15
		Total	7,430·1	7,621	2	7,623	848	3,922	5,335	4,104	225	1,775	1	2,050	4	49
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*														
18	417 to 420 ..	Cheating	343·6	367	..	367	56	100	143	141	27	66	1	41	..	6
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	355·3	380	..	380	66	95	123	142	16	65	..	60	..	1
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	35·5	25	..	25	8	15	15	20	1	4	..	12	..	3
21	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple)	1,301·3	1,309	1	1,310	57	487	692	624	33	324	..	252	..	15
		Total	2,075·7	2,081	1	2,082	187	697	973	927	77	459	1	365	..	25‡
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*														
22	298	Offences against religion	·7	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	19·9	14	..	14	..	8	20	18	..	..	..	18	..	..
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage	627·7	737	..	737	25	179	199	159	29	93	..	24	..	13
25	500 to 502 ..	Defamation	189·5	181	..	181	3	65	84	83	13	55	..	14	..	1
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult	360·0	393	..	393	13	177	237	194	8	77	..	106	..	3
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	64·7	58	..	58	28	32	55	85	..	11	..	74	..	..
28	480 to 484 ..	Contempt of Court	1·2	....	7	7	..	3	3	7	..	..	..	7	..	..
29	Offences under Chap. VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	289·4	280	18	298	59	57	186	214	8	112	..	92	..	2
30	Offences under Chap. X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	56·4	60	..	60	7	15	36	27	3	2	..	22	..	..
31	Ditto XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ..	23·6	31	2	33	12	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Ditto XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ..	149·4	180	..	180	..	136	137	147	20	49	..	48	..	..
33	Section 514, C. P. C...	Forfeiture of bond and bail	35·4	30	59	89	..	35	76	124	4	39	..	81	..	..
		Total	1,817·9	1,966	86	2,052	147	707	1,024	1,029	86	439	..	486	..	19
		Special Laws, Offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.														
	Act XVII of 1878 ..	Ferries	135·5	122	4	126	7	95	124	89	3	32	..	50	..	4
	„ IX of 1870 ..	Railway Act	2·4	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1878	Excise Act	24·0	37	..	37	16	22	17	55	2	13	..	39	..	1
	„ I of 1878 ..	Opium Act	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ XIII of 1859 ..	Breach of contract	331·8	303	..	303	..	275	327	240	29	67	..	137	..	7
	„ XI of 1878 ..	Arms Act	166·6	7	2	9	3	3	3	8	..	2	..	6	..	..
	„ V of 1861 ..	Police Act	44·8	37	7	44	27	25	33	54	2	5	..	45	..	2
	„ XXVI of 1870 ..	Jails Act	8·5	7	1	8	2	5	5	8	..	1	..	7	..	..
	„ X of 1882 sections 250 and 552 ..	Frivolous and vexatious complaints ..	25·4	6	80	86	..	5	5	86	..	..	..	86	..	..
	„ VII of 1878 ..	Forest Act	49·8	95	10	105	5	45	121	261	1	36	..	224	..	..
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1865.	Inoculation Act	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ XVIII of 1879 ..	The Legal Practitioners' Acts	·2	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1879	Elephants Preservation Act	·6	2	..	2	2	2	5	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
	„ XIV of 1866 ..	Post Office Act	2·8	2	..	2	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	„ I of 1879 ..	Stamp Act	97·8	39	15	54	1	54	78	80	1	20	..	59	..	..
	Regn. V of 1873 ..	Inner Line Regulation	2·8	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..
	Act I of 1871 ..	Pound Act	1,144·0	1,267	..	1,267	10	801	1,499	1,073	41	507	..	520	..	5
	„ VI of 1882 ..	Emigration Act	1,027·2	1 119	..	1,119	40	654	955	1,081	43	103	..	952	..	3
	„ XVII of 1890..	Census Act	1·6	30	..	30	3	6	6	6	2	..	..	4	..	..

* One died. † Three persons transferred. ‡ Two died.

[55]

D.—Police 1—*concluded.*

Part II.—*Return of Non-Cognisable Crime for the year 1891.*

Serial No.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.							
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Special Laws, Offences under which are not cognisable by the Police—contd.																
	Act II (B.C.) of 1889	Fisheries Act	1·2	3	..	3	..	3	7	7	2	4	..	1	..	..
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths ..	29·6	33	14	47	3	29	32	46	2	4	..	40	..	..
	„ III (B.C.) of 1884 „ V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act and Local Municipal bye-laws.	442·0	713	23	736	701	33	55	762	31	53	..	678	..	..
	„ IV of 1890 ..	Military Police Regulation	1·6	2	1	3	1	1	1	6	..	..	..	6	..	..
	„ VI of 1878 ..	Hidden Treasure	·4	1	..	1	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ III of 1877 ..	Registration Act	4·6	2	..	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	„ VI (B.C.) of 1870 „ I (B.C.) of 1871.. Regulation I of 1883.	Village Chaukidari Act .. .. Rural Police Regulation	83·6	64	..	64	42	47	55	65	..	5	..	60	..	..
	Act VIII (B.C.) of 1878	Explosive Act	....	3	..	3	..	3	3	3	..	2	..	1	..	..
	.....	Cruelty to animals	·4	2	..	2	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act II of 1886 ..	Income tax	·6	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	3,630·0	3,899	157	4,056	864	2,113	3,336	3,941	160	855	..	2,903	..	23
		Grand total	15,748·9	16,343	457	16,800	2,343	8,053	11,547	11,113	635	3,850	5	6,465	6	152*

* Three died, three transferred.

D.—POLICE.

Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police.

DISTRICT.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										COST OF POLICE.													DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.			
		Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal, and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.								Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.				Other expenses of col. 3.			Average pay of							In district.			
	Inspector General, Deputy, and Assistant Inspector General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police constables.	Number of Foot Police constables.	Number of Water Police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3).	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 and 5).	Total pay of constables of all classes (6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14, and 15.	Mounted constables.	Foot and Water constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		On Station duties.	
																								Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Cachar	..	2	1	24	..	112	..	139	....	....	....	12,595	2,670	828	8,564	9,454	..	..	....	3,059	37,170	37,170	....	....	....	18	79
Sylhet .. .. { Civil Police ..	..	1	6	89	..	450	..	546	....	....	....	12,328	714	2,302	33,027	37,562	..	..	....	21,031	1,06,959	1,06,959	....	2	24	57	244
{ Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	917	....	917	....	....	..	..
Goálpára	..	1	2	41	..	217	..	261	....	....	....	9,727	1,494	1,804	12,645	17,680	..	..	....	7,850	50,700	50,700	....	....	4	27	123
Kámrúp	..	1	2	37	..	252	..	292	....	....	....	2,792	931	1,184	13,701	19,223	..	..	....	5,112	42,943	42,943	....	2	16	23	100
Darrang	..	1	2	27	..	136	..	166	....	....	....	4,675	689	1,162	10,429	10,615	..	..	....	2,876	30,446	30,446	....	1	15	22	84
Nowgong	..	1	1	18	..	128	..	148	....	....	....	4,372	1,489	1,189	6,446	10,302	..	..	....	2,465	26,264	26,264	....	1	6	12	68
Sibságar .. { Civil Police ..	..	1	3	33	..	202	..	239	....	....	....	5,902	1,013	1,288	13,932	17,088	..	..	....	7,000	46,223	46,223	....	2	8	20	81
{ Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	684	....	684	....	....	..	..
Lakhimpur	..	1	2	18	..	107	..	128	....	....	....	2,400	946	1,032	9,262	9,900	..	..	....	4,286	27,826	27,826	....	....	....	17	68
Nága Hills	..	..	..	3	..	11	..	14	....	....	....	8,230	1,316	....	967	1,149	..	..	....	1,130	12,792	12,792	....	....	....	2	11
Khási „	..	..	1	18	..	159	..	178	....	....	....	....	....	725	8,750	17,855	..	..	....	4,791	32,121	32,121	....	1	10	9	61
Gáro „	..	..	..	9	..	58	..	67	....	....	....	....	111	34	2,224	4,846	..	..	....	1,795	9,010	9,010	....	1	5	4	31
Total.. .. { Civil Police ..	..	9	20	317	..	1,832	..	2,178	....	....	....	63,016	11,373	11,048	1,19,947	1,55,674	..	..	....	61,396	4,24,055	4,22,454	....	10	88	211	950
{ Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	1	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	1,601	....	....	..	..
Office of the Inspector General of Police..	1	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	26,362	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	5,714	32,076	32,076	....	....	....	..	..
Grand total	1	9	20	317	..	1,832	..	2,178	1	14	26,362	63,016	11,373	11,048	1,19,947	1,55,674	..	..	....	67,110	4,56,131	4,54,530	1,601	10	88	211	950

D.—Police.

Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police—continued.

District.	Distribution of Force—*concluded.* In district—*concluded.* Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve. Officers.	Men.	Total. Officers.	Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district, in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole Force (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Total amount of cognisable crime reported (cols. 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognisable crime to the Police Force on station duties (cols. 27 and 28).
1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
											Sq. m.											
Cachar	*6*	*12*	*24*	*91*	*22*	.....	2,472	367,542	1 to 17·7	1 to 17·7	109 to 1	1 to 2,644	1 to 2,590	1 to 54	1 to 25·5	1 to 25·4	76 to 1	1 to 3,789	1 to 3,712	1 to 78	1,349	1 to 13·9
Sylhet .. { Civil Police ..	34	144	93	412	40	.....	5,414	2,154,593	1 „ 9·9	1 „ 10·7	12 „ 1	1 „ 3,946	1 „ 3,920	1 „ 25	1 „ 17·9	1 „ 17·8	12 „ 1	1 „ 7,158	1 „ 7,112	1 „ 46	3,625	1 „ 12·0
Union „ ..	.....	.....	....	....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Goálpára	16	90	43	217	.....	.....	3,954	452,304	1 „ 15·1	.....	.....	1 „ 1,733	1 „ 1,714	1 „ 19	1 „ 26·3	.....	.....	1 „ 3,015	1 „ 2,983	1 „ 32	738	1 „ 4·9
Kámrúp	10	94	35	210	39	.....	3,660	634,249	1 „ 12·5	1 „ 12·5	146 „ 1	1 „ 2,172	1 „ 2,135	1 „ 37	1 „ 29·7	1 „ 27·8	61 „ 1	1 „ 5,156	1 „ 5,069	1 „ 88	1,073	1 „ 8·7
Darrang	6	37	29	136	.....	.....	3,418	307,761	1 „ 20·5	.....	.....	1 „ 1,854	1 „ 1,830	1 „ 24	1 „ 32·3	.....	.....	1 „ 2,903	1 „ 2,865	1 „ 38	854	1 „ 8·0
Nowgong	6	54	19	128	.....	.....	3,258	344,141	1 „ 22·0	1 „ 22·	.....	1 „ 2,325	1 „ 2,293	1 „ 33	1 „ 40·7	1 „ 47·	.....	1 „ 4,302	1 „ 4,242	1 „ 60	813	1 „ 10·1
Sibságar .. { Civil Police ..	13	106	35	195	8	.....	2,855	457,274	1 „ 11·9	1 „ 11·9	34 „ 1	1 „ 1,913	1 „ 1,891	1 „ 22	1 „ 28·3	1 „ 28·2	14 „ 1	1 „ 4,527	1 „ 4,475	1 „ 52	1,823	1 „ 18·0
Union „ ..	.....	.....	....	....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Lakhimpur	1	29	18	97	12	.....	3,724	254,053	1 „ 29·0	1 „ 29·2	42 „ 1	1 „ 1,984	1 „ 1,908	1 „ 77	1 „ 43·8	1 „ 38·3	32 „ 1	1 „ 2,988	1 „ 2,873	1 „ 116	1,017	1 „ 11·9
Nága Hills	.....	.....	2	11	.....	.....	5,710	122,867	1 „ 407·8	1 „ 407·8	.....	1 „ 8,776	1 „ 8,649	1 „ 127	1 „ 429·2	.....	.....	1 „ 9,451	1 „ 9,314	1 „ 137	205	1 „ 15·8
Khási „	8	82	18	153	7	.....	6,041	197,904	1 „ 33·9	1 „ 19·4	.....	1 „ 1,112	1 „ 1,074	1 „ 38	1 „ 86·3	1 „ 49·5	38 „ 1	1 „ 2,827	1 „ 2,731	1 „ 96	178	1 „ 2·5
Gáro „	4	19	9	55	.....	.....	3,270	121,570	1 „ 48·8	.....	.....	1 „ 1,814	.....	.....	1 „ 93·4	.....	.....	1 „ 3,473	.....	.....	104	1 „ 3·0
Total .. { Civil Police ..	104	667	325	1,705	143	.....	43,776	5,414,258	1 to 20·1	.....	.....	1 to 2,486	.....	.....	1 to 37·7	.....	.....	1 to 4,663	.....	.....	11,779	1 to 10·1
Union „ ..	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Office of the Inspector General of Police	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Grand total	104	667	325	1,705	143	.....	43,776	5,414,258	1 to 20·1	.....	.....	1 to 2,486	.....	.....	1 to 37·7	.....	.....	1 to 4,663	.....	.....	11,779	1 to 10·1

Supplement to Statement D for the year 1891.

District.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police. Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs.	
Cachar	464	30	39 5 5	Villagers ..	18,254	
Sylhet	5,611	67	42 0 0	Ditto ..	2,35,662	
Goálpára	717	111	52 8 5	Ditto ..	37,663	
Total	6,792	73	42 14 10		2,91,579	

D.—POLICE.

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of the Assam Military Police on the 31st December 1891.

BATTALIONS.	ACTUAL STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE PAID FROM PROVINCIAL REVENUES.									COST OF POLICE.						
	Number of Commandants.	Number of Sub-Commandants.	Number of Subadárs.	Number of Jemadárs.	Number of Havildárs.	Number of naiks.	Number of sipahis.	Number of buglers.	Total.	Total pay of Commandants and Sub-Commandants.	Travelling allowances of Commandants and Sub-Commandants.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of Native Officers.	Total pay of men.	Contingencies and all other expenses not included in the preceding columns.	Total cost payable from Provincial revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surma Valley Battalion ..	1	1	7	8	69	8	675	11	780	13,159	2,047	1,070	28,206	78,982	33,729	1,57,143
Lakhimpur „ ..	1	....	6	7	66	26	613	6	725	8,089	1,341	956	24,763	64,640	32,837	1,32,626
Nága Hills „ ..	1	....	6	7	58	38	525	6	641	9,289	3,176	1,541	23,026	80,858	31,402	1,49,292
Gáro „ „ ..	1	....	2	2	23	....	195	3	226	8,400	230	.....	7,989	20,566	6,047	43,232
Darrang Detachment ..	....	....	....	1	6	3	46	1	57	.....	108	.....	822	5,914	1,602	8,446
Total	4	1	21	25	222	75	2,054	27	2,429	38,937	6,902	3,567	84,806	2,50,910	1,05,617	4,90,739

BATTALIONS.	DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE.														Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE FORCE (OFFICERS AND MEN).		REMARKS.
	In district.												Out of district.		Grand total.				
	Guards over prisoners, treasuries, or other public buildings.		On miscellaneous duties at headquarters and subdivisions.		Escort to prisoners and treasure.		In frontier outposts.		Reserve at headquarters.		Total.		For any purpose whatever.		Officers.	Men.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			To area.	To population.	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Surma Valley Battalion ..	4	35	3	22	....	....	6	60	14	70	27	187	57	507	84	694	9,614	2,541,076	1 to 12·3	1 to 3,253	
Lakhimpur „ ..	2	7	10	128	....	....	45	378	9	26	66	539	13	106	79	645	6,579	711,327	1 „ 9·0	1 „ 981	
Nága Hills „ ..	4	19	19	51	....	....	33	290	9	170	65	530	6	39	71	569	5,710	122,867	1 „ 8·9	1 „ 191	
Gáro „ „ ..	3	23	4	41	....	....	4	40	13	53	24	157	3	41	27	198	3,270	121,570	1 „ 14·5	1 „ 537	
Darrang Detachment ..	....	4	....	2	....	....	3	28	4	16	7	50	....	....	7	50	3,418	307,761	1 „ 59·9	1 „ 5,399	
Total	13	88	36	244	....	....	91	796	49	335	189	1,463	79	693	268	2,156	28,591	3,804,601	1 to 11·8	1 to 1,566	

D.—POLICE.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in 1891.

DISTRICT.	ACTUAL STRENGTH				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.																			
								Dismissed.				Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.				Punished judicially by a Magistrate.											
																Under Police Act.				Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.				Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.			
	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.
1				3	4	5	6	7			8	9			10	11			12	13			14	15			16
Cachar	1	5	18	109	12	6	115	....	....	1	3	....	....	4	17	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Sylhet	6	15	74	450	120	14	172	....	....	....	8	....	7	36	45	....	....	....	3	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Goálpára	2	7	34	212	92	3	107	....	....	1	5	....	2	11	37	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Kámrúp	2	7	30	229	126	9	133	1	....	1	9	....	3	19	42	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Darrang	2	6	21	130	92	..	104	....	....	1	3	....	3	6	25	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	1
Nowgong	1	4	14	127	60	1	88	....	....	....	6	....	1	9	41	....	....	1	4	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	1
Sibságar	3	4	28	196	96	8	114	....	....	....	7	....	5	16	36	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Lakhimpur	2	5	13	103	53	7	63	....	....	....	1	....	2	12	42	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Nága Hills	....	1	2	11	7	..	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Khási „	1	4	14	157	163	5	15	....	1	....	1	....	1	3	3	....	....	....	.....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Gáro „	....	1	8	55	20	..	28	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Total	20	59	256	1,779	841	53	960	1	1	4	44	....	24	116	298	....	....	1	15	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	2

D.—Police.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in 1891—continued.

District.	Punishments—*concluded.*				Rewards.		Education.								Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service, and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.	Daily average number of sick in hospital throughout the year.
	Punished judicially by a Magistrate—*concluded.* Other offences.				Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.				Number of Police under instruction during the year.							On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.			
	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.													
	17			18	19	20	21			22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Cachar	....	....	....	.....	12	17	1	5	18	60	..	....	....	49	15	68	50	2	..	6	4	4	..	2	51·3	1·5	6·9
Sylhet	....	....	1	5	71	45	6	15	74	185	..	....	....	72	31	272	242	12	1	5	8	1	..	8	1·6	1·5	9·1
Goálpára	....	....	....	2	34	..	2	7	30	42	..	....	....	102	29	178	48	..	..	17	6	4	..	3	2·0	1·2	5·3
Kámrúp	....	1	1	4	69	24	2	7	28	47	..	....	....	....	63	148	57	..	..	36	11	..	4	26	104·7	9·7	5·6
Darrang	1	1	1	2	58	..	2	6	20	43	..	....	....	....	35	101	26	3	2	22	4	2	..	4	1·8	2·5	2·7
Nowgong	....	....	....	1	32	1	1	4	14	40	..	....	....	....	23	94	33	2	..	9	6	2	..	4	4·8	2·7	7·0
Sibságar	....	....	....	9	32	5	3	4	24	64	..	....	....	56	44	127	60	..	..	25	7	3	..	2	1·1	·9	2·7
Lakhimpur	....	....	....	.....	13	32	2	5	13	25	..	....	....	8	20	81	22	3	..	16	1	1	..	2	21·1	1·6	·8
Nága Hills	....	....	....	.....	..	13	....	1	1	5	..	....	....	3	5	8	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	76·9	7·1	·3
Khási „	....	....	....	2	26	9	1	4	14	97	..	....	....	....	18	114	44	4	..	7	2	..	..	4	1·8	2·3	3·2
Gáro „	....	....	....	.....	20	..	....	1	8	30	..	....	....	20	27	35	2	..	..	22	1	..	..	3	1·3	4·7	·9
Total	1	2	3	25	367	146	20	59	244	638	..	....	....	310	310	1,226	585	26	3	167	50	17	4	59	....	2·8	44·5

D.—Police.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force.

Battalions.	Actual strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.																							
								Dismissed.				Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.				Punished judicially by a Magistrate.															
																Under Police Act.				Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.				Under Chapter XI of Penal Code.					
	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.				
1	2			3	4	5	6	7			8	9			10	11			12	13			14	15			16				
Surma Valley	7	8	69	694	763	15	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....				
Lakhimpur	6	7	66	645	711	13	..	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	8	.....	.....	.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....				
Nága Hills	6	7	58	569	627	13	..	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	5	17	.....	.....	.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....				
Gáro „	2	2	23	198	221	4	..	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....				
Darrang	.....	1	6	50	57	1	..	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....				
Total	21	25	222	2,156	2,379	46	..	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	2	8	51	.....	.....	.....	12	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....				

Battalions.	Punishments—*concluded.*				Rewards.		Education.								Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.	Daily average number of sick in hospital throughout the year.
	Punished judicially by a Magistrate—*concluded.*				Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.				Number of Police under instruction during the year.							On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.			
	Other offences.																									
	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.												
	17			18	19	20	21			22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Surma Valley	.....	.....	.....	.....	301	.....	7	8	66	263	.....	.....	3	212	62	516	200	12	15	12	..	22	10	22	3·4	2·8	27·0
Lakhimpur	.....	.....	.....	2	168	.....	6	7	65	352	.....	.....	.....	77	108	424	192	63	10	11	4	12	3	26	2·4	3·6	16·7
Nága Hills	.....	.....	.....	4	114	.....	6	7	50	310	.....	.....	8	162	54	523	63	11	4	11	7	12	1	28	2·1	4·4	14·2
Gáro „	.....	.....	.....	1	60	10	2	2	20	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	152	45	7	..	8	4	..	..	8	3·8	3·6	8·6
Darrang	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	1	6	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	31	22	..	..	5	4	3	..	2	3·5	3·5	2·4
Total	.....	.....	.....	7	649	10	21	25	207	971	.....	.....	11	451	258	1,646	522	93	29	47	19	49	14	86	.....	3·5	6·89

D.—POLICE.

Showing the Race and Religion, or Caste, of Officers and Men employed in the Civil and Armed Civil Police on the 31st December 1891.

DISTRICT.	RACE.																					RELIGION OR CASTE.																			
	Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives of the Province.				Bengalis (people of Bengal).				Other foreigners.				Officers.																			
	District or Assistant Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.																			Muhammadans.						Hindus.													
	Military or Covenanted Civilians.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	Christians.	Assamese.	Bengali.		Hindustanis.	Punjabis.	Brahmans.		Chhatris and Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Assamese Kolita.	Assamese of all other castes.	Manipuris.	Bengalis other than Brahmans.		Hindustanis of all other castes.		
																							Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.											Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		
Cachar	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	86	....	..	9	13	....	..	..	10	2	..	1	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	....		
Sylhet	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	64	391	....	1	14	43	....	..	31	16	2	..	25	..	2	..	7	4	6	2	1	..	1	2	32	11	....		
Goálpára	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	133	....	1	31	42	....	..	2	37	1	3	..	7	..	..	..	9	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	14	....		
Kámrúp	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23	202	....	1	10	12	....	..	4	15	2	6	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	2	..	3	9	..	9	1	1		
Darrang	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	123	....	1	4	1	....	..	2	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	7	9	..	..	3	....		
Nowgong	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	124	....	..	3	2	....	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	5	3	2	2	2	....		
Sibságar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	27	180	....	1	2	..	....	..	3	16	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	6	16	1	..	..	....		
Lakhimpur	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	85	....	2	2	1	....	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	1	....		
Nága Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....		
Khási „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	91	....	1	..	..	....	..	7	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2		
Gáro „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	27	....	..	5	22	....	..	1	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	....		
Total	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	199	1,453	....	8	80	136	....	..	36	190	12	16	30	8	2	..	18	27	15	10	2	23	48	5	55	44	3		

D.—POLICE.

Showing the Race and Religion, or Caste, of Officers and Men employed in the Civil and Armed Civil Police on the 31st December 1891—continued.

DISTRICT.	RELIGION OR CASTE—*concluded.*																																				
	Officers—*concluded.*									Men.																												
	Other religions.									Muhammadans.				Hindus.															Other religions.										
	Nágas.	Kukis.	Gáros.	Khámptis.	Kacharis and Rabhas.	Khásis.	Burmese.	Christians.	Asamese.	Bengali. Natives of the Province.	Bengali. Foreigners.	Hindustanis.	Punjabis.	Brahmans. Natives of the Province.	Brahmans. Foreigners.	Chhatris and Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Assamese Kolitas.	Assamese of all other castes.	Manipuris.	Bengalis, not Brahmans. Natives of the Province.	Bengalis, not Brahmans. Foreigners.	Hindustanis of all other castes.	Nágas.	Kukis.	Gáros.	Kacharis and Rabhas.	Khásis.	Mikirs.	Bhutias.	Burmese.	Grand total of officers and men.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Cachar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	1	3	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	40	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	1	1	..	13	10	9	1	..	..	6	..	208	32	5	..	..	3	22	..	..	..	..	546
Goálpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	10	5	..	..	10	7	15	..	1	83	..	..	27	5	..	..	16	30	..	..	..	..	256
Kámrúp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	5	..	..	..	2	1	2	3	..	25	76	..	9	..	12	..	..	8	64	..	4	..	1	269
Darrang	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	20	70	..	..	1	1	..	..	7	25	..	..	..	..	160
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	17	88	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	..	147
Sibságar	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	2	11	6	..	10	128	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	232
Lakhimpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	8	5	..	..	2	35	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	44	..	..	..	1	124
Nága Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	14
Khási „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	45	3	1	1	..	..	6	..	7	..	5	4	39	34	1	..	..	176
Járo „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	4	23	..	..	..	..	64
Total	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	..	..	30	188	23	9	1	18	47	95	30	2	77	489	1	263	82	35	1	5	43	298	34	6	..	2	2,123

D.—Police.

Showing the Race and Religion, or Caste, of Officers and Men employed in the Military Police on the 31st December 1891.

| Battalion and Detachment. | Race. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Religion or Caste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

D.—POLICE.

Statement showing the Caste, Religion or Nationality of Offenders convicted of cognisable Crime in the Plains Districts of Assam during the year 1891.

District.	Christian.	Muhammadan.	Brahman.	Kayastha.	Kolita.	Koch.	Keot.	Kachari.	Kabha.	Gurkha.	Manipuri.	Néga.	Kuki.	Gáro.	Dhobi.	Mali.	Shaha.	Dom.	Kamar.	Katoni.	Mikir.	Bhumia.	Káhár.	Kurmi.	Sutia.
Cachar	5	340	3	32	...	...	...	18	...	5	36	4	6	...	6	12	6	12	4	1	...	4	16	4	...
Sylhet	1	1,217	23	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	....	17	10	33	21	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goálpára	1	99	26	13	6	1	5	14	12	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	6	6	...	7	...	..	4	13	...
Kámrúp	1	94	9	2	97	69	39	60	21	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	5	35	6	43	4	...	1	1	...
Darrang	3	38	6	4	29	49	22	55	19	9	...	...	..	1	5	...	...	14	1	31	2	...	3	3	6
Nowgong...	3	22	12	4	20	28	16	11	...	2	...	..	...	2	1	...	...	49	...	14	15	...	2	3	11
Sibságar	11	60	30	20	63	27	32	18	...	5	1	3	...	1	7	...	...	80	1	3	1	8	8	15	75
Lakhimpur	3	29	7	4	4	15	6	9	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	1	...	3	1	6	7
Total	28	1,899	116	190	219	189	120	185	52	26	44	7	6	16	40	23	50	232	19	100	22	15	35	45	99

District.	Sut.	Ahom.	Charal.	Patnia.	Dass.	Jugi.	Kaibarta.	Muchi or Chamar.	Mistri.	Napit.	Achaarya or Ganak.	Pal or Teli.	Tanti.	Hindustani.	Khásia.	Chhatri.	Kamar or blacksmith.	Sonar or goldsmith.	Santhal.	Ghatwal.	Bauri.	Kabuli.	Gowala or milkman.	Other castes.	Total.
Cachar	...	...	17	60	20	12	4	40	3	2	...	12	3	2	...	10	2	1	5	8	30	1	10	75	831
Sylhet	...	...	42	...	106	27	14	4	1	11	3	6	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	1,835
Goálpára	...	...	9	...	57	3	...	6	...	2	...	1	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	48	387
Kámrúp	...	...	17	...	...	1	3	8	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	47	579
Darrang	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	1	7	5	...	...	...	2	7	1	...	7	16	...	6	91	458
Nowgong	8	4	14	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	4	58	314
Sibságar	4	100	...	...	...	3	1	8	...	2	2	4	6	...	...	15	15	3	7	...	17	...	11	173	840
Lakhimpur	...	29	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4	8	...	16	9	2	9	10	5	...	4	156	375
Total	14	134	99	60	185	46	22	79	10	24	14	28	18	34	5	43	37	9	21	28	69	1	45	817	5,619

Statement showing the Caste, Religion, or Nationality of Offenders convicted of non-Cognisable Crime in the Plains Districts of Assam during the year 1891.

District.	Christian.	Muhammadan.	Brahman.	Kayastha.	Kolita.	Koch.	Keot.	Kachari.	Rabha.	Gurkha.	Manipuri.	Nága.	Kuki.	Gáro.	Dhobi.	Mali.	Shaha.	Dom.	Kumar.	Katoni.	Mikir.	Bhunia.	Kahar.
Sylhet	2	149	3	17	...	...	...	34	...	2	20	2	3	...	4	5	3	2	6	...	...	...	13
Cachar	3	1,104	35	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	21	23	40	9	27	...	...	...	2
Goálpára	...	45	5	7	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	2	...	...	8
Kámrúp	1	51	17	6	100	95	54	27	27	6	...	...	...	...	11	2	5	30	12	35	7	...	2
Darrang	3	38	2	5	30	30	42	53	9	20	...	...	...	10	2	2	...	53	8	39	...	5	2
Nowgong	4	64	29	8	80	102	94	16	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	91	1	36	6	2	3
Sibságar	6	202	25	2	39	34	25	25	...	...	2	...	..	...	5	...	2	78	4	2	...	40	6
Lakhimpur	4	148	14	22	5	6	1	18	...	16	...	20	...	...	27	2	...	39	...	...	...	...	11
Total	23	1,801	130	158	256	267	216	176	37	49	30	22	3	10	72	34	52	307	59	114	13	47	47

District.	Kurmi.	Sutia.	Sut.	Ahom.	Charal.	Patnia.	Dass.	Jugi.	Kaibarta.	Muchi or Chamar.	Mistri.	Napit.	Acharya or Ganak.	Pal or Teli.	Khásia.	Kamar or blacksmith.	Santhal.	Bauri.	Kabuli.	Gowala or milkman.	Other castes.	Total.
Cachar	3	...	...	...	18	48	16	13	3	23	2	4	1	4	...	1	...	3	...	2	25	431
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	68	...	73	25	6	5	7	38	2	8	5	1	...	...	...	3	142	1,746
Goálpára	4	...	...	...	1	...	37	7	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	147
Kámrúp	5	3	...	4	5	...	2	1	3	12	3	1	3	...	...	7	...	...	...	5	43	585
Darrang	22	6	13	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	4	20	11	...	3	14	8	...	9	174	644
Nowgong	2	22	43	10	14	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	101	747
Sibságar	25	97	8	208	...	...	2	15	...	15	...	1	3	3	...	20	28	13	...	13	279	1,227
Lakhimpur	14	13	4	48	1	...	...	...	1	19	2	4	1	46	...	12	27	9	1	17	392	944
Total	75	141	68	271	107	48	130	61	16	84	14	53	30	74	5	45	69	33	1	54	1,169	6,471

D.—Police.

Statement showing number of Offences cognisable by the Police reported, and the number of Persons convicted in the Plains Districts of Assam during the year 1891.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cachar.		Sylhet.		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																			
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ...	3	1	6	5	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	3	2	4	1	20	11
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	14	13	30	20	4	2	5	4	8	9	9	7	16	10	11	18	97	83
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly...	50	181	419	732	35	76	28	63	8	41	4	11	18	28	6	21	568	1,156
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	1	6	2	1	...	...	6	13
		Total...	68	195	455	757	39	78	37	69	19	59	15	24	40	41	22	40	695	1,263
	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																			
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder „ robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder „ poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
12		Other murders	...	1	7	...	...	...	1	1	5	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	19	4

Statement showing number of Offences cognisable by the Police reported, and the number of persons convicted in the Plains Districts of Assam during the year 1891—contd.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cachar.		Sylhet.		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide ..	4		14	3	2	4	2	...	2	1	...	...	3	2	1	...	28	10
15	376 ...	Rape ..: ...	1	...	11	2	3	1	3	...	1	...	5	...	1	1	5	...	30	4
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	8	3	7	3	11	3	...	...	...	...	29	9
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	2	...	7	6	2	2	3	1	3	3	...	...	5	3	3	3	25	18
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	13	14	40	31	6	20	8	6	7	3	3	2	13	15	11	9	101	100
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	1	3	4	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	9	18
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	9	9	60	27	14	4	14	6	14	6	8	2	24	21	22	3	165	78
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	9	7	24	6	4	...	16	4	12	6	60	9	58	5	23	...	206	37
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	...	28	7	7	3	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	17
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	12	12	30	25	11	5	10	10	10	4	9	1	15	12	15	7	112	76
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	1	6	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	...	20	11
		Total	53	44	232	111	59	43	72	42	66	29	103	19	124	72	84	22	793	382

	CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.																			
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — by other means ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery . in dwelling house.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery . on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery . other robberies ...	...	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	5	2	2	...	3	...	11	1	29	3
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	21	...	47	...	8	3	6	...	10	5	14	...	18	7	19	1	143	16
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	23	4	76	23	6	...	13	4	15	8	23	5	47	20	23	6	226	70
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 .	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	151	3	517	22	94	7	65	11	63	24	74	23	134	47	134	19	1,232	156
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	...	1	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	4	2	7	7	19	12
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	199	7	647	46	117	11	87	16	93	39	115	28	207	76	195	34	1,660	257
	CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																			
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	36	12	154	30	54	4	69	24	50	12	48	13	191	53	75	17	677	165
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
42	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	7	1
		Total	36	12	154	30	54	4	72	24	50	12	51	14	192	54	76	17	685	167
	CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																			
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	2	...	38	12	17	...	5	1	19	11	2	1	8	...	6	3	97	28
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	36	19	72	53	6	3	25	20	19	13	29	14	40	26	14	17	241	165
		Theft ... ordinary ...	354	123	892	241	181	60	339	111	319	92	242	69	531	194	279	104	3,137	994
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	46	4	66	14	20	5	41	2	23	6	22	...	37	5	38	3	293	39
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	30	31	101	93	6	7	19	7	18	24	4	11	86	78	24	28	288	279
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	104	58	404	113	56	23	54	22	99	66	86	51	246	61	143	14	1,192	408
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	572	235	1,573	526	286	98	483	163	497	212	385	146	948	364	504	169	5,248	1,913

Statement showing number of Offences cognisable by the Police reported, and the number of persons convicted in the Plains Districts of Assam during the year 1891.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cachar.		Sylhet.		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																		
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
50	Chapter VIII (B). C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	5	4	119	24	9	8	10	1	3	1	...	...	6	4	2	1	154	43
51	Cognisable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act .	3	7	2	9	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	3	3	12	27
52		——— Excise Laws ...	26	23	37	48	12	11	21	18	15	15	14	14	40	39	39	30	204	198
53		——— Opium Act ...	5	2	8	6	2	...	28	25	6	5	33	25	26	16	20	21	128	100
54		——— Railway Laws .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	1	5	3
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		——— Arms Act ...	36	20	182	182	6	4	6	5	8	10	5	2	41	39	5	5	289	267
57	268, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local law.	Public and local nuisances ...	312	282	43	36	124	112	220	214	75	65	26	31	154	103	32	29	986	872
		Total	387	338	392	306	154	139	285	263	107	96	79	73	272	206	103	90	1,779	1,511
58	Other special and local laws cognisable by police.	Forest Act ...	...	...	4	5	6	9	1	...	6	11	5	3	3	3	...	...	25	31
		Prevention of cruelty to animals.	...	...	...	...	6	5	5	1	2	...	1	...	2	3	2	3	18	12
		Explosives Act, section XXV of Act IV of 1884.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	8	4
		Ferry Act	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Military Police Regulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fishery Act	4	...	56	54	...	...	13	1	...	...	28	2	11	21	...	...	112	78
		Elephant Preservation Act ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
		Total	6	...	61	59	12	14	19	2	8	11	43	10	16	27	2	3	167	126
		Grand total	1,321	831	3,514	1,835	721	387	1,055	579	840	458	791	314	1,799	840	986	375	11,027	5,619

D.—Police.

Statement showing the number of Persons actually tried and convicted for each offence not cognisable by the Police of Assam during the year 1891.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cachar.		Sylhet.		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, &c.																			
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228, 229.	Offences against public justice ..	44	34	239	176	31	16	46	42	14	12	108	96	51	41	8	7	541	424
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ...	3	3	15	12	2	1	9	7	7	6	1	1	8	7	3	1	48	38
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	12	4	42	12	9	6	21	7	24	5	32	22	33	20	11	6	184	82
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	6	4	...	...	13	6
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	2	6	4	...	...	2	2	15	11	2	1	7	7	4	3	38	30
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	...	39	31	...	...	...	...	14	12	3	3	24	11	2	2	82	59
		Total	64	43	346	235	42	23	79	59	74	46	147	124	129	90	28	19	909	639
	CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1

Statement showing the number of Persons actually tried and convicted for each offence not cognisable by the Police of Assam during the year 1891—continued.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cachar.		Sylhet.		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	14	16	17	18	19	20	21
	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against the Property.																			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	8	2	8	3	13	2	37	12	6	3	4	...	1	1	1	...	78	23
	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																			
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	256	131	1,045	503	97	50	340	250	237	150	449	207	455	260	223	96	3,102	1,647
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	7	2	...	...	5	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	8
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	41	17	336	179	67	30	72	57	30	19	46	31	70	37	52	29	714	399
		Total	297	148	1,388	684	164	80	417	311	268	170	495	238	525	297	276	126	3,830	2,054
	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against the Property.																			
18	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	48	13	23	6	6	3	9	4	5	...	6	6	10	8	1	1	108	41
19	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	3	2	17	5	2	2	14	3	25	13	18	12	20	8	26	15	125	60
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	4	...	...	1	...	6	5	...	...	16	12
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	37	20	206	75	7	...	67	36	50	24	104	63	72	20	33	14	576	252
		Total	89	36	248	87	16	6	95	47	80	37	129	81	108	41	60	30	825	365
	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																			
22	298	Offences against religion ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	2	2	13	13	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	6	...	43	5	10	2	13	3	9	5	4	1	23	7	9	1	117	24
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	...	...	8	...	12	2	11	5	7	1	...	...	26	5	5	1	69	14
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	8	4	30	13	...	...	37	30	26	17	14	4	62	32	6	6	183	106

27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	...	...	38	31	1	...	11	10	17	17	4	4	9	8	5	4	85	74
28	482 to 484, C. P. C.	Contempt of Court ...	...	...	6	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
29	Offences under Chapter VIIIA, C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	2	2	123	53	...	...	14	1	14	14	33	10	11	5	7	7	204	92
30	Offences under Chapter X., C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	24	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	22
31	514, C. P. C. ...	Forfeiture of bond ...	...	...	...	4	4	27	5	...	...	...	...	31	17	45	42	13	13	120	81
32	Offences under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	4	3	8	3	...	...	11	5	7	4	14	6	37	15	16	12	97	48
		Total	22	11	298	150	51	10	99	56	81	59	100	42	213	114	61	44	925	486
		SPECIAL LAWS, OFFENCES UNDER WHICH ARE NOT COGNISABLE BY THE POLICE.																		
	Act XVII of 1878 ...	Ferries	8	2	28	17	1	1	2	2	13	10	8	3	19	14	3	1	82	50
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1878,	Excise Act	2	2	20	19	...	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	15	11	4	3	52	39
	„ XIII of 1859 ...	Breach of contract ...	102	74	15	10	...	...	6	3	2	2	4	2	60	38	15	8	204	137
	„ XI of 1878 ...	Arms Act	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6
	„ V of 1861 ...	Police Act	2	2	28	27	...	...	2	2	4	4	8	5	4	3	2	2	50	45
	„ XXVI of 1870 ...	Jails Act	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	2	1	1	8	7
	„ IV of 1890 ...	Military Police Regulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	6
	„ X of 1882, sections 250 and 552.	Frivolous complaints ...	...	...	34	34	2	2	...	...	...	...	41	41	6	6	3	3	86	86
	„ VII of 1878 ...	Forest Act	1	1	210	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	36	32	260	224
	„ II (B.C.) of 1889.	Fisheries Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	5	1
	„ XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office Act	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	„ I of 1879 ...	Stamp Act	1	1	31	26	7	7	8	6	10	9	...	...	19	7	3	3	79	59
	„ I of 1871 ...	Pound Act	47	15	271	143	16	14	67	31	102	52	311	189	160	58	53	18	1,027	520
	„ VI of 1882 ...	Emigration Act	90	81	42	40	...	...	23	21	278	247	20	19	278	237	304	287	1,035	932
	„ XVII of 1890 ..	Census Act	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	„ IV of 1884 ...	Explosive Act	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873.	Registration of Births and Deaths.	12	11	11	10	...	...	13	11	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	6	44	40
	„ V (B.C.) of 1876. „ III (B.C.) of 1884.	Bengal Municipal Act and Municipal bye-law.	...	...	11	9	1	1	25	20	...	...	...	...	317	296	377	352	731	678
	„ III of 1877 ...	Registration Act	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	„ VI (B.C.) of 1870, „ I (B.C.) of 1871, and Regulation I of 1883.	Village Chaukidári Act and Rural Police Regulation.	2	2	63	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	60
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1879.	Elephant Preservation Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1
	Regulation V of 1873.	Inner Line Regulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
		Total	267	191	783	587	28	26	156	100	415	329	394	261	893	684	821	725	3,758	2,903
		Grand total	747	431	3,071	1,746	314	147	884	585	924	644	1,270	747	1,869	1,227	1,247	944	10,326	6,471

[63] E.—MILITARY.

1. *Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other Particulars of the Army attached to the Province of Assam in the year 1891.*

Arm of Service.	Total number of officers and men.								Detail of force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowances of each class.					
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of regiments, battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Camp-followers.	Total cost, including contingencies,
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men (sepoys).	Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.						
																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Wing, 13th Bengal Infantry.	367	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	Wg. 13th B.I.	..	2	7	40	320	89	5,700	910	194	132	84	75,246
18th Bengal Infantry	726	93	..	34	34	34	35	716	18th B.I.	..	5	11	61	644	102	52,000	11,000	15,000	1,17,000	1,800	2,13,861
42nd Gurkha Rifles..	949	67	7	17	24	25	80	887	42nd G.R.	2	14	15	80	792	31	62,835	11,472	16,329	96,902	9,098	2,21,472
43rd Gurkha Rifles..	889	52	1	55	56	34	20	831	43rd G.R.	2	10	16	79	736	31	63,223	15,124	17,224	1,01,876	1,384	2,26,761
44th Gurkha Rifles..	936	112	4	68	72	21	36	919	44th G.R.	2	12	16	80	823	133	60,600	12,313	12,701	98,029	16,289	5,89,956

[64] E.—MILITARY.

2. *Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Army attached to the Province of Assam in the year 1891.*

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.							
	Number of regiments, batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent cantonments occupied.	Number of outposts occupied.	Average number of men at headquarters of each regiment not on active service.		Average number of men of each regiment detailed for outpost duty.		Average number of men at headquarters of each regiment not on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of divisional or station parades during the year.	Number of regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.			
Wing, 13th Bengal Infantry ..	Nil ..	2	..	42	324	..	..	366	41	204	120	1	156	104
18th Bengal Infantry ..	Nil ..	1	3	35	480	15	60	515	15·82	483·16	20·72	2	106	25
42nd Gurkha Rifles	Nil ..	2	6	105	489	24	197	322	52	311	2	2	148	54
43rd Gurkha Rifles	Nil ..	2	5	136	546	20	75	316·5	165·86	192·82	6·32	3	86	5
44th Gurkha Rifles	Nil ..	1	3	36	658	25	103	475·80	20·41	452·49	3·52	7	134	145

[65] E.—MILITARY.

3. *Statement showing Religion, Race, and Classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Army attached to the Province of Assam on the last day of the year 1891.*

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Number.	Average. Age.	Average. Height.	Average. Weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
			Yrs. m.	Ft. in.		
Wing, 13th Bengal Infantry	Muhammadans	162	24 0	5 8	Unknown	Tall; slight.
	Gurkhas ...	35	32 0	5 2		Small; robust.
	Gurhwalis ...	34	28 0	5 7		Taller than Gurkhas, and not so robust.
	Hindus of Hindustan.	135	26 0	5 9		Tall; strong.
	Christians ...	1	32 0	5 9		....
18th Bengal Infantry ...	Muhammadans	239	27 0	5 7	140 lbs.	
	Brahmins ...	139	27 0	5 7	140 „	
	Rajputs ...	242	27 0	5 7	140 „	
	Other Hindus.	80	27 0	5 7	140 „	
	Hill men ...	11	26 0	5 2	115 „	
	Christians ...	5	26 0	5 4	115 „	
42nd Gurkha Rifles ...	Muhammadans of Hindustan.	14	34 0	5 3	126 „	The regiment is composed now chiefly of Magars and Gurungs, who are of Tarter race. In their own country they follow agricultural pursuits. They are square built sturdy men, good chest and limb development, low in stature, and almost hairless on face and body. They have sterling soldierly qualities, and are always cheerful.
	Hindus of ditto	6	38 0	5 5½	All pensioned.	
	Gurkhas ...	856	24 9	5 3	128 lbs.	
	Jharwahs ...	11	37 4	5 4	All pensioned.	
					Md. srs.	
43rd Gurkha Rifles ...	Muhammadans of Assam.	8	35 8	5 5	1 20	The Gurkhas of this regiment are of Mongolian type of physiognomy, sturdy physique, and generally of a hardy type. The other races are too few in number to merit any special description.
	Muhammadans of Hindustan	9	35 8	5 5	1 20	
	Muhammadans of the Punjab, including Hazara.	1	42 7	5 6	1 18	
	Hindus (Brahmins)	1	38 1	5 4½	1 15	
	Other Hindus.	4	40 4¾	5 5	1 20	
	Gurkhas and Nepalese.	806	30 6	5 2	1 20	
	Jharwahs of Assam.	2	35 7	5 6	1 20	
					St. lbs.	
44th Gurkha Rifles ...	Muhammadans	7	28·71	5 3	9 6	Gurkhas, steady and active, making admirable soldiers. Jharwahs, the same in a lesser degree.
	Hindus ...	3	26·51	5 6	9 8	
	Christians ...	3	23 33	5 6	9 5	
	Gurkhas ...	884	23·30	5 4	9 6	
	Jharwahs ...	22	24·00	5 4	9 7	

[66] F.—MARINE. 1.—[*Blank.*]

[67] F.—MARINE. 2.—[*Blank.*]

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

[68,69, 70] A.—FINANCE.

1, 2, 3.—*See* Chapter V.—Finance.

[71] B.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1. *Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Imperial, Provincial, and Local Services in the Public Works Department during the year 1891-92.*

(*See* Chapter IV, Section 7.)

[72] B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

2. *Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on reproductive works for 1891-92.*—[Blank.]

[73] C.—RAILWAYS.

Assam Railways for the year 1891-92 from the 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year 1891-92.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during 1891-92. First class upper.	Second class.	Third class lower.	Coolie class.	Total.	Receipts for passengers and other coaching traffic.	Receipts for merchandise.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net gain.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Net traffic expenditure for the year.
			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	Rs.
Dibru-Sadiya Railway.	*Nil.*	78	2,933	1,996	89,662	..	94,591	73,883	4,13,044*	81,046	5,17,973	3,26,441	+1,91,532	17†	311	3,26,441
Jorhát State Railway.	*Nil.*	28·40	1,237	54,019	....	..	55,247	9,413	53,086	1,095	63,594	60,697	+2,897	2	184	3,111
Cherra-Companyganj State Railway.	*Nil.*	8	115	31,053	....	..	31,168	2,345	15,901	165	18,411	18,948	—537‡	1	46	556

* Rs. 2,24,307 for freight on coal included.
† Eight Europeans, 9 East Indians.
‡ Loss.

[74] D.—MARINE I.

Statement showing the various Government Vessels employed in the Province of Assam during the official year 1891-92.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of vessel.	Tonnage.	Horse-power of steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessel.	Remarks.
	Tons.				Rs. a. p.	* Rs. a. p.	
Steamer *Brahmakund*	257·2	77	4	36*	56,597 3 4	1 15 0	* Including one clerk.
Yacht *Sunamukhi*	47	...	...	15	8,722 7 10	108 11 8	
Steamer *Kestrel*	76·7* / 35·44†	40	2	7	5,637 10 6	*Nil.*	* Builder's old measurement. † Gross register.
Steam-launch *Cygnet*	19	65	1	5 men / 1 pilot	4,548 7 10	*Nil.*	
Steamer *Dove*	8	86	2	13	2,236 14 0	2,379 8 0*	* This amount represents the earnings of the steamer for the months of February and March 1892 only, while she was employed in doing ferry work at Dhubri. She was for the greater part of the year employed at Sibságar in doing transport duty in connection with the Manipur expedition, but no account of her earnings for this period was kept. Consequently the total annual earnings of the steamer for the year 1891-92 cannot be given.

[75] D.—MARINE II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels in the Province of Assam during the official year 1891-92.

[BLANK.]

E.—AGRICULTURE.

FORM B.—*Crops cultivated.*

This Statement has been incorporated with serial No. 1 (Form No. A-3).

FORM B.—*Wholesale Prices of Produce, &c., for the Financial year ending 31st March 1892.*

Districts.	Prices of agricultural produce per maund of 80lbs.																	Firewood, per maund.	Salt, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.
	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or Jowar.	Cumbu or Bajra.	Maize (seed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Til or jinjili.	Sugar (*gur* or jaggery.)	Cotton, cleaned.	Jute.	Ghi (clarified butter).	Fodder.									
														Grass.	Straw.	Jowar and bajra.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar	2 10 0	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	6 6 0	13 0 0	.....	36 14 6	....	....	..	0 8 0	4 1 6	....	25 0 0	.....	0 4 3
Sylhet	2 13 0	....	..	..	..	..	....	3 4 0	3 7 0	5 15 0	18 0 0	4 8 0	34 4 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	..	0 6 0	3 13 0	6 0 0	22 8 0	3 0 0	0 3 0
Goálpára	2 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	4 4 0	..	3 4 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	18 0 0	5 0 0	35 0 0	....	....	..	0 8 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	2 12 0	0 4 0
Kámrúp	2 0 0	....	..	..	..	..	3 12 0	....	5 0 0	7 9 0	19 8 0	5 8 0	40 0 0	....	0 3 0	..	0 3 0	5 0 0	....	30 0 0	4 0 0	..
Darrang	3 2 0	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	6 0 0	..	5 0 0	40 0 0	....	....	..	0 4 0	4 8 0	....	19 8 0	.....	0 3 0
Nowgóng	3 8 0	....	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	5 0	36 0 0	....	....	..	0 5 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	17 8 0	3 0 0	0 5 0
Sibságar	2 5 0	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	7 0 0	..	.....	....	....	....	..	0 7 0	4 12 0	5 12 0	20 0 0	3 5 0	0 5 0
Lakhimpur	3 12 0	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	5 0 0	..	.....	35 8 0	....	....	..	0 4 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	5 0 0	0 7 0
Nága Hills	10 0 0	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	25 0 0	..	.....	45 0 0	....	....	..	0 8 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	....	1 0 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	7 10 8	20 0 0	.....	38 14 8	....	....	..	0 6 2	5 4 3	8 10 0	22 0 0	....	0 6 8
Gáro Hills	2 11 0	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	10 0 0	18 0 0	8 0 0	35 0 0	....	....	..	0 4 0	5 10 0	....	....	....	..†
General average	3 8 6	3 0 0	..	..	4 4 0	..	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 1 9	8 5 10	17 5 9	5 8 0	37 10 6	0 7 0	0 4 6	..	0 5 0	5 2 3	7 6 7	23 6 5	3 8 0	0 6 0

* Price of locally-produced rice is not recorded. It is a very coarse sort of rice, and is not in common use.

[78] F.—PRICES AND PRODUCE OF LABOUR AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1891-92.

2.—*Labour.*

District.	Wages per diem. Skilled.		Wages per diem. Unskilled.		Cart per day.		Boat per day.		Elephant per day.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Cachar	0	12	0	5	0	14	0	5	0	4
Sylhet	0	12	0	6	.....		.....		3	0
Goálpára	1	4	0	4	1	0	0	8	2	0
Kámrúp	0	8	0	6	1	12	0	4	3	8
Darrang	0	10	0	5	1	0	0	4	2	0
Nowgong	0	10	0	5	1	0	0	5	2	8
Sibságar	1	0	0	6	1	8	0	6	2	8
Lakhimpur	0	12	0	7	1	12	0	8	2	8
Nága Hills	1	2	0	12	2	8	2	0	4	8
Khási and Jaintia Hills	0	12	0	6	1	12	.....		.....	
Gáro Hills	Not available.		0	4	1	0	.....		Not available for hire.	
General average	0	13	0	6	1	4	0	8	3	0

[79] F.—MINES AND QUARRIES, 1891-92.

Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Cachar	.....	...	.....	
Sylhet—				
Jáflang in Jaintia	Limestone	1	About 50,000 maunds (conjectured).	This quarry has been settled with a Khásia at an annual *jama* of Rs. 35.
Goálpára	.....	...	.....	
Kámrúp—				
Mataikhar in Gauháti	Iron	...	.....	Not worked.
Chapaguri in Barpeta	Limestone	...	.....	Ditto.
Darrang	.....	...	.....	
Nowgong	.....	...	.....	
Sibságar	.....	...	.....	
Lakhimpur—				
Tikak and Ledo	Coal	3	162,212 tons.	There was a gold-washing at North Lakhimpur, but it was surrendered during the year under review.
Makum and Digboy	Petroleum oil, crude ...	2	3,210 mds.	
Khási and Jaintia Hills — Khási Hills ...	Limestone	27	.....	Five of these are worked.
	Coal	11	.....	None worked.
Jaintia Hills ...	Limestone	7	.....	Ditto.
	Coal	5	.....	Ditto.
Gáro Hills—				
On the bank of the Maishkhali river in the Gáro Hills	Limestone	...	.....	
Near Siju	Ditto	...	.....	
Nága Hills ... — Nambar	Limestone	1	.....	
Deopani	Ditto	1	.....	
Daigarang	Coal	...	.....	
Tira	Ditto	...	.....	
Desai	Ditto	...	.....	

[80] G.—MANUFACTURES, 1891-92.

	Class of Manufactures. Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Buildings.	&c.	&c.
Number of mills and large manufactures	...	.....	...	...	...	7	2	.....	.....	8*	1†
Private looms or small works ...	...	3,000	...	...	...	50	100	10	.....	...	...
Number of workmen in large works. { Male ...	...	.....	...	...	...	100	10	.....	.....	...	...
{ Female ...	...	.....	...	...	...	481	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans	...	9,596	115	388	...	500	2,581	104	3,315	536‡	872§
Number of European Superintendents in large works	...	.....	...	...	...	4	1	.....	.....	...	...
Value of block in ditto	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Estimated annual outturn of all works..	...	30,000	...	...	...	2,89,174	22,000	2,400	15,000	...	...

* Tea machines, Oil mills.

‡ Earthenware.

§ Gold, silver, and precious stones.

I.—TRADE.

[81] *I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year 1891-92.*

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1891-92. Quantity.	Value.
		No.	Rs.
I. Animals, living for (sale)—			
1. Horses, ponies, and mules ...	Bhutan	421	21,688
	Towang	160	13,150
	Total	581	34,838
2. Cattle	Bhutan	1,124	35,788
3. Sheep and goats	Bhutan	983	1,966
	Towang	322	966
	Total	1,305	2,932
4. Other kinds	Bhutan	38	37
	Towang	32	53
	Total	70	90
		Mds.	
III. Canes and rattans	Lushai Hills	1,569	2,187
	Hill Tippera	20,208	29,155
	Total	21,777	31,342
IV. Caoutchouc	Bhutan	38	2,460
	Dafla Hills	481	6,628
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	1,155	73,451
	Lushai Hills	2	80
	Total	1,676	82,619
VII. Cotton, raw	Bhutan	45	219
	Lushai Hills	16	34
	Hill Tippera	8,772	55,852
	Total	8,833	56,105
VIII. Cotton, manufactured—			
4. Piece-goods (Indian)	Bhutan	1 md. 30 yds.	22
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	23 mds. 900 yds.	825
	Total	24 mds. 930 yds.	847
X. Dyeing materials—			
2. Maddar or manjit	Bhutan	183	1,530
	Towang	2	7
	Total	185	1,537

1.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year 1891-92—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1891-92.	
		Quantity.	Value.
		No.	Rs.
XII. Fibrous products—			
2. Jute, manufactured (gunny bags and cloths).	Bhutan	1,141	306
	Towang	190	65
	Total	1,331	371
		Mds.	
XIII. Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—			
1*a*. Oranges	Bhutan	61	155
	Towang	6	18
	Total	67	173
2. Kinds other than cocoanuts, oranges, and potatoes.	Bhutan	7	57
	Towang	1	4
	Total	8	61
XIV. Grain and pulse—			
4. Rice, husked	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	338	1,376
	Hill Tippera	1,732	4,715
	Total	2,070	6,091
5. Rice, unhusked	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	750	1,564
	Hill Tippera ...	560	825
	Total	1,310	2,389
XVII*a*. Ivory	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	3	1,450
XVIII. Lac—			
2. Shell and button	Bhutan	40	279
	Towang	1	10
	Total	41	289
3. Stick	Bhutan	142	1,652
XXI. Mats	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	.....	65
	Hill Tippera	.....	1,572
	Total	.....	1,637
XXII. Metals and manufactures of metals...	.....	.....	.....
		Oz.	
XXII*a*. Musk	Bhutan	146	1,431
	Towang	2	26
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	26	355
	Total	174	1,812

[81] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year 1891-92—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1891-92. Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXVI. Provisions—			
1. Ghi	Bhutan	23	880
3. Provisions other than ghi and dried fish.	Bhutan	12	121
	Hill Tippera	3	11
	Total	15	132
XXVII. Salt	Bhutan	349	2,012
	Towang	369	1,845
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	212	1,064
	Total	930	4,921
XXIX. Seeds—			
1. Oilseeds—			
(*a*) Linseed	Hill Tippera	163	533
(*b*) Rape and mustard ...	Towang	105	525
(*c*) Til or Jinjili ...	Hill Tippera	2,563	8,514
2. Other seeds	.....	.....	.....
XXXI. Spices—			
2. Spices other than betel-nuts ...	Bhutan	944	8,984
	Towang	1,003	5,552
	Total	1,947	14,536
XXXIII. Sugar	.....	.....	.....
XXXV*a*. Wax	Bhutan	520	13,182
	Towang	41	930
	Dafla Hills	3	92
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	55	1,384
	Lushai Hills	3	105
	Total	622	15,693
		Nos.	
XXXVI. Wood—			
1. Timber	Lushai Hills	1,380	14,746
	Hill Tippera	15,768	1,84,298
	Total	17,148	1,99,044
		Mds.	
2. Firewood	Hill Tippera	154	57
		Nos.	
3. Bamboos	Lushai Hills	65,765	1,580
	Hill Tippera	4,227,208	1,61,062
	Total	4,292,973	1,62,642
XXXVII. Wool—			
4. Blankets	Bhutan	18,637	43,656
	Towang	913	2,290
	Total	19,550	45,946

[81] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year 1891-92—concluded.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1891-92.	
		Quantity.	Value.
		Nos.	Rs.
XXXVII*a*. Yak tails	Bhutan	144	100
	Towang	36	36
	Total	180	136
XXXVIII. All other articles of merchandise— ...			
1. Unmanufactured	Bhutan	.....	68
	Towang	.....	729
	Hill Tippera	.....	17,580
	Total	.....	18,377
2. Manufactured	Bhutan	.....	178
	Hill Tippera	.....	4,153
	Total	.....	4,331
XXXVIII*a*. Treasure—			
Gold	Bhutan	.....	8,864
	Towang	.....	640
	Total	.....	9,504
Silver	.....	.....	.....
Total	Bhutan	.....	1,45,635
	Towang	.....	26,846
	Dafla Hills	.....	6,720
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	.....	81,534
	Lushai Hills	.....	18,732
	Hill Tippera	.....	4,68,327
	Grand total	.....	7,47,794

[82] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year 1891-92.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1891-92. Quantity.	1891-92. Value.
		Nos.	Rs.
I. Animals, living (for sale)—			
1. Horses, ponies, and mules ...	Bhutan	2	125
2. Cattle	.....	.....	.....
3. Sheep and goats	.....	.....	.....
4. Other kinds	Bhutan	205	80
		Mds.	
Ia. Betel-leaves	Bhutan	12	48
IIa. Building materials ...	.....	.....	.....
V. Chinese and Japanese ware ...	Towang	.....	3
VII. Cotton, raw	Bhutan	52*	2,471*
VIII. Cotton, manufactured— ...			
1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	Bhutan	84	3,245
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	16	720
	Lushai Hills	2	177
	Hill Tippera	2	140
	Total	104	4,282
2. Twist and yarn (Indian) ...	Bhutan	7	445
	Hill Tippera	6	309
	Total	13	754
3. Piece-goods (European) ...	Bhutan	143 mds. 47,740 yds.	6,413
	Dafla Hills	1 md. 320 yds.	40
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	11 mds. 3,410 yds.	541
	Lushai Hills... ...	6 mds. 2,325 yds.	1,670
	Hill Tippera	44 mds. 14,553 yds.	4,345
	Total	205 mds. 68,348 yds.	13,009
4. Piece-goods (Indian) ...	Towang	4 mds. 692 yds.	256
X. Dyeing materials	.....	.....	.....
XI. Earthenware and porcelain ...	Hill Tippera	.....	185
XII. Fibrous products—			
1. Jute, raw	Hill Tippera ...	91	512
		Nos.	
2. Jute, manufactured (gunny bags and cloths).	Hill Tippera	15	3
XIII. Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—			
1. Cocoanuts	Lushai Hills	100	3
	Hill Tippera	4,528	164
	Total	4,628	167

* Doubtful.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year 1891-92—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1891-92. Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XIII. Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—*contd.*			
1*b*. Potatoes	Lushai Hills	3	10
	Hill Tippera	3	10
	Total	6	20
2. All other kinds	Hill Tippera ...	21	10
XIII*a*. Glass	.....	.....	.....
XIV. Grain and pulse—			
2. Gram and pulse	Bhutan	1	5
	Lushai Hills	9	32
	Hill Tippera	670	2,092
	Total	680	2,129
3. Other spring crops	.....	.....	.....
4. Rice, husked	Bhutan	4,067	7,495
	Towang	2,284	4,568
	Dafla Hills	31	90
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	37	163
	Lushai Hills	6	15
	Hill Tippera	84	218
	Total	6,509	12,549
5. Rice, unhusked	Bhutan	4,163	4,350
	Towang	1,628	1,628
	Total	5,791	5,978
XVIII. Lac	.....	.....	.....
XIX. Leather—			
1. Unmanufactured	Bhutan	.....	192
2. Manufactured	.....	.....	.....
XX. Liquors	.....	.....	....
XXI. Mats	.....	.....	.....
XXII. Metals and manufactures of metals—			
1. *Brass and copper* ...	Bhutan	215	9,930
	Towang	5	278
	Lushai Hills	36	1,821
	Hill Tippera	34	1,377
	Total	290	13,406
2. Iron	Bhutan	123	645
	Towang	12	89
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	20	90
	Lushai Hills	26	816
	Hill Tippera	6	46
	Total	187	1,686
3. Other metals	Bhutan	51	907
	Towang	4	4
	Lushai Hills	23	177
	Total	78	1,088

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year 1891-92—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1891-92. Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXIII. Oils—			
(*a*) Mineral oils	Lushai Hills	6	25
	Hill Tippera	322	1,265
	Total	328	1,290
(*b*) Other oils	Bhutan	16	255
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	3	60
	Lushai Hills	4	42
	Hill Tippera	119	1,603
	Total	142	1,960
XXIV. Opium	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	2	4,937
XXVI. Provisions—			
1. Ghi	Lushai Hills	1	30
	Hill Tippera	3	101
	Total	4	131
2. Fish (dry)	Bhutan	7	105
	Towang	7	35
	Hill Tippera	382	2,986
	Total	396	3,126
3. Other kinds	Bhutan	17	42
	Towang	3	6
	Lushai Hills	3	10
	Hill Tippera	13	69
	Total	36	127
XXVII. Salt	Bhutan	39	150
	Dafla Hills	97	471
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	939	4,392
	Lushai Hills	315	1,139
	Hill Tippera	1,444	5,510
	Total	2,834	11,662
XXVIII. Saltpetre, &c.	.....	.....	.....
XXX. Silk—			
1. Raw	Bhutan	158	23,445
2. Manufactured	Bhutan	103 mds. 14,097 yds.	22,169
	Towang	21 mds. 2,718 yds.	3,738
	Dafla Hills	10 mds. 1,452 yds.	2,223
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	6 mds. 880 yds.	1,760
	Total	140 mds. 19,147 yds.	29,890
XXXI. Spices—			
1. Betel-nuts	Bhutan	276	288
	Towang	19	19
	Lushai Hills	3	24
	Hill Tippera	151	1,056
	Total	449	1,387

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year 1891-92—concluded.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1891-92.	
		Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXXI. Spices—*continued*—			
2. Other kinds	Dafla Hills	5	25
	Hill Tippera	249	1,297
	Total	254	1,323
XXXII. Sugar—			
1. Refined	Lushai Hills	4	40
	Hill Tippera	13	167
	Total	17	207
2. Unrefined	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	26	227
	Lushai Hills	1	4
	Hill Tippera	162	958
	Total	189	1,189
XXXIV. Tea—			
1. Indian	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	8	192
XXXV. Tobacco	Bhutan	132	1,270
	Towang	4	43
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	1	11
	Lushai Hills	3	39
	Hill Tippera	267	3,987
	Total	407	5,350
XXXVII. Wool	.....	.....	.....
XXXVIII. All other articles of merchandise—			
1. Unmanufactured ...	Bhutan	.....	6,160
	Lushai Hills	.....	59
	Hill Tippera	.....	30
	Total	... ...	6,249
2. Manufactured	Bhutan	.....	2,510
	Hill Tippera	.....	32
	Total	.....	2,542
XXXVIII*a*. Treasure	.....	.....	.....
Total	Bhutan	.....	92,745
	Towang	.....	10,667
	Dafla Hills	.....	2,850
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	.....	13,093
	Lushai Hills	.....	6,133
	Hill Tippera	.....	28,472
	Grand total	.....	1,53,960

[83] I.—TRADE.

No. I.—*Total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1892.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Coal and coke—				
Bengal	39,261	14,723	518,253	3,23,909
Calcutta	172,836	64,813	2,145,079	13,40,674
Total	212,097	79,536	2,663,332	16,64,583
Cotton, raw—				
Bengal	388	6,984	17,196	94,578
Calcutta	4	72	13,267	72,969
Total	392	7,056	30,463	1,67,547
Cotton, manufactured—				
1. Twist and yarn (European)—				
Bengal	1,671	96,501	10	578
Calcutta	15,058	8,69,599	4	231
Total	16,729	9,66,100	14	809
2. Twist and yarn (Indian)—				
Bengal	462	14,784	12	320
Calcutta	5,684	1,81,888	.....	.....
Total	6,146	1,96,672	12	320
3. Piece-goods (European)—				
Bengal	72,351	49,19,868	80	5,440
Calcutta	58,326	39,66,168	.....	.....
Total	130,677	88,86,036	80	5,440
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—				
Bengal	1,486	1,05,506	47	1,880
Calcutta	10	710	.....	.....
Total	1,496	1,06,216	47	1,880
Total Cotton, manufactured	155,048	1,01,55,024	153	8,449
Drugs and Chemicals—				
1. Intoxicating other than opium—				
Bengal	553	17,903	.....	.....
2. Non-intoxicating—				
(*a*) Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Other sorts—				
Bengal	997	10,967	6	150
Calcutta	3,189	35,079	337	8,425
Total	4,186	46,046	343	8,575
Total Drugs and Chemicals ...	4,739	63,949	343	8,575
Dyes and Tans—				
1. Indigo—				
Bengal	7	1,312	1	188
2. Myrabolams—				
Calcutta	4	6	.....	.....

[83] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*continued.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Dyes and Tans—*contd.*—				
3. Cutch				
Bengal	403	6,045	.....	.....
Calcutta	498	7,470	.....	.....
Total	901	13,515	.....	.....
4. Turmeric—				
Bengal	4,254	32,969	33	314
Calcutta	5,603	43,423	.....	.....
Total	9,857	76,392	33	314
5. Aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Others—				
Bengal	57	1,040	.....	.....
Calcutta	747	13,633	.....	.....
Total	804	14,673	.....	.....
Total Dyes and Tans ...	11,573	1,05,898	34	502
Grain and Pulse—				
1. Wheat—				
Bengal	4,843	13,924	208	624
Calcutta	1,686	4,847	.....	.....
Total	6,529	18,771	208	624
2. Rice in the husk—				
Bengal	4,775	7,759	27,88,258	38,33,854
Calcutta	.....	.....	6,000	8,250
Total	4,775	7,759	27,94,258	38,42,104
3. Rice not in the husk—				
Bengal	349,314	10,04,278	36,952	1,01,618
Calcutta	37,687	1,08,350	36,169	99,465
Total	387,001	11,12,628	73,121	2,01,083
4. Jowar and bajra—				
Bengal	14	37	.....	.....
Calcutta	17	45	.....	.....
Total	31	82	.....	.....
5. Gram and pulse—				
Bengal	184,386	4,60,965	46	132
Calcutta	218,517	5,46,293	1,170	3,364
Total	402,903	10,07,258	1,216	3,496
6 Others—				
Bengal	36,582	99,019	118	295
Calcutta	1,848	3,234	.....	.....
Total	58,430	1,02,253	118	295
Total Grain and Pulse ...	859,669	22,48,751	28,68,921	40,47,602
Hides and Skins—				
1. Hides of cattle—				
(*a*) Dressed or tanned—				
Bengal	21	745	.....	.....
Calcutta	40	1,420	.....	.....
Total	61	2,165	.....	.....

[83] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*continued.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Hides and Skins—*contd.*—				
1. Hides of cattle—*contd.*—				
(*b*) Raw—				
Bengal	148	3,182	17,151	3,43,020
Calcutta	.....	.....	38	760
Total	148	3,182	17,189	3,43,780
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—				
(*a*) Dressed or tanned ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Raw—				
Bengal	.....	.....	160	1,680
Calcutta	.....	.....	6	63
Total	.....	.....	166	1,743
Total Hides and Skins ...	209	5,347	17,355	3,45,523
Horns—				
Bengal	.....	.....	1,052	16,832
Calcutta	.....	.....	45	720
Total	.....	.....	1,097	17,552
Jute—				
1. Raw—				
Bengal	47	235	152,465	7,62,325
Calcutta	6	30	72,130	3,60,650
Total	53	265	224,595	11,22,975
2. Gunny bags and cloth—				
Bengal	3,507	36,824	147	1,544
Calcutta	10,560	1,10,880	134	1,407
Total	14,067	1,47,704	281	2,951
Lac—				
1. Stick—				
Bengal	.....	.....	2,101	21,010
Calcutta	.....	.....	12,652	1,26,520
Total	.....	.....	14,753	1,47,530
2. Shell—				
Bengal	38	1,454	.....	.....
Total Lac	38	1,454	14,753	1,47,530
Leather, manufactured—				
Bengal	2,416	5,06,756	119	24,960
Calcutta	351	73,622	.....	.....
Total	2,767	5,80,378	119	24,960
Liquors—				
1. Beer—				
Bengal	2,928	36,234	.....	.....
Calcutta	7,369	91,192	.....	.....
Total	10,297	1,27,426	.....	.....
2. Spirits—				
Bengal	21	1,596	.....	.....
Calcutta	459	34,884	.....	.....
Total	480	36,480	.....	.....

[83] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*continued.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Liquors—continued—				
3. Wines—				
Bengal	3,032	1,70,928	2	113
Calcutta	3,979	2,24,317	.....	.....
Total	7,011	3,95,245	2	113
Total Liquors... ...	17,788	5,59,151	2	113
Metals—				
1. Copper, unwrought—				
Bengal	6	171	13	371
Calcutta	180	5,130	.....	.....
Total	186	5,301	13	371
2. Brass, unwrought—				
Bengal	281	6,322	340	6,460
Calcutta	2,265	50,963	326	6,194
Total	2,546	57,285	666	12,654
3. Copper, wrought—				
Bengal	380	12,730	.....	.....
Calcutta	457	15,310	.....	.....
Total ...	837	28,040	.....	.....
4. Brass, wrought—				
Bengal	6,335	2,48,649	633	28,802
Calcutta	7,612	2,98,771	557	25,343
Total	13,947	5,47,420	1,190	54,145
5. Iron—				
Bengal	29,136	1,38,396	503	2,390
Calcutta	176,216	8,37,026	191	907
Total	205,352	9,75,422	694	3,297
6. Others—				
Bengal	10,040	1,12,950	615	30,750
Calcutta	110,368	12,41,640	636	31,800
Total	120,408	13,54,590	1,251	62,550
Total Metals	334,276	29,68,058	3,814	1,33,017
Oils—				
1. Kerosine—				
Bengal	82,215	3,49,414	104	403
Calcutta	217,038	9,22,412	.. ...	.....
Total	299,253	12,71,826	104	403
2. Castor—				
Bengal	294	3,492	.....	.....
Calcutta	4,985	59,196	.....	.....
Total	5,279	62,688	.....	.....
3. Cocoanuts—				
Bengal	715	10,010	.....	.....
Calcutta	4,395	61,530	.....	.....
Total	5,110	71,540	.....	.....

[83] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*continued.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Oils—*continued*—				
4. Others—				
Bengal	60,913	7,00,500	22	132
Calcutta	39,566	4,55,009	400	2,400
Total	100,479	11,55,509	422	2,532
Total Oils	410,121	25,61,563	526	2,935
Oil-seeds—				
1. Linseed—				
Bengal	9	37	900	2,700
Calcutta	48	198	85,131	2,55,393
Total	57	235	86,031	2,58,093
2. Rape and mustard—				
Bengal	425	1,806	493,754	16,04,701
Calcutta	.....	.....	808,421	26,27,368
Total	425	1,806	1,302,175	42,32,069
3. Til or jinjili—				
Bengal	.....	.....	10,555	39,581
Calcutta	14	56	15,320	57,450
Total	14	56	25,875	97,031
4. Poppy—				
Bengal	7	30	.....	.....
Calcutta	272	1,156	.....	.....
Total	279	1,186	.....	.....
5. Earth-nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Castor—				
Bengal	.....	.....	260	910
Calcutta	.....	.....	1,278	4,473
Total	.....	.....	1,538	5,383
7. Others—				
Bengal	1	3	11	33
Calcutta	3	9	.....	.....
Total	4	12	11	33
Total Oil-seeds ...	779	3,295	14,15,630	45,92,609
Opium—				
Calcutta	1,365	3,50,122	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard—				
Bengal	1,567	21,742	.....	.....
Calcutta	4,921	68,279	.....	.....
Total	6,488	90,021	.....	.....
Provisions—				
1. Ghi—				
Bengal	2,735	97,093	1,243	43,039
Calcutta	9,628	3,41,794	12	415
Total	12,363	4,38,887	1,255	43,454

[83] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*continued.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
Provisions—*contd.*—		Rs.		Rs.
2. Dried fruits and nuts—				
Bengal	46,352	8,80,688	9	146
Calcutta	875	16,625	.....	.....
Total	47,227	8,97,313	9	146
3. Others—				
Bengal	58,340	5,54,229	128,430	3,85,290
Calcutta	92,543	8,79,159	71,035	2,13,105
Total	150,883	14,33,388	199,465	5,98,395
Total Provisions ...	210,473	27,69,588	200,729	6,41,995
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock—				
1. Locomotive engine and tenders—				
Calcutta	1,797	39,309	.....	.....
2. Carriages and trucks	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Materials for construction—				
(*a*) Wooden sleepers—				
Bengal	.....	.....	780	1,560
(*b*) Other sorts—				
Calcutta	7,049	32,602	.....	.....
Total Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	8,846	71,911	780	1,560
Salt—				
Bengal	133,726	4,17,893	130	406
Calcutta	595,979	18,62,435	.....	.....
Total	729,705	22,80,328	130	406
Saltpetre, &c.—				
6. Saltpetre—				
Bengal	283	1,804	.....	.....
Calcutta	126	803	.....	.....
Total	409	2,607	.....	.....
2. Other saline substances—				
Bengal	6,102	33,561	.....	.....
Calcutta	2,599	14,294	.....	.....
Total	8,701	47,855	.....	.....
Silk, raw—				
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—				
Bengal	16	5,000	1,740	1,98,795
Calcutta	.....	.....	40	4,570
Total	16	5,000	1,780	2,03,365
Silk piece-goods—				
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—				
Bengal	.....	.....	148	88,800
Calcutta	.....	.....	7	4,200
Total	.....	.....	155	93,000
Total Silk	16	5,000	1,935	2,96,365

[83] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*continued.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Spices—				
1. Betel-nuts—				
Bengal	16,712	1,21,162	24	186
Calcutta	1,277	9,258	.....	.....
Total	17,989	1,30,420	24	186
2. Pepper—				
Bengal	1,312	22,304	.....	.....
Calcutta	2,498	42,466	.....	.....
Total	3,810	64,770	.....	.....
3. Ginger—				
Bengal	64	368	.....	.....
Calcutta	8	46	.....	.....
Total	72	414	.....	.....
4. Chillies—				
Bengal	38,664	3,09,312	64	480
Calcutta	4,744	37,952	.....	.....
Total	43,408	3,47,264	64	480
5. Cardamoms—				
Bengal	2	300	.....	.....
Calcutta	1	150	.....	.....
Total	3	450	.....	.....
6. Others—				
Bengal	75,389	9,42,363	22,024	44,048
Calcutta	6,393	79,912	3,014	6,028
Total	81,782	10,22,275	25,038	50,076
Total Spices	147,064	15,65,593	25,126	50,742
Stone and lime—				
Bengal	22,083	16,562	547,900	1,36,975
Calcutta	8,376	6,282	1,295,965	3,23,991
Total	30,459	22,844	1,843,865	4,60,966
Sugar—				
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugarcandy—				
Bengal	42,922	4,29,220	4	40
Calcutta	42,345	4,23,450	.....	.....
Total	85,267	8,52,670	4	40
2. Unrefined, *viz.*, molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce—				
Bengal	241,418	10,86,381	490	2,573
Calcutta	32,032	1,44,144	.....	.....
Total	273,450	12,30,525	490	2,573
Total Sugar	358,717	20,83,195	494	2,613

[83] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*continued.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Tea—				
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—				
Bengal	10	342	171,109	58,39,094
Calcutta	.....	.....	847,598	2,89,24,282
Total	10	342	1,018,707	3,47,63,376
Total Tea	10	342	1,018,707	3,47,63,376
Tobacco—				
1. Unmanufactured—				
Bengal	125,078	11,10,067	833	7,392
Calcutta	8,827	78,340	.....	.....
Total	133,905	11,88,407	833	7,392
2. Manufactured—				
(*a*) Cigars—				
Bengal	115	7,417	.....	.....
Calcutta	22	1,419	.....	.....
Total	137	8,836	.....	.....
(*b*) Other sorts—				
Bengal	570	17,100	.....	.....
Calcutta	297	8,910	.....	.....
Total	867	26,010	.....	.....
Wool, raw—				
Bengal	278	4,587	.....	.....
Calcutta	219	3,613	.....	.....
Total	497	8,200	.....	.....
Wool, manufactured—				
1. Piece-goods (European)—				
Bengal	18	5,213	.....	.....
Calcutta	6	1,738	.....	.....
Total	24	6,951	.....	.....
2. *Ditto* (Indian)—				
Bengal	325	19,825	135	8,235
Calcutta	1,149	70,089	.....	.....
Total	1,474	89,914	135	8,235
3. Shawls—				
Calcutta	4	3,830	.....	.....
Total Wool	1,929	1,08,895	135	8,235
All other articles of merchandise—				
Bengal	121,349	4,24,722	1,117,036	39,09,626
Calcutta	89,282	3,12,487	3,900	13,650
Total	210,631	7,37,209	1,120,936	39,23,276

[83] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*concluded.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Animals—				
1. Horned cattle—				
Bengal	96	2,268	.....	.....
2. Sheep and goats—				
Bengal	95	296	4	16
3. Horses, ponies, and mules—				
Calcutta	5	450	6	2,400
4. Other kinds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Animals ...	196	3,014	10	2,416
	Mds.		Mds.	
Provincial total—				
Bengal	1,860,149	1,56,88,867	6,034,226	1,79,19,298
Calcutta	2,022,259	1,51,60,339	5,420,862	3,45,27,467
Grand total	3,882,408	3,08,49,206	11,455,088	5,24,46,765

[83] No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and Coke—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	930	930	349	.....	51	51	19	.....	.....	981	368
Calcutta ...	.....	46,261	46,261	17,347	6,700	119,875	126,575	47,466	6,700	2,513	166,136	62,300
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	37,980	38,280	14,355	300	112	37,980	14,243
Total ...	.....	47,191	47,191	17,696	7,000	157,906	164,906	61,840	7,000	2,625	205,097	76,911
Cotton, raw—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	295	295	5,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	5,310
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	14	252	5	90	9	162
Calcutta ...	.....	4	4	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	72
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	79	1,422	79	1,422	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	299	299	5,382	84	9	93	1,674	84	1,512	308	5,544
Cotton, manufactured—												
1. Twist and yarn (European)—												
Northern Bengal ...	74	.....	74	4,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	4,274	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	382	382	22,061	.....	1,081	1,081	62,427	.....	.....	1,463	84,488
Calcutta ...	166	14,526	14,692	8,48,462	.....	366	366	21,137	166	9,586	14,892	8,60,013
Dacca block ...	30	.....	30	1,733	104	.....	104	6,006	134	7,739	.....	.....
Total ...	270	14,908	15,178	8,76,530	104	1,447	1,551	89,570	374	21,599	16,355	9,44,501
2. Twist and yarn (Indian)—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	458	458	14,656	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	458	14,656
Calcutta ...	.....	5,448	5,448	1,74,336	.....	236	236	7,552	.....	.....	5,684	1,81,888
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	128	.....	.....	4	128
Total ...	.....	5,906	5,906	1,88,992	.....	240	240	7,680	.....	.....	6,146	1,96,672
3. Piece-goods (European)—												
Northern Bengal ...	31	290	321	21,828	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	2,108	290	19,720
Eastern „ ...	.....	24,380	24,380	16,57,840	60	45,258	45,318	30,81,624	60	4,080	69,638	47,35,384
Calcutta ...	40	29,345	29,385	19,98,180	1,620	27,321	28,941	19,67,988	1,660	1,12,880	56,666	38,53,288
Dacca block ...	21	.....	21	1,428	2,311	.....	2,311	1,57,148	2,332	1,58,576	.....	.....
Total ...	92	54,015	54,107	36,79,276	3,991	72,579	76,570	52,06,760	4,083	2,77,644	126,594	86,08,392
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—												
Northern Bengal ...	15	65	80	5,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,065	65	4,615
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	29	2,059	.....	.....	29	2,059
Calcutta ...	10	.....	10	710	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	710	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	40	.....	40	2,840	1,335	2	1,337	94,927	1,375	97,625	2	142
Total ...	65	65	130	9,230	1,335	31	1,366	96,986	1,400	99,400	96	6,816
Total Cotton, manufactured.	427	74,894	75,321	47,54,028	5,430	74,297	79,727	54,00,996	5,85	3,98,643	149,191	97,56,381
Drugs and Chemicals—												
1. Intoxicating other than opium—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	42	42	1,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	1,360
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511	511	16,543	.....	.....	511	16,543
Total ...	.....	42	42	1,360	.....	511	511	16,543	.....	.....	553	17,903
2. Non-intoxicating—												
(*a*) Cinchona bark ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Others—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	560	560	6,160	.....	435	435	4,785	.....	.....	995	10,945
Calcutta ...	1	2,236	2,237	24,607	.....	952	952	10,472	1	11	3,188	35,068
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	22	.....	.....	2	22
Total ...	1	2,796	2,797	30,767	.....	1,389	1,389	15,279	1	11	4,185	46,035
Total Drugs and Chemicals.	1	2,838	2,839	32,127	.....	1,900	1,900	31,822	1	11	4,738	63,938
Dyes and Tans—												
1. Indigo—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	1,312	.....	.....	7	1,312

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1892.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
.....	.....	...	22,957	22,957	14,348	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	22,957	14,348	22,957	14,348
981	368	...	241,067	241,067	1,50,668	...	14	14	9	.....	.....	241,081	1,50,677	241,081	1,50,677
172,836	64,813	...	2,145,079	2,145,079	13,40,674	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2,145,079	13,40,674	2,145,079	13,40,674
38,280	14,355	...	254,215	254,215	1,58,884	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	254,215	1,58,884	254,215	1,58,884
212,097	79,536	...	2,663,318	2,663,318	16,64,574	...	14	14	9	.....	.....	2,663,332	16,64,583	2,663,332	16,64,583
295	5,310	1,799	6	1,805	9,928	....	...	...	.....	1,799	9,895	6	33	1,805	9,928
14	252	8,539	336	8,875	48,812	85	146	231	1,270	8,624	47,431	482	2,651	9,106	50,082
4	72	48	13,219	13,267	72,969	...	...	...	.....	48	264	13,219	72,705	13,267	72,969
79	1,422	1,996	76	2,072	11,396	4,213	...	4,213	23,172	6,209	34,150	76	418	6,285	34,568
392	7,056	12,382	13,637	26,019	1,43,105	4,298	146	4,444	24,442	16,680	91,740	13,783	75,807	30,463	1,67,547
74	4,274	...	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,463	84,488	10	.....	10	578	...	...	...	.....	10	578	.....	.....	10	578
15,058	8,69,599	4	.....	4	231	...	...	...	.....	4	231	.....	.....	4	231
134	7,739	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,729	9,66,100	14	.....	14	809	...	...	...	.....	14	809	.....	.....	14	809
458	14,656	...	2	2	54	...	10	10	266	.....	.....	12	320	12	320
5,684	1,81,888	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	128	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,146	1,96,672	...	2	2	54	...	10	10	266	.....	.....	12	320	12	320
321	21,828	80	.....	80	5,440	...	...	...	.....	80	5,440	.....	.....	80	5,440
69,698	47,39,464	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58,326	39,66,168	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,332	1,58,576	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
130,677	88,86,036	80	.....	80	5,440	...	...	...	.....	80	5,440	.....	.....	80	5,440
80	5,680	...	3	3	120	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	3	120	3	120
29	2,059	...	14	14	560	...	29	29	1,160	.....	.....	43	1,720	43	1,720
10	710	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,377	97,767	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1	40	.....	.....	1	40	1	40
1,496	1,06,216	...	17	17	687	...	30	30	1,200	.....	.....	47	1,880	47	1,880
155,048	1,01,55,024	94	19	113	6,983	...	40	40	1,466	94	6,249	59	2,200	153	8,449
42	1,360	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
511	16,543	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
553	17,903	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	..	..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
995	10,945	...	5	5	125	...	1	1	25	.....	.....	6	150	6	150
3,189	35,079	...	2	2	50	...	335	335	8,375	.....	.....	337	8,425	337	8,425
2	22	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,186	46,046	...	7	7	175	...	336	336	8,400	.....	.....	343	8,575	343	8,575
4,739	63,949	...	7	7	175	...	336	336	8,400	.....	.....	343	8,575	343	8,575
7	1,312	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1	188	.....	.....	1	188	1	188

1.—

[83] No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Dyes and Tans—*contd.*—												
2. Myrabolams—												
Calcutta ...	.....	4	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6
3. Cutch—												
Northern Bengal ...	10	.....	10	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	150	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	26	26	390	.....	8	8	120	.....	.....	34	510
Calcutta ...	1	250	251	3,765	190	57	247	3,705	191	2,865	307	4,605
Dacca block ...	5	.....	5	75	352	2	354	5,310	357	5,355	2	30
Total ...	16	276	292	4,380	542	67	609	9,135	558	8,370	343	5,145
4. Turmeric—												
Northern Bengal ...	378	.....	378	2,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	378	2,930	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	180	180	1,395	205	25	230	1,782	205	1,589	205	1,588
Calcutta ...	30	4,347	4,377	33,921	805	421	1,226	9,502	835	6,471	4,768	36,952
Dacca block ...	26	.....	26	202	3,440	.....	3,440	26,660	3,466	26,862	.....	.....
Total ...	434	4,527	4,961	38,448	4,450	446	4,896	37,944	4,884	37,852	4,973	38,540
5. Aniline dyes ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	16	16	292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	292
Eastern „ ...	.....	24	24	438	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	438
Calcutta ...	26	473	499	9,107	.....	248	248	4,526	26	475	721	13,158
Dacca block ...	17	.....	17	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	310	.....	.....
Total ...	43	513	556	10,147	.....	248	248	4,526	43	785	761	13,888
Total Dyes and Tans ...	493	5,320	5,813	52,981	4,992	768	5,760	52,917	5,485	47,007	6,083	58,891
Grain and Pulse—												
1. Wheat—												
Northen Bengal ...	304	.....	304	874	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	874	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	10	10	29	.....	2,313	2,313	6,650	.....	.....	2,323	6,679
Calcutta ...	55	499	554	1,592	217	915	1,132	3,255	272	782	1,414	4,065
Dacca block ...	50	.....	50	144	1,297	.....	1,297	3,729	1,347	3,873	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	44	.....	44	127	825	.....	825	2,371	869	2,498	.....	.....
Total ...	453	509	962	2,766	2,339	3,228	5,567	16,005	2,792	8,027	3,737	10,744
2. Rice in the husk—												
Northern Bengal ...	1,845	34	1,879	3,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,845	2,998	34	55
Eastern „ ...	.....	6	6	10	.....	2,365	2,365	3,843	.....	.....	2,371	3,853
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	523	.....	523	850	.....	2	2	3	523	850	2	3
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,368	40	2,408	3,913	.....	2,367	2,367	3,846	2,368	3,848	2,407	3,911
3. Rice not in the husk—												
Northern Bengal...	41,365	71,834	113,199	3,25,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,365	1,18,924	71,834	2,06,523
Eastern „ ...	8,255	186,533	194,788	5,60,015	2,525	5	2,530	7,273	10,780	30,992	186,538	5,36,296
Calcutta „ ...	146	37,383	37,529	1,07,896	150	8	158	454	296	851	37,391	1,07,499
Dacca block ...	36,197	.....	36,197	1,04,067	2,300	300	2,600	7,476	38,497	1,10,680	300	863
Behar „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	85,963	295,750	381,713	10,97,425	4,975	313	5,288	15,203	90,938	2,61,447	296,063	8,51,181
4. Jowar and Bajra—												
Calcutta ...	.....	17	17	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	45
Dacca block ...	10	.....	10	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	26	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	4	.....	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	.....	.....
Total ...	14	17	31	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	37	17	45
5. Gram and Pulse—												
Northern Bengal ...	5,514	9,724	15,238	38,095	689	.....	689	1,722	6,203	15,507	9,724	24,310
Eastern „ ...	1,528	40,605	42,133	1,05,332	12,497	1,320	13,517	33,792	13,725	34,312	41,925	1,04,812
Calcutta ...	2,326	149,007	151,333	3,78,333	41,010	26,174	67,184	1,67,960	43,336	1,08,340	175,181	4,37,953
Dacca block ...	528	.....	528	1,320	100,229	.....	100,229	2,50,573	100,757	2,51,893	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	490	.....	490	1,225	7,715	.....	7,715	19,288	8,205	20,513	.....	.....
Patna city ...	147	.....	147	368	3,700	.....	3,700	9,250	3,847	9,618	.....	.....
Total ...	10,533	199,336	209,869	5,24,673	165,540	27,494	193,034	4,82,585	176,073	4,40,183	226,830	5,67,075
6 Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	33,978	.....	33,978	59,462	160	.....	160	280	34,138	59,742	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	1,456	.....	1,456	2,548	1,882	.....	1,882	3,293	3,338	5,841	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	1,118	.....	1,118	1,956	730	.....	730	1,278	1,848	3,234	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	1,765	.....	1,765	3,089	16,744	.....	16,744	29,302	18,509	32,391	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	347	.....	347	607	250	.....	250	438	597	1,045	.....	.....
Total ...	38,664	.....	38,664	67,662	19,766	.....	19,766	34,591	58,430	1,02,253	.....	.....
Total Grain and Pulse	137,995	495,652	633,647	16,96,521	192,620	33,402	226,022	5,52,230	330,615	8,15,795	529,054	14,32,956

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1892—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
4	6	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...
10	150	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	510	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
498	7,470	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
359	5,385	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
901	13,515	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...
378	2,930	...	9	9	86	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	9	86	9	86
419	3,177	10	14	24	228	...	...	...	.....	10	95	14	133	24	228
5,603	43,423	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,466	26,862	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,857	76,392	10	23	33	314	...	...	...	.....	10	95	23	219	33	314
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	292	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	438	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
747	13,633	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	310	...	.....	.. ...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.. ...	.....
804	14,673	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.. ...	.....
11,573	1,05,898	10	23	33	314	...	1	1	188	10	95	24	407	34	502
304	874	100	108	208	624	...	...	...	.....	100	300	108	324	208	624
2,323	6,679	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,686	4,847	...	.....	.....	.....	...	..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,347	3,873	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
869	2,498	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,529	18,771	100	108	208	624	...	...	...	.....	100	300	108	324	208	624
1,879	3,053	288,457	.....	288,457	3,96,628	76,805	...	76,805	1,05,607	365,262	5,02,235	.....	.....	365,262	5,02,235
2,371	3,853	12,981	.....	12,981	17,849	72,652	42	72,694	99,954	85,633	1,17,745	42	58	85,675	1,17,803
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	6,000	...	6,000	8,250	6,000	8,250	.....	.....	6,000	8,250
525	853	126,579	.....	126,579	1,74,046	2,202,173	11	2,202,184	30,28,002	2,328,752	32,02,034	11	14	2,328,763	32,02,048
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.. ...	1,283	...	1,283	1,765	1,283	1,765	.....	.....	1,283	1,765
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	7,275	...	7,275	10,003	7,275	10,003	.....	.....	7,275	10,003
4,775	7,759	428,017	.....	428,017	5,88,523	2,366,188	53	2,366,241	32,53,581	2,794,205	38,42,032	53	72	2,794,258	38,42,104
113,199	3,25,447	6,221	51	6,272	17,248	125	...	125	344	6,346	17,452	51	140	6,397	17,592
197,318	5,67,288	425	103	528	1,451	11,905	...	11,905	32,739	12,330	33,907	103	283	12,433	34,190
37,687	1,08,350	...	238	238	655	32,670	3,261	35,931	98,810	32,670	89,842	3,499	9,623	36,169	99,465
38,797	1,11,543	882	.....	882	2,426	12,565	...	12,565	34,554	13,447	36,980	.....	.....	13,447	36,980
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	4,675	...	4,675	12,856	4,675	12,856	.....	.....	4,675	12,856
387,001	11,12,628	7,528	392	7,920	21,780	61,940	3,261	65,201	1,79,303	69,468	1,91,037	3,653	10,046	73,121	2,01,083
17	45	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	26	...	.....	.. ...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	11	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	82	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....
15,927	39,817	28	12	40	115	...	...	...	.....	28	80	12	35	40	115
55,650	1,39,124	...	4	4	11	...	2	2	6	.....	....	6	17	6	17
218,517	5,46,293	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1,170	1,170	3,364	.....	.....	1,170	3,364	1,170	3,364
100,757	2,51,893	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,215	20,513	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,847	9,618	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
402,903	10,07,258	28	16	44	126	...	1,172	1,172	3,370	28	80	1,188	3,416	1,216	3,496
34,138	59,742	111	.....	111	277	...	...	...	.....	111	277	.....	.....	111	277
3,338	5,841	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,848	3,234	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,509	32,391	7	.....	7	18	...	...	...	.....	7	18	.....	.....	7	18
597	1,045	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58,430	1,02,25	118	.....	118	295	...	...	...	.....	118	295	.....	.....	118	295
859,669	22,48,761	435,791	516	436,307	6,11,348	2,428,128	4,436	2,432,614	34,36,254	2,863,919	40,33,744	5,002	13,858	2,868,921	40,47,602

[83] No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
Hides and Skins—												
1. Hides of cattle—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
(*a*) Dressed or tanned—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	1	1	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	35
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	1,420	40	1,420	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	710	20	710	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	1	1	35	60	.....	60	2,130	60	2,130	1	35
(*b*) Raw—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	5	5	108	.....	3	3	64	.....	.....	8	172
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	140	3,010	140	3,010	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	5	5	108	140	3	143	3,074	140	3,010	8	172
2. Skins of Sheep, &c.—												
(*a*) Dressed or tanned ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Raw—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Hides and Skins	.....	6	6	143	200	3	203	5,204	200	5,140	9	207
Horns—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—												
1. Raw—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	47	47	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	235
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	6	6	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	30
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	53	53	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	265
2. Gunny bags and cloths—												
Northern Bengal ...	947	44	991	10,406	.....	.....	.....	.....	947	9,944	44	462
Eastern „ ...	35	1,924	1,959	20,569	.....	507	507	5,324	35	367	2,431	25,526
Calcutta ...	974	9,103	10,077	1,05,809	.....	483	483	5,071	974	10,227	9,586	1,00,653
Dacca block ...	50	.....	50	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	525	.....	.....
Total ...	2,006	11,071	13,077	1,37,309	.....	990	990	10,395	2,006	21,063	12,061	1,26,641
Lac—												
1. Stick—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Shell—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	3	3	115	.....	35	35	1,339	.....	.....	38	1,454
Total Lac ...	.....	3	3	115	.....	35	35	1,339	.....	.....	38	1,454
Leather, manufactured—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	3	3	629	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	629
Eastern „ ...	.....	1,394	1,394	292,392	.....	1,019	1,019	2,13,735	.....	.....	2,413	5,06,127
Calcutta ...	.....	164	164	34,399	.....	187	187	39,223	.....	.....	351	73,622
Total ...	.....	1,561	1,561	327,420	.....	1,206	1,206	2,52,958	.....	.....	2,767	5,80,378
Liquors—												
1. Beer—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	41	41	508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	508
Eastern „ ...	.....	1,402	1,402	17,350	.....	1,485	1,485	18,376	.....	.....	2,887	35,726
Calcutta ...	.....	4,961	4,961	61,392	580	1,828	2,408	29,800	580	7,178	6,789	84,014
Total ...	.....	6,404	6,404	79,250	580	3,313	3,893	48,176	580	7,178	9,717	1,20,248
2. Spirits—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	7	7	532	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	532
Eastern „ ...	.....	2	2	152	.....	12	12	912	.....	.....	14	1,064
Calcutta ...	.....	48	48	3,648	405	6	411	31,236	405	30,780	54	4,104
Total ...	.....	57	57	4,332	405	18	423	32,148	405	30,780	75	5,700

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1892—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1	35	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	1,420	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	710	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	2,165	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	758	...	758	15,160	...	...	.....	.....	758	15,160	.....	.....	758	15,160
8	172	105	205	310	6,200	...	23	23	460	105	2,100	228	4,560	333	6,660
.....	.....	.....	38	38	760	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	760	38	760
140	3,010	3,704	...	3,704	74,080	12,200	156	12,356	2,47,120	15,904	3,18,080	156	3,120	16,060	3,21,200
148	3,182	4,567	243	4,810	96,200	12,200	179	12,379	2,47,580	16,767	3,35,340	422	8,440	17,189	3,43,780
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	11	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	1	11
.....	.....	.....	46	46	483	...	90	90	945	.....	.....	136	1,428	136	1,428
.....	.....	.....	6	6	63	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	63	6	63
.....	.....	6	6	12	126	...	11	11	115	6	63	17	178	23	241
.....	.....	6	59	65	683	...	101	101	1,060	6	63	160	1,680	166	1,743
209	5,347	4,573	302	4,875	96,883	12,200	280	12,480	2,48,640	16,773	3,35,403	582	10,120	17,355	3,45,523
.....	.....	.....	2	2	32	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	32	2	32
.....	.....	38	129	167	2,672	...	4	4	64	38	608	133	2,128	171	2,736
.....	.....	19	25	44	704	...	1	1	16	19	304	26	416	45	720
.....	.....	856	19	875	14,000	...	4	4	64	856	13,696	23	368	879	14,064
.....	.....	913	175	1,088	17,408	...	9	9	144	913	14,608	184	2,944	1,097	17,552
47	235	122,725	...	122,725	6,13,625	...	...	.....	.....	122,725	6,13,625	.....	.....	122,725	6,13,625
.....	.....	21,166	19	21,185	1,05,925	...	...	.....	.....	21,166	1,05,830	19	95	21,185	1,05,925
6	30	2,939	65,237	68,176	3,40,880	...	3,954	3,954	19,770	2,939	14,695	69,191	3,45,955	72,130	3,60,650
.....	.....	915	...	915	4,575	7,640	...	7,640	38,200	8,555	42,775	.....	.....	8,555	42,775
53	265	147,745	65,256	213,001	10,65,005	7,640	3,954	11,594	57,970	155,385	7,76,925	69,210	3,46,050	224,595	11,22,975
991	10,406	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,466	25,893	.....	...	.....	.....	...	147	147	1,544	.....	.....	147	1,544	147	1,544
10,560	1,10,880	134	...	134	1,407	...	...	.....	.....	134	1,407	.....	.....	134	1,407
50	525	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,067	1,47,704	134	...	134	1,407	...	147	147	1,544	134	1,407	147	1,544	281	2,951
.....	.....	150	...	150	1,500	...	...	.....	.....	150	1,500	.....	.....	150	1,500
.....	.....	62	1,889	1,951	19,510	...	...	.....	.....	62	620	1,889	18,890	1,951	19,510
.....	.....	482	12,170	12,652	1,26,520	...	...	.....	.....	482	4,820	12,170	1,21,700	12,652	1,26,520
.....	.....	694	14,059	14,753	1,47,530	...	...	.....	.....	694	6,940	14,059	1,40,590	14,753	1,47,530
38	1,454	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	1,454	694	14,059	14,753	1,47,530	...	...	.....	.....	694	6,940	14,059	1,40,590	14,753	1,47,530
3	629	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,413	5,06,127	.....	...	.....	.....	...	119	119	24,960	.....	.....	119	24,960	119	24,960
351	73,622	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,767	5,80,378	.....	...	.....	.....	...	119	119	24,960	.....	.....	119	24,960	119	24,960
41	508	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,887	35,726	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,369	91,192	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,297	1,27,426	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	532	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	1,064	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
459	34,884	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
480	36,480	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[83] No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
Liquors—*continued*—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
3. Wines—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	105	105	5,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	5,919
Eastern „ ...	.....	2,237	2,237	1,26,111	.....	669	669	37,714	.....	.....	2,906	1,63,825
Calcutta... ...	.....	2,860	2,860	1,61,233	275	844	1,119	63,084	275	15,503	3,704	2,08,814
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	21	1,184	.....	.....	21	1,184
Total ...	.....	5,202	5,202	2,93,263	275	1,534	1,809	1,01,982	275	15,503	6,736	3,79,742
Total Liquors ...	.....	11,663	11,663	3,76,845	1,260	4,865	6,125	1,82,306	1,260	53,461	16,528	5,05,690
Metals—												
1. Copper, unwrought—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	171	.....	.....	6	171
Calcutta... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	180	5,130	180	5,130	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	6	186	5,301	180	5,130	6	171
2. Brass, unwrought—												
Northern Bengal ...	22	.....	22	495	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	495	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	146	146	3,285	.....	113	113	2,542	.....	.....	259	5,827
Calcutta... ...	20	1,945	1,965	44,213	300	.....	300	6,750	320	7,200	1,945	43,763
Dacca block ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	42	2,091	2,133	47,993	300	113	413	9,292	342	7,695	2,204	49,590
3. Copper, wrought—												
Northern Bengal ...	25	1	26	872	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	838	1	34
Eastern „ ...	.....	41	41	1,373	.....	4	4	134	.....	.....	45	1,507
Calcutta	30	123	153	5,126	300	4	304	10,184	330	11,055	127	4,255
Dacca block ...	69	.....	69	2,311	240	.....	240	8,040	309	10,351	.....	.....
Total ...	124	165	289	9,682	540	8	548	18,358	664	22,244	173	5,796
4. Brass, wrought—												
Northern Bengal ...	450	63	513	20,135	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	17,662	63	2,473
Eastern „ ...	.....	1,245	1,245	48,866	.....	3,477	3,477	1,36,472	.....	.....	4,722	1,85,338
Calcutta... ...	91	6,652	6,743	2,64,663	420	449	869	34,108	511	20,057	7,101	2,78,714
Dacca block ...	774	.....	774	30,380	300	26	326	12,796	1,074	42,155	26	1,021
Total ...	1,315	7,960	9,275	3,64,044	720	3,952	4,672	1,83,376	2,035	79,874	11,912	4,67,546
5. Iron—												
Northern Bengal ...	1,549	249	1,798	8,541	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,549	7,358	249	1,183
Eastern „ ...	120	11,035	11,155	52,986	600	13,314	13,914	66,091	720	3,420	24,349	1,15,657
Calcutta... ...	5,152	114,795	119,947	5,69,748	13,175	43,094	56,269	2,67,278	18,327	87,053	157,889	7,49,973
Dacca block ...	1,394	.....	1,394	6,622	864	10	874	4,152	2,258	10,726	10	48
Behar „ ...	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Total ...	8,216	126,079	134,295	6,37,901	14,639	56,418	71,057	3,37,521	22,855	1,08,561	182,497	8,66,861
6. Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	472	83	555	6,244	.....	.....	.....	.....	472	5,310	83	934
Eastern „ ...	4	3,758	3,762	42,322	200	2,505	2,705	30,431	204	2,295	6,263	70,458
Calcutta... ...	2,001	66,324	68,325	7,68,656	4,390	37,653	42,043	4,72,984	6,391	71,899	103,977	11,69,741
Dacca block ...	2,483	.....	2,483	27,934	535	.....	535	6,019	3,018	33,953	.....	.....
Total ...	4,960	70,165	75,125	845,156	5,125	40,158	45,283	5,09,434	10,085	1,13,457	110,323	12,41,133
Total Metals ...	14,657	206,460	221,117	19,04,776	21,504	100,655	122,159	10,63,282	36,161	3,36,961	307,115	26,31,097
Oils—												
1. Kerosine—												
Northern Bengal ...	35,932	15	35,947	1,52,775	300	.....	300	1,275	36,232	1,53,986	15	64
Eastern „ ...	3,584	512	4,096	17,408	3,630	229	3,859	16,401	7,214	30,660	741	3,149
Calcutta... ...	39,552	90,220	129,772	5,51,531	74,276	12,990	87,266	3,70,881	113,828	4,83,769	103,210	4,38,643
Dacca block ...	2,725	.....	2,725	11,581	35,288	.....	35,288	1,49,974	38,013	1,61,555	.....	.....
Total ...	81,793	90,747	172,540	733,295	113,494	13,219	126,713	5,38,531	195,287	8,29,970	103,966	4,41,856
2. Castor—												
Eastern Bengal ...	...	236	236	2,803	.....	58	58	689	.....	.....	294	3,492
Calcutta... ...	150	4,164	4,314	51,228	.....	671	671	7,968	150	1,781	4,835	57,415
Total ...	150	4,400	4,550	54,031	.....	729	729	8,657	150	1,781	5,129	60,907
3. Cocoanut—												
Northern Bengal ...	84	3	87	1,218	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	1,176	3	42
Eastern „ ...	80	89	169	2,366	50	14	64	896	130	1,820	103	1,442
Calcutta ...	420	3,419	3,839	53,746	255	301	556	7,784	675	9,450	2,720	52,080
Dacca block ...	1	.....	1	14	394	.....	394	5,516	395	5,530	.....	.....
Total ...	585	3,511	4,096	57,344	699	315	1,014	14,196	1,284	17,976	3,826	53,564
4. Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	43,481	20	43,501	5,00,262	30	.....	30	345	43,511	5,00,377	20	230
Eastern „ ...	.....	265	265	3,048	4,988	122	5,110	58,765	4,988	57,362	387	4,451
Calcutta... ...	.....	12,077	12,077	1,38,885	21,265	6,224	27,489	3,16,124	21,265	2,44,548	18,301	2,10,461
Dacca block ...	40	.....	40	460	11,617	.....	11,617	1,33,595	11,657	1,34,055	.....	.....
Patna city ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	350	4,025	350	4,025	.....	.....
Total ...	43,521	12,362	55,883	6,42,655	38,250	6,346	44,596	5,12,854	81,771	9,40,367	18,708	2,15,142
Total Oils ...	126,049	111,020	237,069	14,87,325	152,443	20,609	173,052	10,74,238	278,492	17,90,094	131,629	7,71,469

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Benal during the year ending the 31st March 1892—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
105	5,919	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,906	1,63,825	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	2	113	.....	.....	2	113	2	113
3,979	2,24,317	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	1,184	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,011	3,95,245	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	2	113	.....	.....	2	113	2	113
17,788	5,59,151	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	2	113	.....	.....	2	113	2	113
6	171	...	13	13	371	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	13	371	13	371
180	5,130	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
186	5,301	...	13	13	371	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	13	371	13	371
22	495	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
259	5,827	...	65	65	1,235	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	65	1,235	65	1,235
2,265	50,963	75	115	190	3,610	.....	136	136	2,584	75	1,425	251	4,769	326	6,194
.....	.....	275	...	275	5,225	.....	...	.....	.....	275	5,225	.....	.....	275	5,225
2,546	57,285	350	180	530	10,070	.....	136	136	2,584	350	6,650	316	6,004	666	12,654
26	872	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	1,507	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
457	15,310	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
309	10,351	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
837	28,040	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
513	20,135	70	...	70	3,185	.....	...	.....	.....	70	3,185	.....	.....	70	3,185
4,722	1,85,338	80	87	167	7,599	.....	159	159	7,235	80	3,640	246	11,194	326	14,834
7,612	2,98,771	320	160	480	21,840	.....	77	77	3,503	320	14,560	237	10,783	557	25,343
1,100	43,176	209	...	209	9,509	.....	28	28	1,274	209	9,509	28	1,274	237	10,783
13,947	5,47,420	679	247	926	42,133	.....	264	264	12,012	679	30,894	511	23,251	1,190	54,145
1,798	8,541	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,069	1,19,077	...	452	452	2,147	.....	27	27	128	.....	.....	479	2,275	479	2,275
176,216	8,37,026	...	76	76	361	.....	115	115	546	.....	.....	191	907	191	907
2,268	10,774	...	22	22	105	.....	2	2	10	.....	.....	24	115	24	115
1	4	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
205,352	9,75,422	...	550	550	2,613	... ..	144	144	684	.....	.....	694	3,297	694	3,297
555	6,244	216	2	218	10,900	.....	...	.....	.....	216	10,800	2	100	218	10,900
6,467	72,753	1	...	1	50	.....	31	31	1,550	1	50	31	1,550	32	1,600
110,368	12,41,640	55	134	189	9,450	.....	447	447	22,350	55	2,750	581	29,050	636	31,800
3,018	33,953	360	...	360	18,000	.. ...	5	5	250	360	18,000	5	250	365	18,250
120,408	13,54,590	632	136	768	38,400	.....	483	483	24,150	632	31,600	619	30,950	1,251	62,550
343,276	29,68,058	1,661	1,126	2,787	93,587	.....	1,027	1,027	39,450	1,661	69,144	2,153	63,873	3,814	1,33,017
36,247	1,54,050	104	...	104	403	.....	...	.....	.....	104	403	.....	.....	104	403
7,955	33,809	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
217,088	9,22,412	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38,013	1,61,555	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
299,253	12,71,826	104	...	104	403	.....	...	.....	.. ...	104	403	.....	.....	104	403
294	3,492	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,985	59,196	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,279	62,688	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	1,218	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
233	3,262	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,395	61,530	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
395	5,530	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,110	71,540	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43,531	5,00,607	2	...	2	12	.....	...	.....	.....	2	12	.....	.....	2	12
5,375	61,813	5	2	7	42	.....	...	.....	.....	5	30	2	12	7	42
39,566	4,55,009	...	...	...	.....	400	...	400	2,400	400	2,400	.....	.....	400	2,400
11,657	1,34,055	13	...	13	78	.....	...	.....	.....	13	78	.....	.....	13	78
350	4,025	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100,479	11,55,509	20	2	22	132	400	...	400	2,400	420	2,520	2	12	422	2,532
410,121	25,61,563	124	2	126	535	400	...	400	2,400	524	2,923	2	12	526	2,935

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Oil-seeds—												
1. Linseed—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	9	9	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	37
Calcutta ...	.....	47	47	194	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	48	198
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	56	56	231	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	57	235
2. Rape and mustard—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	425	.....	425	1,806	425	1,806	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	425	.....	425	1,806	425	1,806	.....	.....
3. Til or jinjili—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	14	14	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	56
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	14	14	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	56
4. Poppy—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	4	4	17	.....	3	3	13	.....	.....	7	30
Calcutta ...	.....	157	157	667	90	25	115	489	90	383	182	773
Total	.....	161	161	684	90	28	118	502	90	383	189	803
5. Earthnuts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Castor—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Calcutta ...	.....	3	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9
Total ...	.....	4	4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12
Total Oil-seeds...	.....	235	235	983	515	29	544	2,312	515	2,189	264	1,106
Opium—												
Calcutta ...	.....	1,290	1,290	3,30,885	.....	75	75	19,237	.....	.....	1,365	3,50,122
Paper and pasteboard—												
Northern Bengal ...	23	17	40	555	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	319	17	236
Eastern „ ...	.....	1,053	1,053	14,610	.....	373	373	5,176	.....	.....	1,426	19,786
Calcutta ...	25	3,162	3,187	44,220	185	1,549	1,734	24,059	210	2,914	4,711	65,365
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	101	1,401	101	1,401	.....	.....
Total ...	48	4,232	4,280	59,385	286	1,922	2,208	30,636	334	4,634	6,154	85,387
Provisions—												
1. Ghi—												
Northern Bengal ...	258	50	308	10,934	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	9,159	50	1,775
Eastern „ ...	30	1,512	1,542	54,741	.....	792	792	28,116	30	1,065	2,304	81,792
Calcutta ...	175	8,487	8,662	3,07,501	650	316	966	34,293	825	29,287	8,803	3,12,597
Dacca block ...	23	.....	23	817	50	15	65	2,308	73	2,592	15	533
Behar „ ...	5	.....	5	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	177	.....	.....
Total ...	491	10,049	10,540	3,74,170	700	1,123	1,823	64,717	1,191	42,280	11,172	3,96,607
2. Dried Fruits and Nuts—												
Northern Bengal ...	2,133	4	2,137	40,603	30	.....	3	570	2,163	41,097	4	76
Eastern „ ...	9,301	323	9,624	1,82,856	6,127	4	6,131	1,16,489	15,428	2,93,132	327	6,213
Calcutta ...	3	221	224	4,256	596	55	651	12,369	599	11,381	276	5,244
Dacca block ...	6,134	.....	6,134	1,16,546	19,421	.....	19,421	3,68,999	25,555	4,85,545	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,575	.....	2,575	48,925	2,575	48,925	.....	.....
Patna city ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	300	5,700	300	5,700	.....	.....
Total ...	17,571	548	18,119	3,44,261	29,049	59	29,108	5,53,052	46,620	8,85,780	607	11,533

TRADE.

of Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1892—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
9	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,730	29,401	85,131	2,55,393	55,730	1,67,190	29,401	88,203	85,131	2,55,393
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	...	900	2,700	900	2,700	.....	.....	900	2,700
57	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,630	29,401	86,031	2,58,093	56,630	1,69,890	29,401	88,203	86,031	2,58,093
.....	.....	237,334	7,597	244,931	7,96,026	475	...	475	1,544	237,809	7,72,880	7,597	24,690	245,406	7,97,570
.....	.....	184,763	25,493	210,256	6,83,332	1,800	...	1,800	5,850	186,563	6,06,329	25,493	82,853	212,056	6,89,182
.....	.....	141,778	656,680	798,458	25,94,988	4,025	5,938	9,963	32,380	145,803	4,73,859	662,618	21,53,509	808,421	26,27,368
425	1,806	23,572	...	23,572	76,609	12,720	...	12,720	41,340	36,292	1,17,949	.....	.....	36,292	1,17,949
425	1,806	587,447	689,770	1,277,217	41,50,955	19,020	5,938	24,958	81,114	606,467	19,71,017	695,708	22,61,052	1,302,175	42,32,069
.....	.....	1,847	505	2,352	8,820	.....	...	.....	.....	1,847	6,926	505	1,894	2,352	8,820
.....	.....	5,420	311	5,731	21,491	930	17	947	3,551	6,350	23,812	328	1,230	6,678	25,042
14	56	7,223	7,956	15,179	56,921	.....	141	141	529	7,223	27,086	8,097	30,364	15,320	57,450
.....	.....	25	...	25	94	1,500	...	1,500	5,625	1,525	5,719	.....	.....	1,525	5,719
14	56	14,515	8,772	23,287	87,326	2,430	158	2,588	9,705	16,945	63,543	8,930	33,488	25,875	97,031
7	30	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
272	1,156	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
279	1,186	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	260	...	260	910	.....	...	.....	.....	260	910	.....	.....	260	910
.....	.....	...	1,278	1,278	4,473	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,278	4,473	1,278	4,473
.....	.....	260	1,278	1,538	5,383	.....	...	.....	.....	260	910	1,278	4,473	1,538	5,383
.....	.....	11	...	11	33	.....	...	.....	.....	11	33	.....	.....	11	33
1	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	9	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	12	11	...	11	33	.....	...	.....	.....	11	33	.....	.....	11	33
779	3,295	692,283	699,820	1,302,053	42,43,697	78,080	35,497	113,577	3,48,912	680,313	22,05,393	735,317	23,87,216	1,415,630	45,92,609
1,365	3,50,122	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	555	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,426	19,786	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,921	68,279	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	1,401	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,488	90,021	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
308	10,934	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,334	82,857	...	9	9	312	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	312	9	312
9,628	3,41,794	...	12	12	415	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	415	12	415
88	3,125	...	...	...	.....	1,195	39	1,234	42,727	1,195	41,377	39	1,350	1,234	42,727
5	177	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,363	4,38,887	...	21	21	727	1,195	39	1,234	42,727	1,195	41,377	60	2,077	1,255	43,454
2,167	41,173	1	...	1	16	.....	...	.....	.....	1	16	.....	.....	1	16
15,755	2,99,345	...	8	8	130	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	130	8	130
875	16,625	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,555	4,85,545	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2575	48,925	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
300	5,700	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47,227	8,97,313	1	8	9	146	.....	...	.....	.....	1	16	8	130	9	146

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
Provisions—*continued*—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
3. Others—												
Northern Bengal ..	13,452	615	14,067	1,33,637	1,485	.....	1,485	14,107	14,937	1,41,901	615	5,843
Eastern „ ...	83	11,089	11,172	1,06,134	2,901	4,808	7,709	73,236	2,984	28,349	15,897	1,51,021
Calcutta ...	2	67,375	67,377	6,40,082	18,429	6,737	25,166	2,39,077	18,431	1,75,095	74,112	7,04,064
Dacca block ...	2,970	.....	2,970	28,215	15,535	50	15,585	1,48,057	18,505	1,75,797	50	475
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	400	3,800	400	3,800	.....	.....
Behar block ...	47	.....	47	446	3,805	.....	3,805	36,147	3,852	36,593	.....	.....
Patna city ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	.....	1,100	10,450	1,100	10,450	.....	.....
Total ...	16,554	79,079	95,633	9,08,514	43,655	11,595	55,250	5,24,874	60,209	5,71,985	90,674	8,61,403
Total Provisions	34,616	89,676	124,292	16,26,945	73,404	12,777	86,181	11,42,643	108,020	15,00,045	102,453	12,69,543
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock—												
1. Locomotive engines and tenders—												
Calcutta ...' ...	.....	1,224	1,224	25,775	.....	573	573	12,534	.....	.....	1,797	39,309
2. Carriages and trucks...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Materials for construction—												
(*a*) Wooden sleepers—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Other sorts—												
Calcutta ...	.....	7,049	7,049	32,602	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,049	32,602
Total Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	.....	8,273	8,273	59,377	.....	573	573	12,534	.....	.....	8,846	71,911
Salt—												
Northern Bengal ...	79,794	.....	79,794	2,49,356	280	.....	280	875	80,074	2,50,231	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	7,475	5	7,480	23,375	4,065	1	4,066	12,706	11,540	36,063	6	18
Calcutta ...	21,271	256,598	277,869	8,68,341	279,190	38,920	318,110	9,94,094	300,461	9,38,941	295,518	9,23,494
Dacca block ...	4,879	.....	4,879	15,247	37,127	.....	37,127	1,16,021	42,006	1,31,268	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100	313	100	313	.....	.....
Total ...	113,419	256,603	370,022	11,56,319	320,762	38,921	359,683	11,24,009	434,181	13,56,816	295,524	9,23,512
Saltpetre, &c.—												
1. Saltpetre—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	32	32	204	.....	249	249	1,587	.....	.....	281	1,791
Calcutta ...	.....	68	68	433	.....	58	58	370	.....	.....	126	803
Dacca block ...	2	.....	2	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13	.....	.....
Total ...	2	100	102	650	.....	307	307	1,957	2	13	407	2 594
2. Other saline substances—												
Northern Bengal ...	6	10	16	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	33	10	55
Eastern „ ...	.....	126	126	693	.....	9	9	50	.....	.....	135	743
Calcutta ...	20	1,470	1,490	8,195	1,088	21	1,109	6,099	1,108	6,094	1,491	8,200
Dacca block ...	24	.....	24	132	4,029	.....	4,029	22,160	4,053	22 292	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	395	.....	395	2,172	1,403	.....	1,403	7,716	1,798	9,888	.....	.....
Patna city ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100	550	100	550	.....	.....
Total ...	445	1,606	2,051	11,280	6,620	30	6,650	36,575	7,065	38,857	1,636	8,998
Silk, raw—												
1. Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	6	6	1,875	.....	10	10	3,125	.....	.....	16	5,000
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	6	6	1,875	.....	10	10	3,125	.....	.....	16	5,000
Silk piece-goods—												
1. Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Silk ...	.....	6	6	1,875	.....	10	10	3,125	.....	.....	16	5,000

TRADE.

of Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1892—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
15,552	1,47,744	11,654	4	11,658	34,974	26,933	...	26,933	80,799	38,587	1,15,761	4	12	38,591	1,15,773
18,881	1,79,370	...	3,484	3,484	10,452	18,117	35	18,152	54,456	18,117	54,351	3,519	10,557	21,636	64,908
92,543	8,79,159	...	1	1	3	71,034	...	71,034	2,13,102	71,034	2,13,102	1	3	71,035	2,13,105
18,555	1,76,272	70	...	70	210	68,104	29	68,133	2,04,399	68,174	2,04,522	29	87	68,203	2,04,609
400	3,800	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,852	36,593	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,100	10,450	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150,883	14,33,388	11,724	3,489	15,213	45,639	184,188	64	184,252	5,52,756	1,95,912	5,87,736	3,553	10,659	199,465	5,98,395
210,473	27,69,588	11,725	3,518	15,243	46,512	185,383	103	185,486	5,95,483	1,97,108	6,20,129	3,621	12,866	200,729	6,41,995
1,797	39,309	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	580	...	580	1,160	.....	...	.....	.....	580	1,160	.....	.....	580	1,160
.....	.....	200	...	200	400	.....	...	.....	.....	200	400	.....	.....	200	400
.....	.....	780	...	780	1,560	.....	...	.....	.....	780	1,560	.....	.....	780	1,560
7,049	32,602	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,846	71,911	780	...	780	1,560	.....	...	.....	.....	780	1,560	.....	.....	780	1,560
30,074	2,50,231	115	...	115	359	.....	...	.....	.....	115	359	.....	.....	115	359
11,546	36,081	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
595,979	18,62,435	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42,006	1,31,268	15	...	15	47	.....	...	.....	.....	15	47	.....	.....	15	47
100	313	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
729,705	22,80,328	130	...	130	406	.....	...	.....	.....	130	406	.....	.....	130	406
281	1,791	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
126	803	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	13	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
409	2,607	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	88	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
135	743	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,599	14,294	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,053	22,292	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,798	9,888	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	550	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,701	47,855	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	3	3	343	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	343	3	343
16	5,000	...	1,735	1,735	1,98,224	.....	2	2	228	.....	.....	1,737	1,98,452	1,737	1,98,452
.....	.....	...	40	40	4,570	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	4,570	40	4,570
16	5,000	...	1,778	1,778	2,03,137	.....	2	2	228	.....	.....	1,780	2,03,365	1,780	2,03,365
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	148	148	88,800	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	88,800	148	88,800
.....	.....	...	7	7	4,200	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4,200	7	4,200
.....	.....	...	155	155	93,000	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	93,000	155	93,000
16	5,000	...	1,933	1,933	2,96,137	.....	2	2	228	.....	.....	1,935	2,96,365	1,935	2,96,365

[83] I.—

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported,	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
Spices—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Betel-nuts—												
Northern Bengal ...	1,873	35	1,908	13,832	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,873	13,579	35	253
Eastern „ ..	67	735	802	5,815	1,263	.....	1,263	9,157	1,330	9,643	735	5,329
Calcutta ...	259	978	1,237	8,968	40	.....	40	290	299	2,167	978	7,091
Dacca block ...	398	.....	398	2,886	12,341	.....	12,341	89,472	12,739	92,358	.....	.....
Total ...	2,597	1,748	4,345	31,501	13,644	.....	13,644	98,919	16,241	1,17,747	1,748	12,673
2. Pepper—												
Northern Bengal ...	382	1	383	6,511	.....	.....	.....	.....	382	6,494	1	17
Eastern „ ...	3	108	111	1,887	.....	438	438	7,446	3	51	546	9,282
Calcutta ...	48	1,899	1,947	33,099	302	249	551	9,367	350	5,950	2,148	36,516
Dacca block ...	7	.....	7	119	373	.....	373	6,341	380	6,460	.....	.....
Total ...	440	2,008	2,448	41,616	675	687	1,362	23,154	1,115	18,955	2,695	45,815
3. Ginger—												
Northern Bengal ...	58	.....	58	333	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	333	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Calcutta ...	.....	8	8	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	46
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	29	5	29	.....	.....
Total ...	58	9	67	385	5	.....	5	29	63	362	9	52
4. Chillies—												
Northern Bengal ...	992	.....	992	7,936	90	.....	90	720	1,082	8,656	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	88	350	438	3,504	1,927	912	2,839	22,712	2,015	16,120	1,262	10,096
Calcutta ...	8	1,001	1,009	8,072	2,960	775	3,735	29,880	2,968	23,744	1,776	14,208
Dacca block ...	184	.....	184	1,472	29,971	.....	29,971	2,39,768	30,155	2,41,240	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,150	.....	4,150	33,200	4,150	33,200	.....	.....
Total ...	1,272	1,351	2,623	20,984	39,098	1,687	40,785	3,26,280	40,370	3,22,960	3,038	24,304
5. Cardamoms—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	300	.....	.....	2	300
Calcutta ...	.....	1	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150
Total ...	.....	1	1	150	.....	2	2	300	.....	.....	3	450
6. Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	7,281	.....	7,281	91,012	205	.....	205	2,563	7,486	93,575	.....	.....
Eastern „ ..	1,153	539	1,692	21,150	1,285	1,319	2,604	32,550	2,438	30,475	1,858	23,225
Calcutta ...	170	5,622	5,792	72,400	258	343	601	7,512	428	5,350	5,965	74,562
Dacca block ...	881	.....	881	11,012	62,701	.....	62,701	7,83,763	63,582	7,94,775	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	25	.....	25	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	313	...	.....
Patna city ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	9,510	6,161	15,671	1,95,887	64,449	1,662	66,111	8,26,388	73,959	9,24,488	7,823	97,787
Total Spices ...	13,877	11,278	25,155	2,90,523	1,17,871	4,038	121,909	12,75,070	131,748	13,84,512	15,316	1,81,081
Stone and lime—												
Northern Bengal ...	415	2,973	3,388	2,541	.....	.....	.....	.....	415	311	2,973	2,230
Eastern „ ...	.....	894	894	670	.....	42	42	32	.....	.....	936	702
Calcutta ...	.....	6,389	6,389	4,792	.....	1,987	1,987	1,490	.....	.....	8,376	6,282
Dacca block ...	16,881	.....	16,881	12,661	140	.....	140	105	17,021	12,766	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Behar block ...	738	.....	738	553	.....	.....	.....	.....	738	553	.....	.....
Patna city ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	18,034	10,256	28,290	21,217	140	2,029	2,169	1,627	18,174	13,630	12,285	9,214
Sugar—												
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugarcandy—												
Northern Bengal ...	6,264	1,640	7,904	79,040	20	.....	20	200	6,284	62,840	1,640	16,400
Eastern „ ...	635	3,466	4,101	41,010	16,798	358	17,156	1,71,560	17,433	1,74,330	3,824	38,240
Calcutta ...	2,967	19,509	22,476	2,24,760	19,491	378	19,869	1,98,690	22,458	2,24,580	19,887	1,98,870
Dacca block ...	640	.....	640	6,400	12,901	.....	12,901	1,29,010	13,541	1,35,410	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	2,000	200	2,000	.....	.....
Total ...	10,505	24,615	35,121	3,51,210	49,410	736	50,146	5,01,460	59,916	5,99,160	25,351	2,53,510
2. Unrefined, *viz.*, molasses and jaggery or gur and other saccharine produce—												
Northern Bengal ...	57,523	174	57,697	2,59,637	1,630	.....	1,630	7,335	59,153	2,66,189	174	783
Eastern „ ...	32,958	2,004	34,962	1,57,329	33,067	618	33,685	1,51,582	66,025	2,97,112	2,622	11,799
Calcutta ...	4,639	3,072	7,711	34,699	22,460	1,861	24,321	1,09,445	27,099	1,21,945	4,933	22,199
Dacca block ...	2,496	.....	2,496	11,232	108,722	66	108,788	4,89,546	111,218	5,00,481	66	297
Behar „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,160	.....	2,160	9,720	2,160	9,720	.....	.....
Total ...	97,616	5,250	102,866	4,62,897	168,039	2,545	170,584	7,67,628	265,655	11,95,447	7,795	35,078
Total Sugar ...	108,122	29,865	137,987	8,14,107	217,449	3,281	220,730	12,69,088	325,571	17,94,607	33,146	2,88,588

TRADE.

of Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1892—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of export from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1,908	13,832	15	...	15	116	.....	...	.....	...	15	116	.....	.....	15	116
2,065	14,972	...	...	...	.....	.....	9	9	70	.....	.....	9	70	9	70
1,277	9,258	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,739	92,358	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17,989	1,30,420	15	...	15	116	.....	9	9	70	15	116	9	70	24	186
383	6,511	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
549	9,333	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,498	42,466	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
380	6,460	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,810	64,770	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	333	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	46	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	29	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	414	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,082	8,656	2	...	2	15	.....	...	.....	.....	2	15	.....	.....	2	15
3,277	26,216	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,744	37,952	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30,155	2,41,240	3	59	62	465	.....	...	.....	.....	3	23	59	442	62	465
4,150	33,200	...	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43,408	3,47,264	5	59	64	480	.....	...	.....	.....	5	38	59	442	64	480
2	300	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	150	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	450	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,486	93,575	2	...	2	4	2,475	...	2,475	4,950	2,477	4,954	.....	.....	2,477	4,954
4,296	53,700	...	172	172	344	450	...	450	900	450	900	172	344	622	1,244
6,393	79,912	...	6	6	12	1,800	1,208	3,008	6,016	1,800	3,600	1,214	2,428	3,014	6,028
63,582	7,94,775	2	...	2	4	16,806	...	16,806	33,612	16,808	33,616	.....	.....	16,808	33,616
25	313	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	2,117	...	2,117	4,234	2,117	4,234	.....	.....	2,117	4,234
81,782	10,22,275	4	178	182	364	23,648	1,208	24,856	49,712	23,652	47,304	1,386	2,772	25,038	50,076
147,064	15,65,593	24	237	261	960	23,648	1,217	24,865	49,782	23,672	47,458	1,454	3,284	25,126	50,742
3,388	2,541	...	...	...	.....	76,115	...	76,115	19,029	76,115	19,029	.....	.....	76,115	19,029
936	702	...	...	...	.....	99,860	...	99,860	24,965	99,860	24,965	.....	.....	99,860	24,965
8,376	6,282	...	...	...	.....	1,295,965	...	1,295,965	3,23,991	1,295,965	3,23,991	.....	.....	1,295,965	3,23,991
17,021	12,766	...	...	...	.....	363,875	...	363,875	90,969	3,63,875	90,969	.....	.....	363,875	90,969
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	6,150	...	6,150	1,537	6,150	1,537	.....	.....	6,150	1,537
738	553	...	...	...	.....	300	...	300	75	300	75	.....	.....	300	75
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1,600	...	1,600	400	1,600	400	.....	.....	1,600	400
30,459	22,844	...	...	...	.....	1,843,865	...	1,843,865	4,60,966	1,843,865	4,60,966	.....	.....	1,843,865	4,60,966
7,924	79,240	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21,257	2,12,570	...	2	2	20	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	2	20
42,345	4,23,450	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,541	1,35,410	2	...	2	20	.....	...	.....	.....	2	20	.....	.....	2	20
200	2,000	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85,267	8,52,670	2	2	4	40	.....	...	.....	.....	2	20	2	20	4	40
59,327	2,66,972	375	...	375	1,969	.....	...	.....	.....	375	1,969	.....	.....	375	1,969
68,647	3,08,911	100	...	100	525	.....	...	.....	.....	100	525	.....	.....	100	525
32,032	1,44,144	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
111,284	5,00,778	15	...	15	79	.....	...	.....	.....	15	79	.....	.....	15	79
2,160	9,720	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
273,450	12,30,525	490	...	490	2,573	.....	...	.....	.....	490	2,573	.....	.....	490	2,573
358,717	20,83,195	492	2	494	2,613	.....	...	.....	.....	492	2,593	2	20	494	2,613

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Tea—												
1. Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	2	2	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	68
Eastern „ ...	.....	8	8	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	274
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	10	10	342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	342
Total Tea ...	.....	10	10	342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	342
Tobacco—												
1. Unmanufactured—												
Northern Bengal ...	44,904	390	45,294	4,01,984	8,352	.....	8,352	74,124	53,256	4,72,647	390	3,461
Eastern „ ...	2	1,116	1,118	9,923	655	298	953	8,456	657	5,829	1,414	12,550
Calcutta ...	.....	6,482	6,482	57,528	1,800	545	2,345	20,812	1,800	15,975	7,027	62,365
Dacca block ...	2	.....	2	18	65,784	.....	65,784	5,83,333	65,786	5,83,351	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,425	.....	3,425	30,398	3,425	30,398	.....	.....
Patna city ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	1,331	150	1,331	.....	.....
Total	44,908	7,988	52,896	4,69,453	80,166	843	81,009	7,18,954	125,074	11,10,031	8,831	78,376
2. Manufactured—												
(*a*) Cigars—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	68	68	4,386	.....	47	47	3,031	.....	.....	115	7,417
Calcutta ...	.....	14	14	903	.....	8	8	516	.....	.....	22	1,419
Total ...	.....	82	82	5,289	.....	55	55	3,547	.....	.....	137	8,836
(*b*) Other sorts—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	10	10	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	300
Eastern „ ...	.....	139	139	4,170	.....	177	177	5,310	.....	.....	316	9,480
Calcutta ...	.....	282	282	8,460	.....	15	15	450	.....	.....	297	8,910
Dacca block ...	4	.....	4	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	120	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	240	.....	240	7,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	7,200	.....	.....
Total ...	244	431	675	20,250	.....	192	192	5,760	244	7,320	623	18,690
Wool, raw—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	4	4	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	66
Eastern „ ...	.....	49	49	808	.....	225	225	3,713	.....	.....	274	4,521
Calcutta ...	.....	210	210	3,465	.....	9	9	148	.....	.....	219	3,613
Total ...	.....	263	263	4,339	.....	234	234	3,861	.....	.....	497	8,200
Wool, manufactured—												
1. Piece-goods (European)—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	18	18	5,213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	5,213
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	1,738	.....	.....	6	1,738
Total ...	.....	18	18	5,213	.....	6	6	1,738	.....	.....	24	6,951
2. Piece-goods (Indian)—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	22	22	1,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1,342
Eastern „ ...	.....	297	297	18,117	.....	6	6	366	.....	.....	303	18,483
Calcutta ...	.....	642	642	39,162	.....	507	507	30,927	.....	.....	1,149	70,089
Total ...	.....	961	961	58,621	.....	513	513	31,293	.....	.....	1,474	89,914
3. Shawls—												
Calcutta ...	.....	4	4	3,830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,830
Total Wool ...	.....	1,246	1,246	72,003	.....	753	753	36,892	.....	.....	1,999	1,08,895

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1892—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.												Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.					
		By *boat*.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
2	68	...	1	1	34	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	34	1	34
8	274	...	25,873	25,873	8,82,916	.....	145,234	145,234	49,56,110	...	.....	171,107	58,39,026	171,107	58,39,026
.....	.....	...	550,256	550,256	1,87,77,486	.....	297,342	297,342	1,01,46,796	...	.....	847,598	2,89,24,282	847,598	2,89,24,282
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	34	...	.....	1	34	1	34
10	342	...	576,130	576,130	1,96,60,436	.....	442,577	442,577	1,51,02,940	...	.....	1,018,707	3,47,63,376	1,018,707	3,47,63,376
10	342	...	576,130	576,130	1,96,60,436	.....	442,577	442,577	1,51,02,940	...	.....	1,018,707	3,47,63,376	1,018,707	3,47,63,376
53,646	4,76,168	257	...	257	2,281	.....	.....	...	.....	257	2,281	.....	.....	257	2,281
2,071	18,379	...	...	...	.....	.....	551	551	4,889	...	.....	551	4,889	551	4,889
8,827	78,340	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65,786	5,83,851	25	...	25	222	.....	.....	...	.....	25	222	.....	.....	25	222
3,425	30,398	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	1,331	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
133,905	11,88,407	282	...	282	2,503	.....	551	551	4,889	282	2,503	551	4,889	833	7,392
115	7,417	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	1,419	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
137	8,836	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	300	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
316	9,480	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
297	8,910	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	120	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
240	7,200	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
867	26,010	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	66	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
274	4,521	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
219	3,613	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
497	8,200	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	5,213	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	1,738	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	6,951	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	1,342	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
303	18,483	...	...	...	.....	.....	135	135	8,235	...	.....	135	8,235	135	8,235
1,149	70,089	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,474	89,914	...	...	...	.....	.....	135	135	8,235	...	.....	135	8,235	135	8,235
4	3,830	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,999	2,08,895	...	...	...	.....	.....	135	135	8,235	...	.....	135	8,235	135	8,235

[83] I.—

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
All other articles of merchandise—												
Northern Bengal ..	7,633	1,469	9,102	31,858	265	.....	265	928	7,898	27,644	1,469	5,142
Eastern " ..	1,641	25,756	27,397	95,889	912	25,165	26,077	91,269	2,553	8,935	50,921	1,78,223
Calcutta	852	65,136	65,988	2,30,958	1,117	22,177	23,294	81,529	1,969	6,892	87,313	3,05,595
Dacca block	8,542	.....	8,542	29,897	48,977	869	49,846	1,74,461	57,519	2,01,316	869	3,042
Western Bengal ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Behar block	120	.....	120	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	420	.....	.....
Total	18,788	92,361	111,149	3,89,022	51,271	48,211	99,482	3,48,187	70,059	2,45,207	140,572	4,92,002
Animals—		No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.		No.	
1. Horned cattle —												
Northern Bengal ..	....	10	10	236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	236
Dacca block	....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	86	2,032	86	2,032	.....	.....
Total	....	10	10	236	86	.....	86	2,032	86	2,032	10	236
2. Sheep and goats—												
Dacca block	....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	95	296	95	296	.....	.....
3. Horses, ponies, and mules—												
Calcutta	....	4	4	360	.....	1	1	90	.....	.....	5	450
4. Other kinds	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Animals ..	....	14	14	596	181	1	182	2,418	181	2,328	15	686
		Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Provincial Total .. — Northern Bengal ..	389,467	90,398	479,865	25,09,430	13,536	.....	13,536	1,05,044	403,003	23,00,726	90,398	3,13,748
Eastern " ..	68,428	328,096	396,524	37,57,173	95,342	112,845	208,187	45,63,812	163,840	10,73,932	440,941	72,47,053
Calcutta	82,748	1,065,075	1,147,823	94,10,510	515,989	358,497	874,486	57,49,829	598,687	28,26,466	1,423,572	1,28,23,373
Dacca block ..	90,815	.....	90,815	4,32,698	596,492	39,349	635,841	40,81,465	687,307	44,92,132	39,349	22,031
Western Bengal ..	....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	400	3,806	400	3,800	.....	.....
Behar block ..	2,456	.....	2,456	13,255	26,608	.....	26,608	1,10,516	29,064	2,03,771	.....	.....
Patna city ..	147	.....	147	368	5,700	.....	5,700	31,306	5,847	31,674	.....	.....
Total	634,131	1,483,569	2,117,700	1,61,23,434	1,254,017	510,691	1,764,708	1,47,25,772	1,888,148	1,09,32,501	1,994,260	1,99,16,705

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1892—concluded.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
9,367	32,786	296,498	1,514	298,012	10,43,042	6,938	....	6,938	24,283	303,436	10,62,026	1,514	5,299	304,950	10,67,325
53,474	1,87,158	110,414	2,150	119,564	4,18,474	3,940	3,506	7,446	26,061	114,254	4,00,239	12,656	44,296	127,910	4,44,535
89,282	3,12,487	....	2,640	2,640	9,240	420	840	1,260	4,410	420	1,470	3,480	12,180	3,900	13,650
58,388	2,04,358	545,536	30	545,566	19,09,460	138,953	153	139,106	4,86,871	684,483	23,95,690	183	641	684,666	23,96,331
.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	400	....	400	1,400	400	1,400	.....	.....	400	1,400
120	420	10	....	10	35	....	....	....	.....	10	35	.....	.....	10	35
210,681	7,37,209	952,452	13,334	965,786	33,80,251	150,651	4,499	155,150	5,43,025	1,103,103	38,60,860	17,833	62,416	1,120,936	39,23,276
No.		No.	No.	No.						No.		No.		No.	
10	236	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	2,032	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	2,268	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	296	4	....	4	16	....	....	.....	.....	4	16	.....	.....	4	16
5	450	....	6	6	2,400	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,400	6	2,400
.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
196	3,014	4	6	10	2,416	....	....	.....	.....	4	16	6	2,400	10	2,416
Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.						Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
493,401	26,14,474	969,512	32,775	1,002,287	29,78,834	189,866	....	189,866	2,36,556	11,59,378	31,67,889	32,775	47,501	1,192,153	32,15,390
604,781	83,20,985	344,579	310,837	655,416	26,72,900	209,739	150,336	360,075	52,57,931	554,318	14,25,065	461,173	65,05,766	1,015,491	79,30,831
2,022,259	1,51,60,339	153,077	3,455,375	3,608,452	2,33,74,882	1,468,044	344,366	1,812,410	1,11,52,585	1,621,121	13,51,246	3,799,741	3,31,76,221	5,420,862	3,45,27,467
726,656	45,14,163	705,061	254,427	959,488	24,59,694	2,842,844	440	2,843,284	42,81,078	3,547,905	65,73,557	254,867	1,67,215	3,802,772	67,40,772
490	3,800	....	....	....	.....	7,833	....	7,833	4,702	7,833	4,702	.....	.....	7,833	4,702
29,064	2,03,771	10	....	10	35	12,250	....	12,250	22,934	12,260	22,969	.....	.....	12,260	22,969
5,847	31,674	....	....	....	.....	3,717	....	3,717	4,634	3,717	4,634	.....	.....	3,717	4,634
3,882,408	3,08,49,206	2,172,289	4,053,414	6,225,653	3,14,86,345	4,734,293	495,142	5,229,435	2,09,60,420	6,906,582	1,25,50,062	4,548,556	3,98,96,703	11,455,082	5,24,46,765

[83] I.—

No. III.—*Showing the Articles of Provincial Interest in the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Lime—												
Northern Bengal ...	400	2,973	3,373	1,687	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	200	2,973	1,487
Eastern „ ...	.....	569	569	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	569	284
Calcutta ...	.....	2,493	2,493	1,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,493	1,246
Dacca block ...	15,964	.....	15,964	7,982	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,964	7,982	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna city ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	16,364	6,035	22,399	11,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,364	8,182	6,035	3,017
Canes and rattans—												
Northern Bengal ...	105	.....	105	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	840	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	2	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	16
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	105	2	107	856	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	840	2	16
Caoutchouc—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	8	8	562	.....	5	5	351	.....	.....	13	913
Total ...	.....	8	8	562	.....	5	5	351	.....	.....	13	913
	No.	No.	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Oranges—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocoanuts—												
Northern Bengal ...	142,170	.....	142,170	5,331	2,000	.....	2,000	75	144,170	5,406	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	620,009	9,600	629,609	23,610	381,900	.....	381,900	14,321	1,001,909	37,571	9,600	360
Calcutta ...	200	.....	200	8	26,400	.....	26,400	990	26,600	998	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	408,973	.....	408,973	15,337	1,171,856	.....	1,171,356	43,944	1,580,829	59,281	.....	.....
Total ...	1,171,352	9,600	1,180,952	44,286	1,582,156	.....	1,582,156	59,330	2,753,508	1,03,256	9,600	360
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Potatoes—												
Northern Bengal ...	10,868	432	11,300	39,550	1,385	.....	1,385	4,847	12,253	42,885	432	1,512
Eastern „ ...	40	222	262	913	525	56	581	2,033	565	1,977	278	973
Calcutta ...	.....	1	1	4	940	.....	940	3,290	940	3,290	1	4
Dacca block ...	1,022	.....	1,022	3,577	9,195	.....	9,195	32,183	10,217	35,760	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	400	1,400	400	1,400	.....	.....
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,055	.....	3,055	10,693	3,055	10,693	.....	.....
Patna city ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	175	50	175	.....	.....
Total ...	11,930	655	12,585	44,048	15,550	56	15,606	54,621	27,480	96,180	711	2,489
Ivory—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	1	.....	377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	377
Total ...	.....	1	.....	377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	377
Mats—												
Northern Bengal ...	2,002	1	2,003	16,024	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,002	16,016	1	8
Eastern „ ...	4	101	105	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	32	101	808
Calcutta ...	8	457	465	3,720	.....	29	29	232	8	64	486	3,888
Dacca block ...	448	.....	448	3,584	.....	.....	.....	.....	448	3,584	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,462	559	3,021	24,168	.....	29	29	232	2,462	19,696	588	4,704

TRADE.

the two Valleys of Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1892.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
3,373	1,687	...	..	...	.....	76,115	...	76,115	22,644	76,115	22,644	...	.....	76,115	22,644
569	284	...	...	...	.....	99,860	...	99,860	29,709	99,860	29,709	...	.....	99,860	29,709
2,493	1,246	...	...	...	.....	1,288,065	...	1,288,065	3,83,199	1,288,065	3,83,199	...	.....	1,288,065	3,83,199
15,964	7,982	...	...	...	.....	354,585	..	354,585	1,05,489	354,585	1,05,489	...	.....	354,585	1,05,489
.....	...	...	...	...	.....	6,150	...	6,150	1,830	6,150	1,830	...	.....	6,150	1,830
.....	...	...	...	...	.....	300	...	300	89	300	89	...	.....	300	89
.....	...	...	...	...	.....	1,600	...	1,600	476	1,600	476	...	.....	1,600	476
22,399	11,199	...	...	...	.....	1,826,675	...	1,826,675	5,43,436	1,826,675	5,43,436	...	.....	1,826,675	5,43,436
105	840	855	250	1,105	2,348	.....	...	.....	.....	855	1,817	255	531	1,105	2,348
.....	...	...	2	2	4	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	2	4
2	16	...	3	3	6	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	3	6
.....	...	6,224	...	6,224	13,226	3,990	...	3,990	8,479	10,214	21,705	...	.....	10,214	21,705
107	856	7,079	255	7,334	15,584	3,990	...	3,990	8,479	11,069	23,522	255	541	11,324	24,063
.....	...	...	5,820	5,820	4,36,500	.....	17	17	1,275	.....	.....	5,837	4,37,775	5,837	4,37,775
13	913	...	66	66	4,950	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	4,950	66	4,950
13	913	...	5,886	5,886	4,41,450	.....	17	17	1,275	.....	.....	5,903	4,42,725	5,903	4,42,725
No.		No.		No.		No.	No.	No.		No.		No.		No.	
.....	...	...	...	...	.....	640,000	...	640,000	2,400	640,000	2,400	...	.....	640,000	2,400
.....	...	...	...	...	.....	7,790,750	1,290	7,792,040	29,220	7,790,750	29,215	1,290	5	7,792,040	29,220
.....	...	...	...	...	.....	22,127,400	...	22,127,400	82,978	22,127,400	82,978	...	.....	22,127,400	82,978
.....	...	...	...	...	.....	18,320,400	8,600	18,329,000	68,734	18,320,400	68,702	8,600	32	18,329,000	68,734
.....	...	...	...	...	.....	48,878,550	9,890	48,888,440	1,83,332	48,878,550	1,83,295	9,890	37	48,888,440	1,83,332
144,170	5,406	75	...	75	3	.....	...	.....	.....	75	3	...	.....	75	3
1,011,509	37,931	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
26,600	998	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
1,580,829	59,281	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
2,763,108	103,616	75	...	75	3	.....	...	.....	.....	75	3	...	.....	75	3
Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
12,685	44,397	130	4	134	385	.....	...	.....	.....	130	373	4	12	134	385
843	2,950	...	3,387	3,387	9,738	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,387	9,738	3,387	9,738
941	3,294	...	...	...	.....	18,050	...	18,050	51,894	18,050	51,894	...	.....	18,050	51,894
10,217	35,760	25	...	25	72	7,725	...	7,725	22,209	7,750	22,281	...	.....	7,750	22,281
400	1,400	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
3,055	10,693	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
50	175	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
28,191	98,669	155	3,391	3,546	10,195	25,775	...	25,775	74,103	25,930	74,548	3,391	9,750	29,321	84,298
.....	...	...	28	28	10,549	.....	31	31	11,679	.....	.....	59	22,228	59	22,228
1	377	...	3	3	1,130	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,130	3	1,130
1	377	...	31	31	11,679	.....	31	31	11,679	.....	.....	62	23,358	62	23,358
2,003	16,024	6	...	6	30	6,938	...	6,938	34,690	6,944	34,720	...	.....	6,944	34,720
105	840	...	...	...	.....	3,940	71	4,011	20,055	3,940	19,700	71	355	4,011	20,055
494	3,952	...	...	...	.....	420	...	420	2,100	420	2,100	...	.....	420	2,100
448	3,584	...	...	...	.....	58,564	...	58,564	2,92,820	58,564	2,92,820	...	.....	58,564	2,92,820
.....	...	...	...	...	.....	400	...	400	2,000	400	2,000	...	.....	400	2,000
3,050	24,400	6	...	6	30	70,262	71	70,333	3,51,665	70,268	3,51,340	71	355	70,339	3,51,695

[83] I.—

No. III.—*Showing the Articles of Provincial Interest in the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Fish, dry—												
Northern Bengal...	527	.....	527	5,007	.....	.....	.....	.....	527	5,007	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	37	37	351	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	351
Calcutta ...	.....	1,008	1,008	9,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,008	9,576
Dacca block ...	1,734	.....	1,734	16,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,734	16,473	.....	.....
Total ...	2,261	1,045	3,306	31,407	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,261	21,480	1,045	9,927
Tea-seed—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	112	112	6,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	6,860
Eastern „ ...	.....	78	78	4,778	.....	30	30	1,837	.....	.....	108	6,615
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	190	190	11,638	.....	30	30	1,837	.....	.....	220	13,475
Cocoons—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure, Government—	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.						
Calcutta ...	.....	5,19,000	.....	5,19,000	.....	2,08,400	.....	2,08,400	.....	.....	.....	7,27,400
Treasure, Public—												
Northern Bengal...	2,01,110	.....	.....	2,01,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,01,110	.....	.....
Eastern „	12,311	.....	.....	12,311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,311	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	239	5,23,624	.....	5,23,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239	.....	5,23,624
Dacca block ...	2,58,286	.....	.....	2,58,286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,58,286	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	1,810	.....	.....	1,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,810	.....	.....
Patna city ...	200	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Total ...	4,73,956	5,23,624	.....	9,97,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,73,956	.....	5,23,624
Wax—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber—		No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.		No.	
Northern Bengal ...	.....	20	20	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	80
Eastern „ ...	.....	186	186	744	150	1,621	1,771	7,084	150	600	1,807	7,228
Calcutta ...	.....	2,454	2,454	9,816	.....	933	933	3,732	.....	.....	3,387	13,548
Dacca block ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,831	.....	1,831	7,324	1,831	7,324	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	2,660	2,660	10,640	1,981	2,554	4,535	18,140	1,981	7,924	5,214	20,856
Bamboos—												
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE

the two Valleys of Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1892—concluded.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
527	5,007	1,422	...	1,422	13,509	25,445	...	25,445	2,41,728	26,867	2,55,237	.....	.....	26.867	2,55,237
37	351	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,008	9,576	...	...	...	.....	1,525	...	1,525	14,487	1,525	14,487	.....	.....	1,525	14,487
1,734	16,473	45	...	45	427	17,773	...	17,773	1,68,844	17,818	1,69,271	.....	.....	17,818	1,69,271
3,306	31,407	1,467	...	1,467	13,936	44,743	...	44,743	4,25,059	46,210	4,38,995	.....	.....	46,210	4,38,995
112	6,860	...	444	444	39,072	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	444	39,072	444	39,072
108	6,615	...	1,465	1,465	1,28,920	.....	1,147	1,147	1,00,936	.....	.....	2,612	2,29,856	2,612	2,29,856
.....	.....	...	759	759	66,792	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	759	66,792	759	66,792
220	13,476	...	2,668	2,668	2,34,784	.....	1,147	1,147	1,00,936	.....	.....	3,815	3,35,720	3,815	3,35,720
.....	.....	...	1,329	1,329	93,030	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,329	93,030	1,329	93,030
.....	.....	...	13	13	910	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	910	13	910
.....	.....	...	1,342	1,342	93,940	.....	...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,342	93,940	1,342	93,940
.....	7,27,400	...	...	...	.....	.. ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Rs.													
.....	2,01,110	1,35,222	...	...	1,35,222	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,35,222	.....	.....	.....	1,35,222
.. ...	12,311	667	...	...	667	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	667	.....	.....	.....	667
.....	5,23,863	2,370	...	...	2,370	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	2,370	.....	.....	.....	2,370
.....	2,58,286	11,822	...	...	11,822	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	11,822	.....	.....	.....	11,822
.....	1,810	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	200	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9,97,580	1,50,081	...	...	1,50,081	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,50,081	.....	.....	.....	150,081
.....	.....	...	319	319	13,079	.....	96	96	3,936	.....	.....	415	17,015	415	17,015
.....	.....	...	6	6	246	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	6	246	6	246
.....	.....	...	325	325	13,325	.....	96	96	3,936	... ..	.....	421	17,261	421	17,261
No.		No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.		No.		No.	
20	80	85,792	...	85,792	2,78,824	.....	...	.....	.....	85,792	2,78,824	.....	.....	85,792	2,78,824
1,957	7,828	55,197	...	55,197	1,79,390	.....	..	.....	.....	55,197	1,79,390	.....	.....	55,197	1,79,390
3,387	13,548	...	622	622	2,022	.....	156	156	507	.....	.....	778	2,529	778	2,529
1,831	7,324	236,183	...	236,183	7,67,595	2,293	...	2,293	7,452	238,476	7,75,047	.....	.....	238,476	7,75,047
.....	.....	5	...	5	16	.....	...	...	.....	5	16	.....	.....	5	16
7,195	28,780	377,177	622	377,799	12,27,847	2,293	156	2,449	7,959	379,470	12,33,277	778	2,529	380,248	12,35,806
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	729,000	...	729,000	33,534	729,000	33,534	.....	.....	729,000	33,534

No. IV.—*List of Value Rates of Articles shown in the River-borne Trade Returns of Assam for the year ending the 31st March 1892.*

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports. Rs.	a.	Exports. Rs.	a.
Coal and coke	Per maund.	0	6	0	10
Cotton, raw	„	18	0	5	8
Cotton, manufactured—					
1. Twist and yarn (European)	„	57	12	57	12
2. Ditto (Indian)	„	32	0	26	10
3. Piece-goods (European)—					
(*a*) In bales and bundles	„	68	0	68	0
(*b*) In boxes	„				
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—					
(*a*) In bales and bundles	„	71	0	40	0
(*b*) In boxes	„				
Drugs and Chemicals—					
1. Intoxicating other than opium	„	32	6	.....	
2. Non-intoxicating—					
(*a*) Cinchona bark	„	.....		.....	
(*b*) Others	„	11	0	25	0
Dyes and Tans—					
1. Indigo	„	187	8	187	8
2. Myrabolams	„	1	8	.....	
3. Cutch	„	15	0	.....	
4. Turmeric	„	7	12	9	8
5. Aniline dyes	„	101	14	.....	
6. Others	„	18	4	15	0
Grain and Pulse—					
1. Wheat	„	2	14	3	0
2. Rice in the husk	„	1	10	1	6
3. „ not in the husk	„	2	14	2	12
4. Jowar and bajra	„	2	10	.....	
5. Gram and pulse	„	2	8	2	14
6. Others	„	1	12	2	8
Hides and Skins—					
1. Hides of cattle—					
(*a*) Dressed and tanned	„	35	8	.....	
(*b*) Raw	„	21	8	20	0
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—					
(*a*) Dressed or tanned	„	.....		.....	
(*b*) Raw	„	23	8	10	8
Horns	„	14	14	16	0
Jute—					
1. Raw	„	5	0	5	0
2. Gunny bags and cloths	„	10	8	10	8
Lac—					
1. Stick	„	17	2	10	0
2. Shell	„	38	4	.....	
Leather, manufactured	„	209	12	209	12
Liquors—					
1. Beer	„	12	6	12	6
2. Spirits	„	76	0	76	0
3. Wines	„	56	6	56	6
Metals—					
1. Copper, unwrought	„	28	8	28	8
2. Brass, unwrought	„	22	8	19	0
3. Copper, wrought	„	33	8	.....	
4. Brass, wrought	„	39	4	45	8
5. Iron	„	4	12	4	12
6. Others	„	11	4	50	0
Oils—					
1. Kerosine	„	4	4	3	14
2. Castor	„	11	14	.....	
3. Cocoanut	„	44	0	.....	
4. Others	„	11	8	6	0
Oil-seeds—					
1. Linseed	„	4	2	3	0
2. Rape and mustard	„	4	4	3	4
3. Til or jinjili	„	4	0	3	12
4. Poppy	„	4	4	.....	
5. Earth-nuts	„	4	4	.....	
6. Castor	„	3	6	3	8
7. Others	„	2	14	3	0
Opium	„	256	8	.....	
Paper and pasteboard	„	13	14	.....	

[83]

I.—TRADE.

No. IV—*continued.*

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports. Rs.	a.	Exports. Rs.	a.
Provisions—					
1. Ghi	Per maund.	35	8	34	10
2. Dried fruits and nuts	„	19	0	16	4
3. Others	„	9	8	3	0
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock—					
1. Locomotive engines and tenders	„	21	14	.....	
2. Carriages and trucks	„	.....		.....	
3. Materials for construction—					
(*a*) Wooden sleepers	„	2	4	2	0
(*b*) Other sorts	„	4	10	.....	
Salt	„	3	2	3	2
Saltpetre, &c.—					
1. Saltpetre	„	6	6	.....	
2. Other saline substances	„	5	8	.....	
Silk, raw—					
1. Foreign	„	.....		.....	
2. Indian	„	312	8	114	4
Silk piece-goods—					
1. Foreign	„	.....		.....	
2. Indian	„	752	14	600	0
Spices—					
1. Betel-nuts	„	7	4	7	12
2. Pepper	„	17	0	.....	
3. Ginger	„	5	12	.....	
4. Chillies	„	8	0	7	8
5. Cardamoms	„	150	0	.....	
6. Others	„	12	8	2	0
Stone and lime	„	0	12	0	4
Sugar—					
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugarcandy ...	„	10	0	10	0
2. Unrefined, *viz.*, molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce	„	4	8	5	4
Tea—					
1. Foreign	„	.....		.....	
2. Indian	„	34	4	34	2
Tobacco—					
1. Unmanufactured	„	8	14	8	14
2. Manufactured—					
(*a*) Cigars	„	64	8	64	8
(*b*) Others	„	30	0	30	0
Wool, raw	„	16	8	16	8
Wool, manufactured—					
1. Piece-goods (European)	„	289	10	.....	
2. Ditto (Indian)	„	61	0	61	0
3. Shawls	„	957	8	.....	
All other articles of merchandise	„	3	8	3	8
Animals—					
1. Horned cattle	Number.	23	10	.....	
2. Sheep and goats	„	3	2	4	0
3. Horses, ponies, and mules	„	90	0	400	0
4. Other kinds	„	4	4	.....	

[83]

No. V.—*List of Value Rates of Articles of Provincial Interest for the year ending the 31st March 1893.*

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports. Rs.	a.	Exports. Rs.	a.
Lime	Per 100 maunds.	50	0	29	12
Canes and rattans	Per maund.	8	0	2	2
Caoutchouc	„	74	4	75	0
Oranges	Per 100	.....		0	6
Cocoanuts	„	3	12	4	0
Potatoes	Per maund	3	8	2	14
Ivory	„	376	12	376	12
Mats	„	8	0	5	0
Fish (dry)	„	9	8	9	8
Tea-seed	„	61	4	88	0
Cocoons	„	.....		70	0
Wax	„	37	8	41	0
Timber	Per log	4	0	3	4
Bamboos	Per 1,000	.....		45	0

NOTE.—Net weight of articles are only received from the registering stations in Assam, and Bengal figures showing net weight are taken by this office, hence the rates of deduction are not shown here.

[83] I.—TRADE.

No. VI.—*Showing the Road Traffic between Assam and Bengal registered at Sidli and Baida in the Goálpára District during the year 1891-92.*

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports.				Exports.			
		Into Goálpára, through Sidli.		Into Goálpára, through Baida.		From Goálpára, through Sidli.		From Goálpára, through Baida.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton, raw	Maunds.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	3,171	18,094
Cotton, manufactured—									
1. Twist and yarn (European).	,,	...	...	16	640	...	...	...	.....
2. Ditto (Indian)...	,,	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
3. Piece-goods (European) ..	,,	...	...	78	3,900	...	...	...	.....
4. Ditto (Indian) ...	,,	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Dyes and Tans—									
3. Cutch	,,	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
4. Turmeric	,,	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	.....
Grain and Pulse—									
1. Wheat	,,	...	...	11	36	...	...	...	.....
2. Rice in the husk ...	,,	...	...	...	.....	...	...	29	49
3. Rice not in the husk	,,	...	...	15	51	...	...	4	17
5. Gram and pulse ...	,,	...	...	193	671	...	...	...	.....
Metals—									
5. Iron	,,	...	...	178	1,424	...	...	...	.....
Oils—.									
1. Kerosine	,,	...	...	24	96	...	...	...	.....
3. Cocoanut	,,	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	.....
4. Others	,,	...	...	69	881	...	...	...	.....
Oil-seeds—									
2. Rape and mustard ...	,,	...	...	...	.....	...	...	16	55
Paper and pasteboard ...	,,	...	...	23	230	...	...	...	.....
Provisions—									
1. Ghi	,,	...	...	61	2,440	...	...	...	.....
2. Fish, dry	,,	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	.....
3. Cocoanut	,,	...	...	100	4	...	...	...	.....
6. Potatoes	,,	...	...	26	56	...	...	...	.....
7. Others	,,	...	...	6	22	...	...	...	.....
Salt	,,	...	...	383	1,504	...	...	...	.....
Spices—									
1. Betel-nuts	,,	...	...	7	66	...	...	...	.....
2. Pepper	,,	...	...	3	100	...	...	...	.....
6. Others	,,	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	.....
Sugar—									
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugarcandy.	,,	...	...	47	671	...	...	...	.....
2. Unrefined, *viz.*, molasses and jaggery or gur and other saccharine produce.	,,	...	...	98	547	...	...	...	.....
Tobacco—									
1. Unmanufactured ...	,,	...	...	58	600	...	...	...	.....
Animals, living (*for* sale)—									
1. Elephant	Number	...	...	21	21,000	...	...	340	3,40,000
2. Horned cattle ...	,,	2,660	66,500	4,048	1,01,200	...	...	6	150
3. Sheep and goats ...	,,	...	...	3,754	25,117	...	...	...	.....
4. Horses, ponies, and mules.	,,	3	1,200	426	1,70,400	2	800	6	2,400
5. Other kinds... ...	,,	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Canes and rattans	Maunds	...	...	14	37	...	...	6	16
Mats	,,	...	...	2	30	...	...	2	10
All other articles of merchandise ..	,,	...	...	20	70	...	...	...	.....
Total	Value...	...	67,700	...	3,31,858	2	800	...	3,60,791

[83*a*]

I.—TRADE.—Inter-District Trade Returns.

[*Discontinued in this office No. 6563, dated the 26th October 1889.*]

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[84]

K.—Coinage, 1.

[*Blank, there being no Mint in this Province.*]

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[85]

K.—Paper Currency, 2.

[*Blank, there being no separate Currency Circle for Assam.*]

PART I.—*Showing the current Income of the Dispensaries in Assam during the year 1891.*

1	2	3																					
		Income.																					
		A.	B.								C.					D.	D½.	E.			
			From Government.								From local or other funds.							Subscriptions.			
No.	Name of dispensary.	Cash balance on 1st January 1891.	Salaries.		As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.	Local Board.	Municipal.	Labour transport.	Diets paid for.	Other miscellaneous receipts.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	Total Income.
			Assistant Surgeons or Hospital Assistants.	Other establishments.																
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Silchar	.....	1,753 2 0	....	11 14 0	390 0 0	35 6 6	.....	.....	2,190 6 6	200 0 0	550 0 0	2,550 0 0	115 3 0	....	40 1 3	1,502 10 7	304 0 0	91 10 0	7,543 15 4
2	Hailákándi	5 0 0	.....	....	5 8 4	350 0 0	6 2 5	.....	.....	761 10 9	200 0 0	.....	600 0 0	1 14 0	....	40 14 3	460 15 1	....	57 4 0	1,617 10 1
3	Katigora	.....	.....	....	8 14 6	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	108 14 6	240 0 0	.....	....	....	3 4 0	4 5 9	145 7 3	....	118 2 0	620 1 6
4	Gunjong	.....	.....	120	1 11 8	109 10 11	.....	.....	43 7 6	274 14 1	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274 14 1
5	Sylhet	21 8 4	945 0 0	....	19 3 7	420 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,384 3 7	650 0 0	1,847 15 3	60 0 0	8 10 6	104 9 9	43 2 0	1,838 0 0	153 0 0	239 13 0	6,350 14 5
6	Rainagar	7 3 6	.....	....	14 9 9	220 0 0	.....	.....	.....	234 9 9	.....	477 4 3	....	....	49 12 3	....	.....	....	.....	768 13 9
7	Balaganj	26 14 3	420 2 1	....	15 9 0	160 0 0	.....	.....	.....	595 11 1	650 0 0	.....	....	....	0 8 0	27 12 6	193 11 0	....	64 12 0	1,559 4 10
8	Fenchuganj	51 14 9	350 6 8	....	9 4 9	200 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0	589 11 5	350 0 0	.....	....	....	9 5 0	7 8 6	366 12 0	89 0 0	2 7 0	1,466 10 8
9	Jaintiapur	14 12 6	375 0 0	....	10 14 9	170 0 0	.....	.....	.....	555 14 9	350 0 0	.....	....	....	5 0 0	22 15 3	436 4 0	....	10 0 0	1,394 14 6
10	Kanairghat	1 4 0	.....	....	8 13 6	190 0 0	.....	.....	.....	198 13 6	599 0 0	.....	....	....	....	11 11 3	665 14 0	....	.....	1,476 10 9
11	Gwainghat	0 12 8	.....	....	10 0 5	160 0 0	.....	.....	.....	170 0 5	494 0 0	.....	....	....	....	4 0 0	494 15 0	....	.....	1,163 12 1
12	Digli	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	666 0 0	.....	....	....	0 6 0	....	472 14 9	....	7 4 0	1,146 8 9
13	Sonámganj	20 14 9	.....	....	8 6 0	140 0 0	.....	.....	.....	148 6 0	352 0 0	.....	....	....	17 10 6	6 11 6	262 0 0	....	231 4 0	1,058 14 9
14	Chhátak	1 9 0	302 0 7	....	9 12 3	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	411 12 10	375 0 0	.....	....	....	12 1 0	7 2 3	240 0 0	...	69 8 0	1,117 1 1
15	Jagannathpur	12 13 9	375 0 0	....	4 11 6	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	529 11 6	350 0 0	.....	....	....	14 8 9	9 8 0	419 0 0	....	23 6 0	1,359 0 0
16	Laur	32 2 6	525 0 0	....	5 10 1	190 0 0	.....	.....	.....	720 10 1	350 0 0	.....	....	....	14 14 9	4 9 0	205 0 0	....	.....	1,327 4 4
17	Dirai	5 9 3	.....	....	4 11 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 11 4	571 0 0	.....	....	....	7 7 6	9 4 9	672 0 0	....	26 5 0	1,296 5 10
18	Madhyanagar	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 0 0	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	400 0 0
19	Habiganj	36 4 2	.....	....	10 1 5	240 0 0	12 1 6	.....	.....	262 2 11	390 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	....	9 1 3	58 1 3	....	48 0 0	153 8 0	1,072 1 7
20	Bániyachong	24 10 6	312 8 0	....	3 12 3	130 0 0	.....	.....	.....	446 4 3	250 0 0	.....	....	....	13 2 6	4 2 0	....	...	54 10 0	792 13 3
21	Muchikándi	13 5 0	466 4 0	....	4 13 11	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	611 1 11	250 0 0	.....	....	....	5 0 0	12 5 9	177 11 3	....	63 6 0	1,132 13 11
22	Nabiganj	6 0 0	.....	....	6 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 3 9	985 8 5	.....	....	4 5 0	....	....	....	....	13 4 0	1,015 5 2
23	Jalsuka	6 0 0	.....	....	6 9 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 9 9	546 10 2	.....	....	....	....	8 10 6	....	....	60 0 0	627 14 5
24	Lakhai	.....	.....	....	3 0 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 0 3	788 12 5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28 6 6	815 3 2
25	Madhabpur	9 5 0	.....	....	2 6 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 6 5	760 3 10	.....	....	....	15 12 0	0 0 9	....	....	1 12 0	789 8 0
26	Maulvi Bázár	6 13 0	.....	....	13 15 3	260 0 0	.....	.....	30 4 0	304 3 3	350 0 0	.....	30 0 0	2 6 0	24 10 9	57 5 6	1,634 0 0	55 0 0	196 12 0	2,661 2 6
27	Panchgnon	51 2 6	.....	....	6 1 3	260 0 0	.....	.....	.....	266 1 3	650 0 0	.....	....	....	4 12 0	12 7 3	496 3 0	....	104 13 0	1,585 7 0
28	Rabir Bázár	42 0 0	375 0 0	....	8 4 3	210 0 0	.....	.....	.....	593 4 3	350 0 0	.....	....	....	4 13 6	13 14 3	305 15 0	....	145 13 0	1,456 12 9
29	Matiganj	37 4 0	.....	....	9 14 7	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	129 14 7	655 0 0	.....	....	....	6 1 0	19 12 0	548 5 0	....	45 15 0	1,442 3 7
30	Kamalganj	.....	.....	....	11 13 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 13 3	884 0 0	.....	....	....	0 8 0	5 7 3	661 4 6	....	46 13 0	1,609 14 0
31	Manumukh	.....	.....	....	12 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 6 6	1,424 0 0	.....	....	....	....	....	714 8 9	....	....	2,150 15 3
32	Karimganj	17 10 3	.....	....	5 2 9	190 0 0	.....	.....	.....	195 2 9	330 0 0	.....	85 0 0	2 5 0	28 1 5	8 7 9	313 0 0	72 0 0	121 4 0	1,172 15 2
33	Bhanga	80 15 5	275 0 0	....	8 5 3	220 0 0	.....	.....	.....	503 5 3	120 0 0	.....	....	....	5 0 0	....	....	....	3 6 0	662 10 8
34	Biyani Bázár	167 11 3	375 0 0	....	12 4 2	170 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0	577 4 2	300 0 0	.....	....	....	5 0 0	0 3 6	147 8 0	....	3 0 0	1,200 10 11
35	Patharkándi	.....	.....	....	6 13 5	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	126 13 5	850 0 0	.....	....	....	5 0 0	1 7 0	495 6 6	74 15 6*	.....	1,053 10 5
36	Charkhai	.....	.....	....	5 10 9	310 0 0	.....	.....	.....	315 10 9	508 6 6	.....	....	....	4 4 6	....	514 13 6	....	.....	1,343 5 3
37	Nilam's Bázár	158 4 0	.....	....	15 0 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0 8	815 0 0	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	983 4 8
38	Barlika	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	710 0 0	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	710 0 0
39	Dhubri	0 0 7	645 0 0	....	23 3 3	280 0 0	.....	.....	.....	948 3 3	1,923 0 0	360 0 0	....	....	750 1 0	94 12 6	420 0 0	364 0 0	116 4 0	4,976 5 4
40	Gauripur	17 13 0	300 0 0	....	8 5 0	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	558 5 0	.....	.....	....	....	1 8 0	11 10 0	....	....	727 10 0	1,316 14 0
41	Rupsi	4 13 0	300 0 0	....	3 2 11	210 0 0	.....	.....	.....	513 2 11	.....	.....	....	....	....	19 11 0	....	....	300 0 0	837 10 11
42	Bagribari	3 11 6	525 0 0	....	3 11 3	280 0 0	.....	.....	.....	808 11 3	.....	.....	....	....	....	10 15 9	....	....	300 0 0	1,123 6 6
43	Maukerchar	27 4 3	300 0 0	....	4 4 6	110 0 0	.....	.....	.....	414 4 6	415 0 0	.....	....	....	7 0 0	15 11 6	825 0 0	....	.....	1,699 4 3
44	Goálpára	27 1 9	.....	....	14 6 3	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	264 6 3	950 0 0	195 0	....	....	44 6 0	27 11 6	2,140 0 0	24 0 0	388 0 0	4,060 9 6
45	Lakhipur	0 3 9	356 4 0	....	0 8 2	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	456 12 2	.....	.....	....	....	....	12 5 3	....	....	242 15 6	712 4 8

46	Krishnai	..	23 6 3	525 0 0	....	3 7 6	220 0 0	.....	.....	.....	748 7 6	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 15 3	370 0 0	.....	.....	1,658 13 0
47	Darrangiri	..	8 14 6	493 15 4	....	2 7 3	180 0 0	.....	.....	.....	676 6 7	350 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 10 3	221 0 0	.....	.....	1,258 15 4
48	Gauhâti	..	3 6 3	945 0 0	....	19 13 9	280 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,244 13 9	300 0 0	1,580 0 0	120 0 0	64 3 0	878 14 6	17 11 6	1,138 0 0	450 0 0	171 5 0	5,968 5 0
49	Naibari	..	.....	.....	....	4 15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 15 4	653 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	657 15 4
50	Chhaygaon	..	.....	.....	....	4 15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 15 4	1,263 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,267 15 4
51	Palasbari	..	.....	.....	....	16 8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 8 10	585 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	601 8 10
52	Hajo	..	.....	.....	....	5 8 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 8 8	629 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	634 8 8
53	Bojali	..	250 8 0	.....	....	4 15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 15 4	752 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,007 7 4
54	Barpeta	..	17 5 6	.....	....	7 1 0	160 0 0	.....	.....	.....	167 1 0	450 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 0 0	2,685 6 3
55	Tezpur	..	2 10 6	925 8 0	....	17 4 6	440 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,382 12 6	1,680 0 0	.....	300 0 0	80 8 0	34 6 0	115 9 6	2,500 0 0	762 0 0	371 12 0	7,229 10 6
56	Mangaldai	..	47 4 0	.....	....	10 9 3	220 0 0	.....	.....	.....	280 9 3	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 4 0	26 13 6	412 0 0	48 0 0	408 8 0	1,425 6 9
57	Nowgong	..	27 5 7	645 0 0	....	19 8 2	260 0 0	.....	.....	.....	924 8 2	972 0 0	.....	120 0 0	69 13 6	35 13 6	50 14 9	249 1 6	322 0 0	303 8 0	3,075 1 0
58	Roha	..	11 5 6	412 8 0	....	10 0 5	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	622 8 5	800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 9 0	22 14 0	.....	.....	76 10 0	1,033 14 11
59	Silghat	..	2 15 1	375 0 0	....	7 13 10	140 0 0	.....	.....	.....	522 13 10	360 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 7 3	.....	94 0 0	44 0 0	1,034 4 2
60	Puranigudam	..	.....	.....	....	18 12 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 12 7	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	334 4 9	21 3 9	.....	.....	141 1 0	1,115 6 1
61	Sibsâgar	..	8 10 2	945 0 0	....	17 4 6	210 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,172 4 6	650 0 0	300 0 0	130 0 0	222 7 0	24 9 3	22 10 6	1,120 0 0	102 0 0	258 6 0	4,010 15 5
62	Jorhât	..	0 12 8	.....	....	5 10 4	90 0 0	.....	.....	.....	95 10 4	740 0 0	180 0 0	120 0 0	0 12 0	6 8 0	69 14 6	1,205 0 0	198 0 0	314 14 0	2,931 7 6
63	Golâghât	..	11 9 3	.....	....	12 15 3	150 0 0	5 3 2	.....	.....	168 2 5	360 0 0	180 0 0	110 0 0	36 4 3	62 12 0	24 11 6	573 0 0	85 0 0	173 1 0	1,784 8 5
64	Dibrugarh	..	6 4 6	1,088 12 0	....	41 6 9	470 0 0	42 4 0	.....	.....	1,642 6 9	1,200 0 0	600 0 0	1,200 0 0	100 8 0	50 1 0	73 1 6	2,975 0 0	779 8 0	157 12 0	8,784 9 9
65	North Lakhimpur	..	26 15 9	.....	....	7 13 8	140 0 0	.....	.....	.....	147 13 8	240 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	.....	52 12 0	41 7 0	484 3 0	87 0 0	67 0 0	1,327 3 5
66	Kohimâ	..	54 2 8	1,005 0 0	420	5 9 0	105 2 0	.....	.....	1,082 11 11	2,618 6 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 0 3	.....	217 0 0	163 0 0	3,073 9 10
67	Dimapur	..	22 13 0	423 4 9	156	.....	191 12 0	.....	.....	41 15 9	813 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 0 0	889 13 6
68	Mokokchang	..	.....	.....	....	.....	273 1 9	.....	.....	31 7 9	304 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304 9 6
69	Wokha	..	.....	.....	....	.....	200 3 9	.....	.....	22 0 0	292 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292 3 9
70	Shillong	..	19 5 7	705 0 0	.....	19 12 2	240 0 0	.....	.....	.....	964 12 2	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	19 4 0	20 1 0	290 0 0	997 0 0	473 12 0	2,934 2 9
71	Cherra	..	.....	.....	104	.....	180 0 0	.....	.....	.....	284 0 0	†5,616 11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,106 0 0	7,006 11 9
72	Shella	..	.....	350 0 0	.....	5 2 3	140 0 0	.....	.....	.....	495 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 7 9	226 10 3	.....	300 0 0	1,033 4 3
73	Mahadev	..	.....	482 6 6	120	11 10 7	118 5 8	.....	.....	41 1 9	773 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	773 8 6
74	Tura	..	.....	950 0 0	478	4 13 10	202 14 7	.....	.....	620 15 3	2,256 11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	47 0 0	2,347 11 8
	Total	..	1,432 5 11‡	19,487 1 11	1,398	634 7 2	11,582 12 2	101 1 7	.....	2,033 15 11	35,237 6 9	39,833 5 1	6,840 3 6	5,605 0 0	709 3 3	2,675 13 5	1,238 6 0	31,524 1 11	5,269 7 6	8,711 12 0	1,39,077 1 4

* Rs. 74-15 paid from Secretary's pocket. | † Paid from Welsh Mission Fund. | ‡ Balance As. 3-5 for Damrá dispensary (when it closed) was credited as income in the Goálpára and Dhubri dispensary returns.

PART II.—*Showing the current Expenditure of the Dispensaries in Assam during the year 1891.*

No.	Name of dispensary.	4 — Expenditure. a — On Establishment. Paid by Government. Salaries of Assistant Surgeons or Hospital Assistants.	a — On Establishment. Paid by Government. Salaries of remaining establishment.	a — On Establishment. Paid from local sources. Pay and allowances of Assistant Surgeons or Hospital Assistants.	a — On Establishment. Paid from local sources. Salaries of remaining establishment.	b — On bázár medicines.	c — On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	d — On diet.	e — On miscellaneous charges.	f — On buildings or repairs.	g — Invested during the year.	h — Total expenditure during the year.	5 — Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1891.	6 — Average cost of each diet.	7 — Percentage of total cost paid by Government (after deducting net sum invested).
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Silchar ..	1,763 2 0	.....	.....	864 0 0	128 2 8	422 8 6	2,621 6 11	767 2 0	386 11 0	550 14 3	7,543 15 4	.....	0 2 7	29·03
2	Hailákándi ..	.....	.....	120 0 0	420 0 0	61 12 3	281 2 1	145 14 5	241 13 1	240 0 0	102 0 3	1,612 10 1	5 0 0	0 2 7	10·24
3	Katigora ..	.....	.....	.....	168 0 0	38 2 9	125 11 0	52 10 6	93 1 6	16 12 0	125 11 9	629 1 6	.....	0 2 0	17·53
4	Gunjong ..	.....	120 0 0	.....	.....	6 12 0	109 10 11	.....	38 7 2	.....	.....	274 14 1	.....	.....	100
5	Sylhet ..	945 0 0	.....	55 0 0	414 6 0	104 8 3	479 14 0	927 4 3	467 15 10	1,121 13 3	1,793 2 0	6,308 15 7	41 14 10	0 2 8	21·94
6	Rainagar ..	.....	.....	250 0 0	77 0 0	42 7 0	252 0 11	.....	26 4 0	96 3 0	.....	743 14 11	24 14 10	.....	32·50
7	Báláganj ..	420 2 1	.....	59 10 8	108 0 0	38 6 0	102 5 3	.....	53 12 3	23 15 6	735 7 0	1,541 10 9	17 10 1	.....	28·39
8	Fenchuganj ..	350 6 8	.....	60 0 0	260 0 0	51 1 0	151 1 6	.....	85 11 6	40 6 0	457 8 6	1,456 3 2	10 7 6	.....	3·84
9	Jaintiapur ..	375 0 0	.....	20 0 0	144 0 0	30 10 9	163 13 9	.....	110 10 6	103 12 6	418 15 3	1,366 14 9	27 15 9	.....	40·67
10	Kánairghát ..	.....	.....	318 3 0	92 8 0	75 3 6	160 0 0	.....	54 13 2	106 13 0	658 11 3	1,471 3 11	5 6 10	.....	13·51
11	Gwainghát ..	.....	.....	300 0 0	90 0 0	36 15 3	112 14 0	.....	49 13 10	5 11 6	560 12 0	1,156 2 7	7 9 6	.....	1·31
12	Digli ..	.....	.....	142 8 0	42 7 0	17 7 6	170 12 9	.....	101 11 5	.....	663 14 0	1,138 12 6	7 12 3	.....	.....
13	Sunámganj ..	.....	.....	60 0 0	167 0 0	38 1 6	224 14 0	1 7 3	91 12 2	129 9 0	321 11 6	1,034 7 5	4 7 4	0 2 11	18·56
14	Chhátak ..	302 0 7	.....	60 0 0	132 0 0	30 5 1½	128 15 0	.....	40 11 3	55 0 0	362 2 8	1,111 2 2½	5 14 10½	.....	33·39
15	Jagannáthpur ..	375 0 0	.....	60 0 0	132 0 0	28 12 9	124 11 8	.....	100 0 6	65 11 0	376 8 0	1,362 11 11	6 4 1	.....	39·16
16	Láur ..	526 0 0	.....	50 0 0	110 0 0	30 6 9	174 3 0	.....	40 9 1	30 15 0	354 9 0	1,315 10 10	11 9 6	.....	49·18
17	Dirai ..	.....	.....	300 0 0	35 9 9	10 5 6	161 5 0	.....	73 15 7	95 2 0	614 9 9	1,290 15 7	5 6 3	.....	·36
18	Madhyanagar ..	.....	.....	17 6 0	2 0 0	5 14 0	211 9 0	.....	77 10 6	.....	.....	314 7 6	85 8 6	.....	.....
19	Habiganj ..	.....	.....	96 0 0	251 2 6	59 8 9	185 10 11	12 1 6	209 10 5	35 15 6	200 1 3	1,050 2 10	21 14 9	0 1 2	24·96
20	Baniyáchong ..	312 8 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	27 4 6	134 15 9	.....	54 5 0	.....	102 2 0	781 3 3	11 10 0	.....	57·28
21	Muchikándi ..	406 4 0	.....	.....	168 10 6	33 8 0	287 13 3	.....	86 7 7	18 7 0	155 1 0	1,106 3 4	26 10 7	.....	55·24
22	Nabiganj ..	.....	.....	225 0 0	138 0 0	16 9 0	123 7 8	.....	48 11 6	340 0 0	.....	991 12 2	23 9 0	.....	·02
23	Jalsuka ..	.....	.....	325 0 0	84 0 0	28 4 3	103 11 2	.....	57 4 6	13 0 0	8 10 6	619 14 5	8 0 0	.....	4·09
24	Lákhái ..	.....	.....	292 8 0	24 0 0	7 10 3	61 6 8	.....	44 7 3	338 15 3	28 6 6	797 5 11	17 13 3	.....	·04
25	Mádhabpur ..	.....	.....	280 6 3	108 9 3	10 11 9	28 13 5	.....	14 1 2	320 10 6	5 12 9	769 1 6	20 6 6	.....	·31
26	Maulvi Bázár ..	.....	.....	120 0 0	228 0 0	46 9 10	307 1 11	3 0 6	90 9 0	1,403 2 0	457 5 6	2,655 12 9	5 5 9	.....	11·45
27	Pánchgion ..	.....	.....	300 0 0	191 0 0	39 11 3	260 0 0	.....	37 6 6	20 4 0	662 7 3	1,510 13 0	74 10 0	.....	15·89
28	Rabir Bázár ..	375 0 0	.....	60 0 0	208 0 0	46 6 6	138 15 2	.....	61 3 9	88 0 0	363 14 3	1,341 7 8	115 4 4	.....	42·39
29	Matiganj ..	.....	.....	300 6 0	190 11 2	15 3 3	99 12 6	.....	36 0 1	60 9 0	739 15 6	1,442 3 7	.....	.....	7·95
30	Kamalganj ..	.....	.....	236 6 9	167 4 3	42 14 6	163 1 0	.....	40 7 9	21 15 6	930 7 3	1,603 9 0	6 5 0	.....	·73
31	Manamukh ..	.....	.....	187 1 10	88 13 8	11 14 9	383 2 0	.....	55 10 0	0 5 0	1,424 0 0	2,150 15 3	.....	.....	·58
32	Karimganj ..	.....	.....	60 0 0	276 0 0	34 6 6	215 9 6	86 7 3	118 4 0	36 6 0	3,338 7 9	7,165 8 0	7 7 2	0 2 2	16·38
33	Bhánga ..	275 0 0	.....	.....	120 0 0	39 4 0	152 4 9	.....	65 1 9	7 7 0	.....	659 1 6	3 9 2	.....	76·32
34	Biyáni Bázár ..	375 0 0	.....	.....	165 0 0	28 5 0	175 4 3	.....	56 10 5	95 8 0	300 3 6	1,195 15 2	4 11 9	.....	42·79
35	Patharkándi ..	.....	.....	240 0 0	120 0 0	19 6 6	83 5 8	.....	33 8 11	54 10 10	502 10 6	1,053 10 5	.....	.....	11·95
36	Charkhai ..	.....	.....	240 0 0	120 0 0	31 1 3	233 14 6	.....	38 8 0	40 15 0	588 14 6	1,343 5 3	.....	.....	21·56
37	Nilam's Bazar ..	.....	.....	285 0 0	120 0 0	36 0 6	156 3 0	.....	57 1 8	.....	.....	654 5 2	328 15 6	.....	2·29
38	Barlika ..	.....	.....	100 0 0	88 0 0	18 10 3	161 5 0	.....	20 5 9	232 14 0	.....	621 3 0	88 13 0	.....	.....
39	Dhubri ..	645 0 0	.....	.....	45 0 0	104 12 7½	280 0 0	776 9 10½	49 7 0	58 9 9	2,402 11 0	4,965 2 3	11 3 1	0 2 6½	13·67
40	Gauripur ..	300 0 0	.....	.....	276 0 0	28 13 6	250 0 0	100 7 6	71 1 0	.....	269 10 0	1,296 0 0	20 14 0	0 3 0	54·39
41	Rupsi ..	300 0 0	.....	.....	84 0 0	11 15 6	210 0 0	.....	9 9 5	82 9 0	134 11 0	882 12 11	4 14 0	.....	73·50
42	Bagribári ..	525 0 0	.....	.....	48 0 0	7 15 6	280 0 0	.....	15 14 3	3 4 0	236 7 9	1,116 9 6	6 13 0	.....	91·88
43	Mankerchár ..	300 0 0	.....	.....	63 0 0	8 3 0	110 0 0	.....	22 12 0	785 0 0	425 11 6	11,694 10 6	4 9 9	.....	3·54
44	Goálpára ..	.....	.....	27 2 6	420 0 0	46 8 3	264 0 0	257 8 8	145 6 3	2,165 11 6	687 11 6	4,014 0 8	46 8 10	0 2 3	65·25
45	Lakhipur ..	356 4 0	.....	.....	84 0 0	3 15 3	100 0 0	.....	13 14 2	.....	152 5 3	710 6 8	1 14 0	.....	81·54

46	Krishnai	..	525 0 0	.....	.....	84 0 0	0 13 9	220 0 0	.....	19 8 0	570 0 0	216 15 3	1,636 5 0	22 8 0	.....	45·74
47	Darrangiri	..	493 15 4	.....	.....	84 0 0	6 8 0	180 0 0	.....	24 0 6	156 0 0	327 10 3	1,252 2 1	6 13 3	.....	57·56
48	Gauhati	..	945 0 0	.....	.....	1,258 7 8	107 15 3	452 1 10	866 0 8	382 4 8	110 4 6	1,830 11 6	5,932 13 8	35 7 4	0 2 7	18·78
49	Nalbari	..	.....	.....	360 0 0	84 0 0	.....	200 0 0	.....	13 15 4	.....	.....	657 15 4	.....	.....	·75
50	Chhaygaon	..	.....	.....	600 0 0	84 0 0	.....	400 0 0	.....	127 15 4	56 0 0	.....	1,767 15 4	.....	.....	3·92
51	Palasbari	..	.....	.....	360 0 0	25 0 0	.....	200 0 0	.....	16 8 10	.....	.....	601 8 10	.....	.....	2·74
52	Hajo	..	.....	.....	360 0 0	52 0 0	.....	200 0 0	.....	42 8 8	.....	.....	634 8 8	.....	.....	·87
53	Bojali	..	.....	.....	360 0 0	72 0 0	8 0 0	180 0 0	....	66 1 4	.....	.....	686 1 4	321 6 0	.....	·72
54	Barpeta	..	.....	.....	120 0 0	228 0 0	17 2 9	151 9 5	....	67 0 10	51 2 9	2,026 15 9	2,661 15 6	23 6 9	.....	5·56
55	Tezpur	..	925 8 0	.....	.....	947 13 3	51 6 0	519 2 7	723 5 3	727 1 0	1,756 0 0	1,515 9 6	7,215 13 7	13 12 11	0 2 2	19·13
56	Mangaldai	..	.....	.....	120 0 0	396 0 0	24 8 6	272 8 3	142 14 3	99 4 0	21 2 6	316 13 6	1,393 3 0	32 3 9	0 1 8	16·54
57	Nowgong	..	645 0 0	.....	72 0 0	802 2 6	25 0 0	573 4 7	740 14 3	207 15 5	182 5 6	.....	3,048 8 3	26 8 9	0 2 11	30·32
58	Roha	..	412 8 6	.....	.....	118 10 0	31 15 9	194 13 6	3 15 7¼	24 14 8	65 12 6	141 2 0	993 12 0¾	40 2 10⅝	.....	73·01
59	Silghat	..	375 0 0	.....	.....	12 0 0	13 14 6	161 5 1	.....	26 13 1	193 4 0	227 15 3	1,019 3 11	24 0 3	.....	66·82
60	Puranigudam	..	.....	.....	287 9 3	93 6 9	12 13 0	280 7 9	.....	63 2 4	62 9 3	309 1 9	1,109 2 1	6 4 0	.....	23·49
61	Sibsagar	..	945 0 0	.....	.....	465 13 9	75 1 6	196 10 4	537 11 7	299 1 9	158 15 6	1,230 0 6	3,908 6 11	102 8 6	0 2 11	29·17
62	Jorhat	..	.....	.....	.....	396 0 0	31 2 0	90 0 0	429 11 0	166 6 4	1,231 11 0	574 14 6	2,919 12 10	11 10 8	0 2 11	3·27
63	Golaghat	..	.....	.....	.....	453 9 0	31 3 0	116 10 4	346 8 4	198 0 3	186 8 0	389 11 6	1,722 2 5	62 6 0	0 4 1	9·76
64	Dibrugarh	..	1,088 12 0	.....	.....	1,046 7 9	135 15 6	925 5 6	1,606 6 6	1,671 15 9	571 12 9	1,673 1 6	8,719 13 3	64 12 6	0 3 10	18·83
65	North Lakhimpur	..	.....	.....	119 15 9	192 0 0	45 2 9	252 3 0	95 14 9	152 9 5	.....	452 7 0	1,310 4 8	16 14 9	0 2 10	11·28
66	Kohima	..	1,005 0 0	420 0 0	.....	56 0 0	118 13 10	110 4 6	721 6 3	305 2 10	62 6 0	241 0 3	3,020 1 8	53 8 2	0 4 4	94·19
67	Dimapur	..	423 4 9	156 0 0	.....	.....	20 8 6	191 12 0	.....	62 9 3	.....	34 12 0	888 14 6	0 15 0	.....	95·17
68	Mokokchung	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273 1 9	.....	31 7 9	.....	.....	304 9 6	.....	.....	100
69	Wokha	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 4 0	200 3 9	.....	13 12 0	25 0 0	.....	292 3 9	.....	.....	100
70	Shillong	..	705 0 0	.....	.....	543 0 0	160 13 0	254 10 4	425 2 7	284 13 8	282 11 0	270 1 0	2,926 3 7	7 15 2	0 2 8	32·96
71	Cherra	..	.....	104 0 0	.....	754 8 0	.....	2,912 15 0	.....	107 2 6	3,128 2 3	.....	7,006 14 9	.....	.....	03
72	Shella	..	350 0 0	.....	120 0 0	36 0 0	33 7 9	103 14 1	.....	62 10 3	.....	327 4 2	1,033 4 3	.....	.....	49·21
73	Mahadev	..	482 6 6	120 0 0	.....	.....	34 11 3	118 5 8	.....	18 0 7	.....	....	773 8 6	.....	.....	100
74	Tura	..	950 0 0	478 0 0	.....	.....	82 2 0	217 10 7	557 5 9	62 9 4	....	.....	2,347 11 8	.....	0 2 7¼	100
	Total	..	19,487 1 11	1,398 0 0	8,227 14 6	15,941 0 10	2,804 6 10	18,385 6 3	12,182 8 5	9,745 3 6	17,582 3 1	31,820 7 11	1,37,074 0 2	2,003 1 2	0 2 8	25·71

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PART IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.—*Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Province of Assam for the year 1891-92.*

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	(a) Natives.	(b) Others.				
					Rs. a. p.	
Church of England ...	1,324	1,162	7	8	4,362 7 0	
Roman Catholics ...	432	302	7	2	.....	
Presbyterians	7	313	.....	.....	.....	
Baptists	3,718	47	15	50	.....	
Wesleyans	1	2	.....	.....	.....	
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists ...	6,799	29	11	85	.....	
Other Methodists ...						
Lutherans	779	11	.....	.....	.....	
Unitarians	12	12	.....	.....	.....	
Armenians	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
Free Church of Scotland ...	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	
Congregationalists ...	3	10	.....	.....	.....	
Catholic Apostolic ...	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
Anabaptists	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
Salvation Army	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Swedenborgian	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Protestant, unspecified ...	1,687	173	.....	.....	.....	
Anaker	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Hindus	2,996,833	.....	For these denominations columns 3, 4, and 5 should not be filled up.			
Sikhs	83	.....				
Muhammadans	1,483,974	.....				
Buddhists	7,697	.....				
Jains	1,368	.....				
Brahmos	239	.....				
Animistic (hill tribes) ...	969,765	.....				
Others	18	12				

B.—Education, General Table I.

Abstract Return of Schools and Scholars in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1891-92.

(For details, *see* General Table III.)

Area and population.				Public institutions.					Private institutions.			Percentage of
				School Education, General.		School Education, Special.						
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.	—	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Square miles.. 49,004	Towns ... 18	Males ... 2,798,908	Institutions: For males ...	110†	2,217	16	7	2,350	88	197	2,635	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 15·38
	Villages 17,117	Females.. 2,636,335	Institutions: For females.	2	148	1	1	152	.....	13	165	·96
	Total ... 17,135	Total ... 5,435,243	Total	112†	2,365	17	8	2,502	88	210	2,800	16·34
			Scholars ... Males ...	10,261†	61,905	352	247	72,765	1,798	3,816	78,379	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. † 18·67
			Scholars ... Females ...	92	5,008	29	7	5,136	.....	123	5,259	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. ‡ 1·33
			Total	10,353†	66,913	381	254	77,901	1,798	3,939	83,638	10·26

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

† Exclusive of the Manipur school, which was not in existence.

‡ The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

B.—Education, General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1891-92.

(For details, *see* General Table IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.§					Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.§								Total expenditure on public instruction.
	School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males	1,59,629	1,81,455	19,590	5,248	3,65,922	1,473	20,904	37,987	40,441	20,575	2,055	10,491	1,33,926	5,17,921
For females	893	9,469	1,494	6,217	18,073									
Total	1,60,522	1,90,924	21,084	11,465	3,83,995	1,473	20,904	37,987	40,441	20,575	2,055	10,491	1,33,926	5,17,921
2. (*a*) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2-15 to total Provincial Expenditure on public instruction.	21·76	6·78	7·31	1·18	37·03	.....	11·75	22·65	17·67	6·03	·68	4·19	62·97	100
(*b*) Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2-15 to total Local Fund Expenditure on public instruction.	15·36	73·19	2·97	·03	91·55	.....	.....	.....	6·10	·48	·16	1·71	8·45	100
(*c*) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2-15 to total Municipal Expenditure on public instruction.	23·95	63·64	.....	8·56	96·15	.....	.....	.....	....	1·99	·83	·98	3·85	100
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2-15 to total expenditure on public instruction.	30·99	36·86	4·07	2·21	74·13	·28	4·04	7·34	7·81	3·97	·40	2·03	25·87	100

3. Average annual cost† of educating each pupil in—		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues	10 13 2	4 8 10	80 14 0	.....	12 5 8
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	0 1 5	.....	14 11 2	.....	0 8 0
Total cost		23 1 0	4 12 10	98 8 4	215 12 5	23 10 1
Local Fund Schools‡ ...	Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	0 5 5	.....	.....
	Cost to Local Funds	.....	2 8 10	31 2 6	.....	2 10 1
Total cost		.....	2 15 2	31 7 11	.....	3 0 2
Municipal Schools‡ ...	Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cost to Municipal Funds	.....	3 2 8	.....	10 0 0	3 7 9
Total cost		.....	4 0 4	.....	10 0 0	4 4 9
Aided institutions...	Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	0 5 5	7 13 2	79 0 8	0 6 2
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	5 6 9	1 8 8	.....	1 14 9	2 1 8
Total cost		13 5 8	3 8 4	31 14 1	250 9 7	5 5 4
Unaided institutions—Total cost		11 7 0	0 10 8	19 6 3	16 8 4	4 4 8
All institutions ...	Cost to Provincial Revenues	3 11 5	0 2 11	32 2 8	8 0 0	0 13 8
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	2 10 2	1 15 1	12 9 7	1 13 0	2 1 3
Total cost		16 5 5	3 1 1	55 5 5	46 6 8	5 4 6

* The percentages required for 2(*a*), 2(*b*), 2(*c*) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 27, 28, 29, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

‖ Exclusive of Rs. 360 on the Manipur Middle English School.

B.—Education, General Table III.

Return of Schools and Scholars in the Province of Assam for the official year 1891-92.

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions.																Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race and creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
	Under public management.								Under private management.																			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.															
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Secondary Schools.																												
For boys.																												
School Education, General. — High Schools	11	2,047	2,084	1,676	..	..	..	..	4	769	722	552	3	676	626	454	18	3,452	3,429	1,969	1,856	1	44	2,878	435	94	..	..
Middle „ .. .. { English	2	154	156	123	..	..	..	..	32*	2,675*	2,472*	1,878*	15	1,170	1,046	790	49*	3,999*	2,152	214	3,754	..	248	2,784	626	371	42	..
Vernacular	14	1,121	1,180	894	..	..	..	..	27	1,639	1,431	1,108	2	94	103	62	43	2,854	..	58	2,826	..	8	2,315	485	46	2	..
For girls.																												
„ „ .. .. Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	48	54	37	..	..	..	..	2	48	..	..	48	..	..	44	4	..	..	..
Total „	27	3,322	3,370	2,693	..	..	..	..	65*	5,131*	4,679*	3,575*	20	1,900	1,775	1,306	112*	10,353*	5,581	2,241	8,514	1	270	8,021	1,550	511	44	..
Primary Schools.																												
For boys	35	614	521	373	1,155	32,057	29,814	21,488	883	27,680	25,768	19,161	138	4,151	3,774	2,907	2,217	64,502	133	1,138	64,418	411	2,184	44,298	10,740	6,869	2,897	..
„ girls	2	26	18	16	104	1,556	1,550	1,094	15	418	404	281	27	411	382	320	148	2,411	87	58	2,360	2	227	1,658	358	168	..	300
Total	37	640	539	389	1,259	33,613	31,364	22,582	904	28,098	26,172	19,442	165	4,562	4,156	3,227	2,365	66,913	220	1,196	66,778	413	2,411	45,954	11,098	7,037	2,897	300
Schools for Special Instruction.																												
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	6	134	138	117	7	95	89	66	1	111	105	86	2	12	18	14	16	352	35	49	332	10	115	145	9	73	..	..
„ „ „ Mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	29	31	28	..	..	..	..	1	29	..	..	29	6	23	....	....	..	..	..
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	39	34	21	2	39	39	..	....	..	..	37	2	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	....	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Industrial Schools	1	6	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	....	..	..	6	....	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	2	43	40	30	1	23	25	24	1	139	139	98	4	205	23	187	95	23	..	43	139	..	..	16
Total	8	144	147	125	9	138	129	96	3	163	161	138	5	190	191	133	25	635	97	236	456	39	138	233	152	73	..	16
Total of Schools of Public Instruction	72	4,106	4,056	3,205	1,268	33,751	31,493	22,678	972*	33,392*	31,012*	23,155*	190	6,652	6,122	666	2,502*	77,901*	5,898	3,673	75,748	453	2,819	54,208	12,300	7,621	2,941	316
Private Institutions .. — 1. Advanced Teaching— (*a*) Arabic or Persian																	12	364	..	364	.....	..	..	....	364	..	..	..
(*b*) Sanskrit																	76	1,434	..	1,434	....	..	..	1,422	....	12	..	..
2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly .. For boys ..																	9	178	..	16	162	..	..	105	62	11	..	..
3. Elementary, teaching the Koran .. .. { „ boys ..																	179	3,358	..	3,358	....	..	..	....	3,358	..	..	..
„ girls ..																	13	123	..	123	....	..	..	....	123	..	..	..
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards .. .. „ boys ..																	9	280	37	..	253	..	..	260	20	..	..	..
Total																	298	5,737	37	5,295	420	..	..	1,787	3,927	23	..	..
Grand total																	2,800*	83,638*	5,935	8,968	76,168	453	2,819	55,995	16,727	7,644	2,941	316

* Exclusive of the Manipur School, which was not in existence.

B.—Education, General Table IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1891-92.

Objects of expenditure.	Public Institutions.																									Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under public management.														Under private management.																
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Schools.																															
School Education, General. — For boys. — High Schools .. English ..	26,750	..	..	34,103	50	1,090	61,993	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,810	..	8,367	712	442	14,331	6,724	..	1,532	8,256	26,750	4,810	..	49,194	3,826	84,580
Middle „ .. English ..	1,274	..	300	853	..	..	2,427	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,471	4	11,216	6,786	1,288	32765*	4,832	769	6,138	11,739	1,274*	13,471	519	16,901	14,766	46,931*
Middle „ .. Vernacular ..	8,463	..	..	4,840	..	..	13,303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,014	300	3,913	4,133	146	14,506	105	201	3	309	8,463	6,014	300	8,858	4,483	28,118
For girls— Middle Schools .. Vernacular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	432	300	..	111	..	893	..	..	..	....	.....	432	300	....	111	893
Total	36,487	..	300	39,796	50	1,090	77,723	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,777	604	23,496	11,742	1,876	62495*	11,661	970	7,673	20,304	36,487*	24,777	1,119	74,953	23,186	1,60,522*
Primary Schools.																															
For boys	2,399	..	..	..	..	135	2,534	..	73,468	1,930	9,912	1,857	569	87,736	8,086	39,531	112	15,017	5,922	20,258	88,926	1,700	475	84	2,259	10,485	1,12,999	2,042	26,629	29,300	1,81,455
„ girls	56	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	4,607	647	67	270	..	5,591	831	454	285	146	159	1,439	3,314	4	204	300	508	887	5,061	932	217	2,372	9,469
Total	2,455	..	..	..	..	135	2,590	..	78,075	2,577	9,979	2,127	569	93,327	8,917	39,985	397	15,163	6,081	21,697	92,240	1,704	679	384	2,767	11,372	1,18,060	2,974	26,846	31,762	1,90,924
Schools for Special Instruction.																															
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters ..	11,161	2,028	..	53	..	354	13,596	30	2,773	..	..	..	..	2,803	981	..	..	..	..	1,861	2,842	..	..	349	349	12,172	4,801	..	53	2,564	19,590
„ „ for Mistresses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	..	1,411	1,494	..	..	..	....	83	....	..	....	1,411	1,494
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,345	..	..	2,345	.....	....	..	2,345	....	2,345
Engineering and Surveying Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,274	1,274	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	....	1,274	1,274
Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	668	668	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	....	668	668
Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	400	..	..	..	400	1,976	48	..	4,241	..	..	6,265	45	58	410	513	1,976	48	400	4,286	468	7,178
Total	11,161	2,028	..	53	..	2,296	15,538	30	2,773	400	..	..	..	3,203	3,040	48	..	4,241	..	3,272	10,601	2,390	58	759	3,207	14,231	4,849	400	6,684	6,385	32,549
Buildings	10,059	..	..	..	..	..	10,059	..	10	53	..	172	65	340	50	765	..	93	1,273	1,617	3,798	188	46	6,144	6,378	10,109	775	93	281	9,317	20,575
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ..	1,140	..	..	..	..	..	1,140	..	10	41	..	..	4	55	..	251	..	..	316	112	679	80	19	82	181	1,140	261	41	80	533	2,055
Total	11,199	..	..	..	..	..	11,199	..	20	134	..	172	69	395	50	1,016	..	93	1,589	1,729	4,477	268	65	6,226	6,559	11,249	1,036	134	361	9,850	22,630
University	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	1,473	....	1,473
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	19,715	....	..	1,189	....	20,904
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	37,987	....	..	....	....	37,987
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	16,104	....	..	....	....	16,104
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2,359	35	..	....	510	2,904
Secondary Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	11,163	8,151	..	....	471	19,785
Primary Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	1,648	..	....	....	1,648
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	7,027	2,755	46	....	663	10,491
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	94,355	12,589	46	2,662	1,644	1,11,296
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ..	61,302	2,028	300	39,849	50	3,521	1,07,050	30	80,868	3,111	9,979	2,299	638	96,925	12,007	65,826	1,001	42,993	19,412	28,574	169813	16,023	1,772	15,042	32,837	1,67,694*	1,61,311	4,678	1,11,506	72,737	5,17,921*

* Exclusive of the expenditure on the Manipur school (Rs. 360 from Provincial).

B.—Education, General Table V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1891-92.

Class of School.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
For boys .. Government .. English	13	2,201	577	....	577	584	....	584	415	....	415	625	....	625	....	....	....	2,201	....	2,201
.. Vernacular	14	1,121	....	....	....	221	....	221	259	1	260	557	....	557	83	....	83	1,120	1	1,121
.. Aided .. English	36	3,444	159	....	159	661	....	661	736	1	737	1,869	1	1,870	17	....	17	3,442	2	3,444
.. Vernacular	27	1,639	1	....	1	361	....	361	372	....	372	793	1	799	106	....	106	1,638	1	1,639
.. Unaided .. English	18	1,806	253	....	253	330	....	330	466	12	478	710	28	738	7	....	7	1,766	40	1,806
.. Vernacular	2	94	....	....	....	6	....	6	9	....	9	62	....	62	17	....	17	94	....	94
Total	110	10,305	990	....	990	2,163	....	2,163	2,257	14	2,271	4,621	30	4,651	230	....	230	10,261	44	10,305
For girls .. Aided .. Vernacular	2	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	43	43	....	1	1	....	48	48
Total	2	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	43	43	....	1	1	....	48	48
Total Secondary Schools	112	10,353	990	....	990	2,163	....	2,163	2,257	18	2,275	4,621	73	4,694	230	1	231	10,261	92	10,353
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For boys .. .. .. Government	35	614	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	9	425	10	435	165	5	170	599	15	614
.. Local Fund	1,139	31,255	....	....	....	....	....	....	224	....	224	24,329	627	24,956	5,931	144	6,075	30,484	771	31,255
.. Municipal	16	802	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	10	689	10	699	93	....	93	792	10	802
.. Aided	889	27,680	....	....	....	7	....	7	738	1	739	21,474	1,599	23,073	3,477	384	3,861	25,696	1,984	27,680
.. Unaided	138	4,151	....	....	....	....	....	....	190	....	190	3,088	87	3,175	756	30	786	4,034	117	4,151
Total	2,217	64,502	....	....	....	7	....	7	1,171	1	1,172	50,005	2,333	52,338	10,422	563	10,985	61,805	2,897	64,502
For girls .. .. .. Government	2	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	4	10	....	16	16	6	20	26
.. Local Fund	99	1,459	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	6	7	152	1,016	1,168	69	212	281	222	1,237	1,459
.. Municipal	5	97	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	92	92	....	4	4	....	97	97
.. Aided	15	418	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	4	4	17	376	393	18	1	19	35	383	418
.. Unaided	27	411	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	337	368	6	37	43	37	374	411
Total	148	2,411	....	....	....	....	5	5	1	11	12	206	1,825	2,031	93	270	363	300	2,111	2,411
Total Primary Schools	2,365	66,913	....	....	....	7	5	12	1,172	12	1,184	50,211	4,158	54,369	10,515	833	11,348	61,905	5,008	66,913
Grand total	2,477	77,266	990	....	990	2,170	5	2,175	3,429	30	3,459	54,832	4,231	59,063	10,745	834	11,579	72,166	5,100	77,266

Note.—I. The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III.

II. Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools, or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

B.—Education, General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the Province of Assam during the official year 1891-92.

Nature of examination.		Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammedans.	Others.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Schools for General Education—																					
Matriculation	Boys	10	4	3	17	97	28	26	4	155	65	10	12	2	89	.....	3	75	11	..	
Middle School Examination ..	Boys	15	48	9	72	101	233	31	14	379	51	147	10	6	214	.....	..	194	19	1	
	Girls	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	.....	..	2	..	..	
Upper Primary ditto ..	Boys	6	77	..	83	27	241	..	6	274	24	164	..	5	193	.....	1	166	24	2	
	Girls	2	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	.....	2	1	..	..	
Lower ditto ditto ..	Boys	570	251	4	825	1,585	666	25	1	2,277	809	364	10	6	1,184	.....	11	994	124	55	
	Girls	4	3	..	7	10	6	..	..	16	7	5	..	..	12	....	4	6	..	2	
Schools for Special Instruction—																					
1. Training School Examination for Masters ..	Upper	2	..	..	2	35	..	..	7	42	23	..	..	1	24	.....	2	21	1	..	
	Lower	15	2	..	17	84	4	..	12	100	49	..	..	4	53	.....	5	43	3	2	

B.—EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1891-92.

Object of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.															Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.									In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																															
School Education, General. — For boys — High Schools	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	4,810	4,810	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,810
Middle Schools — English	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	13,471	13,471	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	219	519	13,990
Middle Schools — Vernacular	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	6,014	6,014	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	300	6,314
„ girls, „ „ .. Vernacular	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	482	482	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	300	782
Total	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	24,777	24,777	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	819	1,119	25,896
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																															
For boys	..	1,139	31,255	29,095	20,961	..	73,465	..	9,262	1,817	568	85,112	....	3	39,531	1,12,999	16	802	719	527	..	1,930	3	650	40	1	2,624	..	..	112	2,042	1,15,041
„ girls	..	99	1,459	1,455	1,033	..	4,607	..	67	270	..	4,944	....	..	454	5,061	5	97	95	56	..	647	..	..	..	..	647	..	..	285	932	5,993
Total	..	1,238	32,714	30,550	21,999	..	78,072	..	9,329	2,087	568	90,056	....	3	39,985	1,18,060	21	899	814	583	..	2,577	3	650	40	1	3,271	..	..	397	2,974	1,21,034
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																															
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	..	7	95	89	66	30	2,773	..	....	....	..	2,803	1,446	..	582	4,801	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	4,801
„ „ „ Mistresses	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Law Schools	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Industrial Schools	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Other Schools	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	48	48	2	43	40	30	..	400	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	....	400	448
Total	..	7	95	89	66	30	2,773	..	....	....	..	2,803	1,446	..	630	4,849	2	43	40	30	..	400	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	....	400	5,249
Buildings	..	..	....	....	....	..	10	..	....	172	65	247	....	..	765	775	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	....	93	868
Furniture and Apparatus (special grant only)	..	..	....	....	....	..	10	..	....	....	4	14	....	..	251	261	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	....	41	302
Total	..	..	....	....	....	..	20	..	....	172	69	261	....	..	1,016	1,036	..	..	..	..	..	134	..	..	..	..	134	..	..	....	134	1,170
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	35	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	35
Secondary Schools	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	8,151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	8,151
Primary „	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	1,648	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1,648
Miscellaneous	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	2,755	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	46	2,801
Total	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	12,589	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	46	12,635
Grand total	..	1,245	32,759	30,629	22,065	30	80,805	..	9,329	2,259	637	93,120	1,446	3	66,408	1,61,311	23	992	854	613	..	3,111	3	650	40	1	3,805	300	..	1,216	4,673	1,65,984

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 15 of General Table IV.

II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 28 and 29, respectively of General Table IV.

III.—The expenditure under Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous should be shown only in columns 16, 31, and 32, and not in the other columns.

C.—Education.

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for 1890-91.*

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[96] C. 2.—*Statistics of Instruction.—The Press, 1891-92.*

1	2	3	4	5
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Cachar ...	"Silchar" ...	Babu Giris Chandra Ganguli.	One bi-weekly paper named "Silchar."	Nil.
Sylhet ...	Old "Paridarsak" Press.	„ Dinanáth Dás.	Nil ...	„
„ ...	New ditto ...	„ Radha Nath Chaudhuri.	One fortnightly paper named "Paridarsak" in Bengali.	„
„ ...	"Srihatta Mihir" ...	„ Prasanna Kumar De, B.A.	One fortnightly paper named "Srihatta Mihir," in Bengali.	„
Kámrúp ...	"Gauháti Mission" Press.	American Baptist Missionary Union.	Nil ...	„
Lakhimpur ...	"Radhanath" Press.	Babu Radhanath Changkakati.	„ ...	„
„ ...	Assam Railways and Trading Company's Press.	Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited.	„ ...	„
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	"Assam Advertiser" Press.	Mrs. Agnes James.	"Assam Advertiser," containing advertisements only.	„

PART V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—DEATHS.

Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the Province of Assam during the year 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							
							Injuries.							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
							M.	F.												For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
	A.—DISTRICTS.																				
	SURMA VALLEY—																				
1	Cachar	359,369	2,108	716	4,253	1,734	2	2	101	14	119	3,071	12,001	5·87	1·99	11·83	4·82	·33	8·55	33·39	
2	Sylhet	2,127,288	8,558	886	29,481	6,794	15	5	600	76	696	20,842	67,257	4·02	·41	13·86	3·19	·33	9·80	31·61	23·37
	Total	2,486,657	10,666	1,602	33,734	8,528	17	7	701	90	815	23,913	79,258	4·29	·64	13·56	3·43	·33	9·62	31·87	23·44
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY—																				
3	Goalpára	442,039	2,844	53	11,637	300	2	3	95	68	168	922	15,924	6·43	·12	26·32	·68	·38	2·09	36·02	36·05
4	Kámrúp	611,545	2,534	634	12,742	442	14	8	35	71	128	703	17,183	4·14	1·04	20·83	·72	·21	1·15	28·09	27·67
5	Darrang	303,051	3,609	6	4,755	921	8	2	97	33	140	1,227	10,658	11·91	·02	15·69	3·04	·46	4·05	35·17	29·15
6	Nowgong	339,326	2,631	1	4,854	657	1	1	58	48	108	801	8,852	7·75	·01	13·72	1·93	·32	2·36	26·09	21·66
7	Sibságar	447,655	782	4	4,714	1,810	2	....	76	15	93	1,508	8,911	1·75	·01	10·53	4·04	·21	3·37	19·91	22·28
8	Lakhimpur	242,933	368	....	1,918	1,172	10	....	66	9	85	1,438	4,981	1·52	....	7·89	4·82	·35	5·92	20·50	22·35
	Total	2,386,549	12,768	698	40,420	5,302	37	14	427	244	722	6,599	66,509	5·35	·29	16·94	2·22	·30	2·77	27·87	27·05
	HILL DISTRICT—																				
9	Khási and Jaintia Hills	42,447	3	9	292	106	1	....	4	1	6	632	1,048	·07	·21	6·88	2·50	·14	14·89	24·69	23·68
	Total of Districts	4,916,653	23,437	2,309	74,446	13,936	55	21	1,132	335	1,543	31,144	146,815	4·77	·47	15·14	2·83	·32	6·33	29·86	25·19
	B.—TOWNS.																				
	SURMA VALLEY—																				
1	Silchar, district Cachar	7,523	122	19	33	84	....	....	5	.....	5	103	366	16·22	2·52	4·39	11·17	·66	13·69	48·65	21·26
2	Hailákándi, „ „	650	2	4	4	7	....	....	1	.....	1	8	26	3·08	6·15	6·15	10·77	1·54	12·31	40·00	21·38
3	Sylhet, district Sylhet	14,027	66	7	75	90	....	....	9	1	10	53	301	4·70	·49	5·34	6·42	·71	3·78	21·44	24·88
4	Karimganj, „ „	3,119	22	15	38	38	....	....	1	.....	1	34	148	6·57	4·48	11·35	11·35	·29	10·15	44·19	28·66
5	Maulvi Bázár, „ „	2,629	5	....	11	4	....	....	3	.....	3	12	35	1·90	....	4·18	1·52	1·14	4·57	13·31	15·59
6	Habiganj, „ „	4,161	24	....	31	17	....	....	4	.....	4	53	129	5·76	....	7·45	4·08	·96	12·76	31·01	29·56
7	Sunámganj, „ „	3,139	11	....	19	6	....	....	1	.....	1	34	71	3·50	....	6·06	1·91	·31	10·83	22·61	28·67
	Total	35,478	252	45	211	246	....	....	24	1	25	297	1,076	7·10	1·27	5·95	6·94	·70	8·37	30·33	24·61
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY—																				
8	Goalpára, district Goalpára ..	5,440	25	1	102	6	....	....	4	1	5	51	190	4·59	·18	18·75	1·10	·92	9·38	34·92	39·89
9	Dhubri, „ „	4,825	19	....	53	13	1	....	.....	2	3	38	126	3·94	....	10·98	2·69	·62	7·88	26·11	21·97
10	Gauháti, „ Kámrúp	10,817	33	6	124	11	....	....	1	.....	1	11	186	3·05	·55	11·46	1·02	·09	1·02	17·19	32·46
11	Barpeta, „ „	11,887	8	....	554	....	....	....	.....	5	5	40	607	·67	....	46·61	....	·42	3·36	51·06	64·35
12	Tezpur, „ Darrang	4,012	27	....	70	20	1	1	3	.....	5	29	151	6·73	....	17·45	4·99	1·25	7·23	37·65	44·38
13	Mangaldai, „ „	699	27	....	12	9	....	1	.....	.....	1	12	61	38·63	....	17·17	12·87	1·43	17·17	87·27	55·79
14	Nowgong, „ Nowgong	4,816	38	....	149	36	....	....	2	.....	2	37	262	7·89	....	30·95	7·48	·41	7·68	54·41	27·62
15	Sibságar, „ Sibságar	5,249	....	....	36	26	....	....	2	.....	2	14	78	....	....	6·86	4·95	·38	2·67	14·86	33·34
16	Jorhát, „ „	2,159	....	....	13	20	1	....	1	.....	2	16	51	....	....	6·02	9·26	·93	7·41	23·62	25·94
17	Golághát, „ „	3,211	13	....	27	14	....	....	.....	.....	....	12	66	5·88	....	12·21	6·33	....	5·43	29·85	33·47
18	Dibrugarh, „ Lakhimpur	9,876	3	....	120	66	....	....	2	.....	2	153	344	·30	....	12·15	6·68	·20	15·50	34·83	35·84
19	N. Lakhimpur, district Lakhimpur ..	1,244	....	....	7	2	....	....	.....	.....	....	15	24	.....	....	5·63	1·60	....	12·06	19·29	32·96
	Total	63,233	198	7	1,267	223	3	2	15	8	28	428	2,146	3·05	·11	20·04	3·53	·44	6·77	33·94	39·34
	HILL DISTRICT—																				
20	Shillong, district Khási and Jaintia Hills ..	6,720	....	....	41	13	....	....	1	.....	1	64	119	....	....	6·10	1·94	·15	9·52	17·71	15·33
	Total of Towns	105,431	445	52	1,519	482	3	2	40	9	54	789	3,341	4·22	·49	14·40	4·58	·51	7·48	31·68	32·85
	Total for the Province	5,021,084	23,882	2,361	75,965*	14,418	58	23	1,172	344	1,597	†31,933	150,156	4·76	·47	15·13	2·87	·32	6·36	29·91	25·36

* Includes 9,937 deaths from "*kála-ázár.*"
† Includes 125 deaths from "anæmia or *beri-beri* of Ceylon."

[98] B.—

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated

1	2	3																			
		General diseases.																			
		Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.									
No.	Name of dispensary.	Small pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.
1	Silchar ...	21	189	631	3,199	35	84	93	2	2,371	195	766	13	10	128	194	284	163	38	3
2	Hailákándi ...	4	48	147	4,134	16	23	55	...	1,239	155	643	2	...	85	208	37	107	9	13
3	Katigora ...	7	267	250	1,050	10	2	18	1	542	36	292	...	4	14	85	164	61	3	8
4	Gunjong ...	...	1	50	224	...	1	2	...	520	3	39	...	4	7	23	21	5	1	...
5	Sylhet ...	...	95	308	2,981	42	42	81	9	837	148	657	1	11	130	247	136	188	39	4
6	Rainagar ...	...	16	163	1,034	15	12	38	...	683	171	398	...	...	42	30	18	64	4	...
7	Balaganj ...	...	29	67	755	34	37	31	5	176	70	486	...	...	86	51	93	92	1	5
8	Fenchuganj ...	6	215	181	1,077	13	10	29	4	427	59	153	3	8	46	123	98	108	9	29
9	Jaintiapur ...	...	23	63	2,073	9	11	18	2	140	15	190	...	1	8	91	28	78	6	2
10	Kanaighat ...	...	77	167	977	22	6	10	...	216	50	214	4	9	243	94	27	44	2	36
11	Gwainghat ...	...	5	144	713	2	...	17	...	74	20	201	...	1	4	21	18	39	2	9
12	Digli ...	...	...	30	381	1	18	20	...	171	16	194	2	1	66	141	51	47	9	3
13	Sunámganj ...	...	10	108	697	27	37	44	5	259	43	196	6	6	19	162	89	133	6	9
14	Chhátak ...	...	37	123	826	27	52	35	1	293	53	230	...	4	25	126	60	87	7	...
15	Jagannathpur ...	1	55	97	557	16	16	27	...	547	55	204	2	4	25	108	80	118	2	...
16	Laur ...	...	41	61	999	...	...	10	3	19	11	67	...	...	6	12	339	54	1	1
17	Dirai ...	...	95	108	478	5	14	19	...	226	9	99	...	8	22	38	71	54	3	3
18	Madhavnagar ...	...	...	7	10	...	1	1	...	3	1	16	...	1	7	5	11	9	...	...
19	Habiganj ...	...	7	70	497	11	13	48	...	389	84	145	...	1	9	50	50	63	23	3
20	Baniyachong ...	1	33	48	324	19	9	29	...	382	53	100	...	5	28	38	95	42	8	1
21	Muchikandi ...	...	18	80	554	4	5	23	...	148	79	123	...	3	20	23	49	52	9	1
22	Nabiganj ...	...	31	42	238	...	13	22	...	977	19	54	4	...	69	47	21	25	5	4
23	Jalsuka ...	...	16	104	202	29	30	85	...	318	158	220	1	2	449	11	115	46	11	8
24	Lakhai ...	...	31	102	209	26	12	30	2	276	46	57	...	4	73	20	42	26	7	11
25	Madhabpur ...	...	41	103	416	11	8	40	...	165	78	136	...	2	151	54	57	62	12	4
26	Maulvi Bázár ...	...	46	147	1,104	11	10	44	1	306	59	117	4	6	122	100	104	111	13	3
27	Panchgaon ...	...	98	73	765	8	4	26	...	319	27	136	...	4	72	55	41	55	11	1
28	Rabir Bázár ...	...	108	86	378	...	...	...	...	189	72	140	1	17	86	611	79	149	30	14
29	Matiganj ...	...	51	72	392	1	9	7	...	59	52	58	...	4	15	50	27	43	33	5
30	Kamalganj ...	1	37	69	329	2	8	11	1	251	20	187	...	9	36	38	31	37	4	1
31	Manumukh ...	...	12	67	304	1	13	17	...	224	40	260	1	1	107	96	70	39	4	28
32	Karimganj ...	...	205	226	1,632	51	43	63	5	439	73	383	...	16	81	295	98	94	4	3
33	Bhanga ...	...	177	178	1,817	12	9	22	...	771	95	304	...	...	50	165	23	77	8	...
34	Biyani Bázár ...	7	72	182	1,281	12	41	58	9	1,009	92	324	1	8	60	146	37	122	14	10
35	Patharkandi ...	...	95	285	824	1	11	20	...	456	84	326	...	...	...	97	33	64	...	2
36	Charkhai ...	1	104	186	1,668	8	9	17	...	699	17	515	4	8	52	150	39	60	4	49
37	Nilam's Bázár ...	...	64	368	1,336	8	19	55	1	258	250	429	2	1	65	121	20	39	2	...
38	Barlika ...	...	...	51	302	4	2	11	...	51	1	143	1	2	37	54	7	17	1	3
39	Dhubri ...	...	44	230	2,423	62	36	52	6	152	85	192	...	5	152	102	118	190	31	2
40	Gauripur ...	...	34	84	596	32	9	20	2	20	16	44	...	...	9	30	18	87	5	2
41	Rupsi ...	...	16	23	457	10	4	12	...	43	18	49	...	...	14	23	15	44	1	...
42	Bagribari ...	...	26	35	457	...	12	8	2	11	62	62	...	...	23	8	7	13	1	...
43	Mankerchar ...	...	13	151	464	5	3	11	...	60	93	112	2	...	8	17	33	31	2	...
44	Goálpára ...	1	13	119	1,414	29	34	35	...	100	64	183	...	7	4	23	37	92	9	1
45	Lakhipur ...	...	3	24	304	10	6	25	1	34	28	83	...	1	2	6	16	25	2	1
46	Krishnai ...	...	...	45	381	4	8	10	3	35	37	56	...	4	15	20	21	4	1	...
47	Darrangiri ...	...	...	11	178	3	1	7	...	5	6	21	...	...	217	19	8	3	4	...
48	Gauháti ...	5	36	239	2,944	20	23	70	7	391	164	240	4	9	87	72	79	104	4	3
49	Nalbári ...	...	3	44	343	...	1	15	...	181	8	33	...	7	...	36	15	9	2	...
50	Chhaygaon ...	...	3	114	603	1	4	9	2	6	2	43	...	...	164	12	9	2	...	...
51	Palasbari ...	...	33	49	821	2	3	9	1	280	19	43	...	2	33	29	4	5	3	1
52	Hajo ...	2	1	33	186	2	3	4	10	289	14	25	1	...	2	13	4	22	1	8
53	Pojali ...	...	1	21	94	...	...	16	...	39	18	38	...	5	4	10	22	19	2	...
54	Barpeta ...	...	3	30	17	2	2	42	...	477	113	133	1	5	978	57	14	66	5	1
55	Tezpur ...	...	30	266	1,275	31	20	45	5	2,124	122	353	...	2	37	18	53	80	12	1
56	Mangaldai ...	...	95	88	1,024	3	7	26	1	673	118	82	...	2	11	154	11	52	16	...
57	Nowgong ...	...	38	302	2,186	10	9	35	4	1,513	60	248	4	6	324	49	80	101	12	2
58	Roha ...	...	29	101	944	1	1	12	8	2,126	109	215	4	3	27	40	33	79	5	1
59	Silghát ...	...	82	126	1,459	2	...	2	...	847	1	408	...	...	...	8	29	22	...	2
60	Puranigudam ...	...	30	252	1,871	1	1	11	...	1,917	53	698	15	28	10	213	60	103	92	10
61	Sibságar ...	3	1	391	1,492	15	10	47	1	1,116	36	225	...	9	56	28	28	44	5	3
62	Jorhát ...	...	...	105	710	3	13	17	1	721	20	197	...	14	10	4	13	72	5	...
63	Golághát ...	...	22	304	1,246	2	2	109	...	991	35	211	...	...	17	28	14	131	8	...
64	Dibrugarh ...	...	8	200	846	34	32	50	...	646	91	228	1	9	166	61	70	85	15	...
65	North Lakhimpur ...	...	1	53	539	15	17	10	3	454	25	143	3	5	27	28	29	29	11	3
66	Kohima ...	2	...	77	515	27	30	14	6	74	6	33	7	...	1	2	48	6	...	3
67	Dimapur ...	1	16	61	369	7	3	9	1	53	11	21	...	...	4	35	13	12	4	2
68	Mokokchang ...	...	...	29	162	80	10	19	...	134	2	24	...	3	1	12	26	2	26	...
69	Wokha ...	...	...	17	354	29	6	10	...	67	7	34	...	...	8	...	19	...	...	...
70	Shillong ...	...	...	242	1,528	39	26	122	...	823	24	190	3	1	6	30	85	29	...	1
71	Cherra ...	...	8	108	787	8	6	...	3	313	135	147	30	9	265	109	99	101	7	54
72	Shella ...	...	2	110	1,108	...	...	...	...	818	141	469	...	1	58	140	42	40	...	...
73	Mahádev ...	...	...	24	372	1	5	4	...	37	9	26	...	...	1	14	8	3	...	...
74	Tura ...	...	8	44	589	4	4	9	...	23	16	47	1	...	11	17	41	24	50	...
	Total ...	63	3,048	9,432	68,681	987	985	2,072	123	34,035	4,268	14,386	128	312	†5,297	5,447	3,880	4,396	666	384

*Includes 1,163 cases of *kála-azár*. † † Includes 757 cases of "anæmia or *beri-beri* of Ceylon."

HOSPITALS.

in the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1891.

Local diseases.																			4	5	
																				Operations.	
Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
41	385	375	351	54	1,056	99	176	63	33	58	36	61	202	2,392	452	23	...	296	14,574	75	324
2	134	435	395	18	764	4	39	39	18	9	18	8	64	1,029	101	6	...	118	10,126	14	63
52	59	183	118	5	507	1	35	12	2	28	...	30	27	1,263	49	...	13	73	5,271	14	115
15	127	47	26	4	115	104	44	2	1	2	2	...	8	319	99	1	...	20	1,867	...	15
35	315	376	341	64	919	10	725	72	20	38	9	64	312	4,046	361	22	2	587	14,274	50	445
285	3	195	332	4	258	...	234	158	2	1	...	38	...	1,781	429	14	...	18	7,340	...	117
107	30	84	169	14	196	4	101	4	2	8	...	5	40	2,028	251	1	32	266	5,358	...	18
95	67	125	130	23	318	8	171	36	9	19	19	151	114	1,202	126	16	10	143	5,371	4	134
2	69	51	86	2	259	...	195	10	2	16	...	26	20	1,991	93	22	1	304	5,907	...	71
24	114	74	158	7	83	3	85	7	14	11	3	3	3	1,554	189	8	43	78	4,659	7	102
9	35	75	114	9	150	1	587	10	5	4	1	18	3	1,746	210	...	...	183	4,430	3	93
69	14	61	52	36	101	3	145	7	3	8	...	21	50	531	110	1	2	44	2,416	9	47
15	138	95	170	21	352	3	153	47	8	34	5	15	138	1,349	236	8	...	188	4,831	24	170
7	130	92	110	19	365	5	347	21	6	19	4	19	176	1,114	227	10	8	171	4,836	10	172
64	53	61	47	7	302	2	83	17	1	27	7	5	96	972	132	22	...	253	4,065	8	155
...	38	21	29	...	179	...	87	4	...	4	...	38	13	554	16	1	...	52	2,660	1	51
84	4	43	31	27	143	2	70	18	4	12	...	7	133	457	184	5	1	31	2,508	16	65
12	2	2	13	3	11	1	7	...	...	...	...	4	3	10	7	...	...	4	151	2	8
72	48	162	196	10	456	...	128	15	1	5	...	8	82	1,021	204	4	...	151	4,032	9	24
6	133	171	103	6	258	13	59	13	3	10	15	9	66	928	90	1	2	81	3,180	4	98
1	115	62	142	13	141	...	112	14	5	13	4	2	118	626	146	...	...	78	2,805	...	127
29	4	49	63	8	98	10	71	13	6	1	...	105	67	937	45	1	10	22	3,110	3	185
2	267	245	244	13	59	1	40	60	2	8	11	26	...	505	281	2	1	25	3,597	4	92
32	70	151	141	19	77	5	38	11	5	9	...	5	5	168	117	8	29	13	1,877	...	43
37	123	131	143	35	198	1	174	16	11	8	...	...	...	218	149	7	27	27	2,645	4	72
22	251	216	215	12	525	6	127	21	3	43	24	126	167	773	215	5	4	348	5,411	36	243
32	58	51	88	20	262	1	166	34	13	21	3	25	170	1,028	109	4	1	80	3,861	8	168
41	245	86	285	14	326	1	39	84	7	109	...	37	217	1,083	219	34	...	181	4,910	35	172
5	38	64	149	9	189	...	65	12	4	9	8	25	86	495	132	1	1	111	2,281	9	88
1	116	33	97	3	120	...	47	20	7	10	2	25	71	494	200	...	...	92	2,410	1	77
63	51	90	189	9	243	4	45	11	5	24	64	56	17	830	143	3	17	92	3,240	6	101
1	141	273	313	13	511	3	110	14	19	15	1	9	59	2,030	104	2	...	466	7,795	23	229
10	111	103	158	7	390	1	37	6	6	11	7	1	60	1,405	109	12	2	285	6,429	16	114
3	193	222	94	18	560	16	251	51	17	55	18	44	381	2,240	375	19	14	141	8,197	26	216
6	100	160	148	3	217	1	99	1	5	2	3	2	83	1,028	102	1	1	159	4,416	...	132
34	244	152	159	34	560	1	203	13	18	29	4	4	121	1,793	101	16	4	166	7,246	12	206
147	8	141	293	10	344	3	243	...	5	4	4	2	72	405	125	3	...	61	4,908	1	80
3	74	29	72	10	125	...	156	4	6	14	...	3	15	378	24	3	...	25	1,628	4	48
48	277	225	215	40	622	61	89	42	28	33	36	88	139	1,237	183	9	7	236	7,497	17	228
3	76	72	97	4	184	8	70	9	2	4	19	2	19	813	104	...	...	44	2,538	...	58
6	44	44	13	...	63	10	21	10	2	7	6	15	9	303	43	...	...	...	1,329	...	34
2	59	25	31	7	87	6	39	...	3	1	16	3	16	159	42	2	2	14	1,241	...	34
271	...	120	257	11	3	97	153	47	7	4	...	1	28	213	131	4	2	44	2,398	...	37
11	179	86	85	10	281	19	345	1	1	12	4	4	107	413	221	3	5	22	3,974	5	64
6	69	16	118	3	67	1	87	10	3	4	7	1	40	131	67	...	...	25	1,231	...	38
7	70	31	11	4	82	1	43	3	...	1	...	3	21	168	29	...	1	54	1,178	...	7
...	24	11	24	...	18	1	51	...	...	2	2	...	14	35	41	1	...	8	715	...	4
10	259	234	116	45	430	28	5	23	4	65	21	90	271	1,756	295	...	8	288	8,440	70	314
...	68	98	108	...	98	7	127	4	1	1	...	9	13	256	40	...	...	69	1,596	1	6
25	3	65	9	...	50	3	184	1	...	1	10	1	14	68	98	2	...	2	1,507	...	10
3	68	36	68	14	128	40	...	6	2	4	6	2	22	330	81	...	...	53	2,200	...	10
...	31	26	77	5	89	6	...	...	1	7	2	...	29	262	37	...	...	36	1,228	...	...
10	42	13	40	33	29	...	50	...	...	...	5	2	42	39	10	...	...	4	605	...	13
3	137	73	51	1	195	4	49	...	...	4	9	3	185	493	188	...	...	64	3,405	12	70
23	239	124	235	25	385	242	183	26	10	47	2	6	77	1,470	266	10	...	203	8,044	16	133
6	215	169	86	1	122	155	167	6	2	13	...	162	475	162	11	50	32	...	4,147	7	87
75	302	175	162	12	560	758	531	23	21	26	18	5	63	1,733	168	1	195	...	9,811	14	85
73	139	145	118	5	332	390	132	19	8	24	1	13	86	2,515	115	2	3	194	8,052	4	95
9	159	108	882	...	28	223	44	...	...	2	2	1	2	1,422	59	1	...	5	5,935	...	19
348	43	245	454	36	368	925	130	27	47	43	...	7	48	2,721	179	...	1	154	11,141	1	37
49	450	267	231	15	398	715	218	5	9	16	...	4	152	1,324	163	7	7	201	7,741	24	188
1	165	84	191	8	318	76	97	16	1	5	...	8	17	1,371	43	...	...	165	4,381	3	71
	478	255	278	7	629	433	101	1	7	9	...	2	84	1,349	239	14	...	75	7,098	7	67
2	202	179	161	9	578	454	95	20	10	47	15	15	174	2,166	327	2	6	192	7,240	31	201
37	90	87	105	9	129	342	46	16	8	15	2	11	22	1,088	62	7	2	121	3,594	2	50
9	89	68	23	2	74	264	37	2	...	1	...	...	23	193	109	8	19	117	1,889	13	65
4	49	37	26	...	66	7	41	5	...	5	...	4	25	61	54	1	3	19	1,029	1	21
1	47	36	26	...	59	234	6	11	...	1	...	1	15	147	111	1	2	46	1,274	...	27
...	13	33	2	...	5	431	1	10	...	1	...	...	...	92	184	2	35	...	1,357	...	21
10	702	359	218	13	581	...	125	...	5	7	...	3	110	415	205	15	...	133	6,050	5	
77	494	180	440	25	82	1	90	9	34	122	...	4	6	247	15	3	82				
1	207	50	133	10	390	...	180	23	7	10	21	1	27	1,125	125	...	1				
3	48	24	59	1	84	...	38	8	...	...	...	6	18	98	31	...	...				
6	24	108	20	6	94	5	30	24	5	7	4	2	13	312	142	3	...				
2,664	9,668	8,894	11,134	944	19,447	6,264	9,099	1,347	506	1,249	480	1,506	5,665	69,410	10,480	434					

1.—*Showing particulars of Vaccination in the Province of Assam during the year 1891-92.*

No.	District.	Population of districts according to census of 1891.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five year.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during the previous five years.	
									Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
										Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all ages.									
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Male.	Female.	Total.														
1	Cachar	367,542	149	14*	5,092	4,491	9,583	684·50	9,214	1,531	5,653	9,066	369	321	98·39	86·99	25·54	8,790	23·91	63	·17
2	Sylhet	2,154,593	397	51†	25,499	20,695	46,194	905·76	46,194	2,451	30,381	43,107	.....	.....	93·32	.....	20·07	30,277	14·06	885	·41
3	Goálpára { By paid vaccinators .. .. / „ licensed „	452,304	114	1 / 19	891 / 9,283	650 / 8,219	1,541 / 17,502	1,541 / 921·16	1,541 / 17,487	372 / 2,365	983 / 11,352	1,518 / 16,642	..... / 15	..... / 15	98·58 / 95·17	..... / 100·00	40·18	13,156	29·09	27	·06
4	Kámrúp { By paid vaccinators .. .. / „ licensed „ ..	634,249	178	18* / 20	3,778 / 2,331	3,156 / 2,131	6,934 / 4,462	533·38 / 223·10	6,578 / 4,292	788 / 549	4,551 / 2,830	6,224 / 4,118	356 / 170	268 / 139	94·62 / 95·94	72·47 / 81·76	16·77	13,773	21·71	228	·36
5	Darrang	307,761	90	17‡	10,773	8,499	19,272	1,133·65	14,118	4,795	6,562	13,171	5,154	4,348	93·29	84·26	56·91	13,446	43·69	162	·53
6	Nowgong	344,141	106	13*	8,027	6,794	14,821	1,140·07	14,776	1,102	9,349	13,378	45	45	90·54	100·00	39·00	9,357	27·19	8	·02
7	Sibságar { By paid vaccinators .. .. / „ licensed „	457,274	160	21* / 2	11,165 / 448	8,271 / 376	19,436 / 824	925·52 / 412	19,295 / 824	5,296 / 202	10,103 / 481	18,429 / 784	141 /	134 /	95·51 / 95·14	95·03 /	42·31	15,957	34·89	41	·09
8	Lakhimpur	254,053	68	12	7,999	6,829	14,828	1,235·67	14,072	2,548	8,131	13,358	756	697	94·92	92·19	55·32	7,989	31·44	32	·12
9	Nága Hills	122,807	21	2	3,554	3,325	6,879	3,439·50	6,879	269	3,767	6,501	.....	.....	94·51	.....	52·91	787	6·40	....	....
10	Khási and Jaintia Hills	197,904	83	5	2,034	2,220	4,254	850·8	3,669	623	1,804	3,294	585	279	89·78	47·69	18·05	2,825	14·27	....	....
11	Gáro Hills	121,570	37	6	3,040	3,160	6,200	1,033·33	4,446	931	2,967	4,021	1,755	1,457	90·46	83·02	45·06	6,023	49·54	....	....
12	Manipur	220,000	27	9*	3,841	3,640	7,481	831·55	7,481	1,125	3,246	7,348	.....	.....	98·22	.....	33·40	.....	....	....	....
	Total of all districts	5,634,253	108	205	97,755	82,456	180,211	879·08	170,865	20,947	111,160	160,959	9,346	7,688	94·20	82·26	29·93	122,880‖	22·60‖	1,446¶	·29¶
	Tea gardens by garden agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,229	.....	9,229	.....	.....	7,430	.....	.....	80·51	.....	.....	6,508	....	....	....
	Total for the province	5,634,253	108	205	97,755§	82,456§	189,440	.....	180,094	20,947§	111,160§	168,389	9,346	7,688	93·50	82·26	29·93	128,888	22·60	1,446¶	·29¶

* Including 1 Native Inspector.
† „ 6 „ Inspectors.
‡ „ 2 „ „

§ Exclusive of tea gardens.
‖ „ „ Manipur.
¶ „ „ „ and Hill districts.

C.—Vac[illegible]

Showing Dispensary Vaccination in the Province of Assam during

Districts.	Number of dispensaries in each district to which a vaccinator is attached.*	Average number of vaccinators attached to dispensaries during the season.†	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vacc[illegible]			
					Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
						Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cachar	.....	.....	358	.....	342	20	155	248	16	8	72·51	50·00
Sylhet	.....	.....	6,956	.....	6,956	639	3,706	6,180	.....	.....	88·84	.....
Goálpára	.....	.....	666	.....	665	79	385	606	1	1	91·13	100·00
Kámrúp	.....	.....	520	.....	482	52	310	450	38	38	93·36	100·00
Darrang	.....	.....	210	.....	207	33	78	197	3	3	95·17	100·00
Nowgong	.....	.....	190	.....	190	20	129	166	.....	.....	87·36	.....
Sibságar	.....	.....	74	.....	74	14	37	72	.....	.....	97·30	.....
Lakhimpur	.....	.....	139	.....	139	9	66	125	.....	.....	89·93	.....
Nága Hills	.....	.....	7,396	.....	7,396	360	2,093	7,020	.....	.....	94·91	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills	.....	.....	377	.....	357	60	211	326	20	15	91·31	75·00
Gáro Hills	.....	.....	50	.....	50	23	23	50	.....	.....	100·00	.....
Total	.....	.....	16,936	.....	16,858	1,309	7,193	15,440	78	65	91·59	83·33

* There were no special vaccinators attached to the dispensaries.

† Vaccinations were performed by Civil Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Hospital Assistants, and compounders at or out of the dispensaries.

A. S. P. O. (General) No. 145—254—20-12-92.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1891-92.

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